

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

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FILE

SUBJECT SILVERMASTER

Summary
8/4/28

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VOLUME NO. 144

SERIALS

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File No: 65-56402
SECTION 144

Re: SILVERMASTER

Date: _____ (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
3620X	9/24/48	Summary	459	9,19	b1 b3 (rule 6e) b7c b7d b6 S.O.S.
3621	-	Change to	1	1	
3622	10/5/48	Fletcher memo Ladd	1	1	
3623	10/6/48	Fletcher memo Ladd	1	1	
3624	9/30/48	Ladd memo Fletcher	1	1	b3 Rule 6e
3625	8/27/48	Stat telegram	1	0	refer state
3625X	9/7/48	Ladd memo Dir	1	1	
3626	9/29/48	Jones memo let + sur	1	1	
3627	9/30/48	HQ let AG	1	0	b1
3628	9/20/48	WFO let HQ	1	1	bic b7d
3629	9/20/48	WFO let HQ	1	1	
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3631	9/24/48	Fletcher memo, field	1	1	
3632	10/4/48	Annual memo King	1	1	
3632	10/5/48	HQ TT NY	1	1	
3633	9/24/48	SE TT HQ, NY, NY	2	2	b3 rule 6e
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3635	10/7/48	NY TT HQ	1	1	
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3636	10/7/48	HQ TT Mexico	1	1	b1
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UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE ORGANIZATION
IN AGENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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PREDICATION

The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth certain charges against officials and employees of the Federal Government. These charges will be dealt with in detail and information arising from other sources and investigation will be coordinated in an effort to give an over-all view of the situation concerning underground Soviet espionage activities in the United States Government.

A time element exists in making a factual approach to the material set forth. Although the majority of the basic charges against the individuals mentioned herein concern activities dating back several years, these charges must be viewed from the fact that they only became available in November of 1945. Consequently the reader must consider the difficulty of actually proving these activities by investigation. The facts are strong in many instances and circumstantial in others primarily because of the disparity in time between the date of the activities and the actual report of these activities to the authorities. A determined effort has been made to produce as much actual and circumstantial evidence as possible, either to prove or disprove the basic charges. At the outset it is considered proper to make a statement concerning the source of the basic charges which will be outlined hereinafter. This source who became available and cooperative in November, 1945, for protective purposes in view of continued assistance being received therefrom, is being given the cover name of Gregory. All material originating with Gregory will be so designated and will be set forth as nearly as possible in the very words used by Gregory in reporting the material submitted.

Background of Gregory

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Gregory is an individual of American origin and descent, and was educated in both American and foreign educational institutions. Gregory possesses far above the average of academic learning. As far as political affiliations are concerned Gregory first came in contact indirectly with the Communist Party while attending one of the leading educational institutions of New York City. Gregory's first activity was as a speaker for the American

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

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League Against War and Fascism in late 1934 or early 1935. The American League Against War and Fascism was succeeded by the American League for Peace and Democracy, both of which have been reported from numerous sources to be and generally accepted as Communist front organizations. From contacts made while appearing as a speaker for the American League Against War and Fascism, Gregory was introduced to and became a member of the Communist Party in 1935 in New York City. Following this affiliation Gregory held numerous temporary positions having no relationship to Communist Party activities but at the same time in an extra-curricular manner participated in many of the activities of the Party and its fringe groups. As an example, Gregory, during the summer of 1936, served as an assistant to the Antarg Camp in Hapanech, New York, a summer camp for the Children of Soviet Nationals, attended by children ranging in age from 2 to 15. In June of 1938 through an employment bureau of the educational institution attended by Gregory, contact was made with the Italian Library of Information, an adjunct of the Italian Propaganda Ministry situated at 595 Madison Avenue, New York City. Gregory there came in contact with information which was thought of interest to the Communist Party. In a then sincere effort to assist the Communist Party, Gregory approached Ferruccio Marini and offered to make available to him what information was learned as a result of employment with the Italian Library of Information. Marini is a former member of the Communist Party of Italy, a former student of the Lenin School, Moscow, USSR; and an individual who since his arrival in the United States in 1928 has been active in the National Administration of the Communist Party. Marini returned to Italy in April, 1947. Gregory remained with the Italian Library of Information until March, 1939. In the meanwhile Marini had introduced Gregory to an individual originally known only as "Tim". "Tim" was later identified by Gregory as Jacob M. Golos of World Tourist, Inc. After the introduction to Golos, Gregory delivered all information which was gathered dealing with the Italian Library of Information to him rather than to Marini. The activities of Golos will be set forth in detail hereinafter.

In September, 1939, at the instigation of Golos, Gregory secured a position as secretary to Richard H. Waldo, the President and owner of McClure's Syndicate which published and distributed the "Whirligig". Golos explained to Gregory that Waldo was suspected of being affiliated in some way with the German and the Communist Party was seeking information concerning his activities. Gregory, in fact, was successful in securing considerable information regarding Waldo between September, 1939 and February, 1940, but no facts significant in proving what the Communist Party desired were forthcoming. In April, 1941, the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, 212 - 5th Avenue, New York City, was organized, and Gregory became an official of this organization, which was dissolved in October, 1946. This company was established with money belonging to the Communist Party - USA, or to the Soviet Union, made available by Earl Browder, then National Chairman of the Communist Party. According to Gregory, Browder made available \$15,000 and John Hazard Reynolds, the original President who was personally selected by Browder for this position, submitted another \$5,000 to augment the capital. While it has been claimed by Communist Party functionaries that the funds supplied by Browder in this connection were funds of the Party, Gregory's superiors in the Soviet Intelligence Service described the funds as "Russian Funds". The United States Service and Shipping Corporation, Gregory states, was a cover firm for Soviet espionage, in the same category with World Tourist, Incorporated, with which Golos was associated

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up to the time of his death on November 27, 1943. The ostensible business purpose of United States Service and Shipping Corporation was to engage in the shipping of parcels and merchandise to Soviet Russia.

Synopsis of Gregory's Courier Activities

As outlined above, Gregory's first contact with the Soviet Intelligence Service was with an individual known only as "Tim" who, in view of definite identification at a later date will hereinafter be referred to as Jacob M. Golos, former Secretary of World Tourist, Inc. World Tourist, Inc., was a New York corporation chartered on June 10, 1927. It is interesting to note that Golos pleaded guilty to an indictment along with World Tourist, Inc., charging failure to register as agents of the Soviet Government in March, 1940. He received a fine of \$500 and a jail sentence of four months to one year which was later changed to probation.

After the passage of an initial probationary period, when Gregory was supplying Golos with material secured from the Italian Library of Information, Golos began to use Gregory as a courier for the collection of information from various individuals in Washington, D. C., and New York City. The majority of these persons were employed in the United States Government or had sources therein. During early activities as a courier, Gregory became definitely aware of the connection of Golos with the Soviet Intelligence Service, namely the NKVD as distinguished from the Red Army Intelligence. Regular service as a courier began during the summer of 1941 when Gregory came in contact with a parallel of Soviet espionage headed by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster who held several positions in the United States Government until December, 1946. Silvermaster and his wife, Helen Witta Silvermaster, according to Gregory, were in turn in contact with many other individuals in the United States Government from whom they secured material and made it available to Gregory for transmittal to Golos. This material was delivered to Gregory in the form of written reports, actual documents, exposed but undeveloped film and verbally requiring its recording in shorthand which Gregory later transcribed. Gregory was eventually placed in contact with another parallel of Soviet espionage, headed by Victor Perlo, who was formerly employed with the War Production Board and later by the Foreign Economic Administration. Gregory met Perlo with others at the apartment of John Abt in New York City who was formerly General Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO, and presently connected with the Progressive Citizens of America, and the Henry A. Wallace third party movement. Abt is married to Jessica Smith, the President of the S.R.T. Publications, Incorporated, and editor of its magazine "Soviet Russia Today", Communist and pro-Soviet propaganda organ. Gregory acted as a courier for the collection of information of interest to the Soviet Government from this group and delivered it in the same manner to Golos. Gregory's activities as a courier for both the Silvermaster and Perlo groups continued for Golos until his death. Collaterally, while serving Golos, Gregory also served others in a small way. Gregory mentioned specifically that while working with Golos, certain material was delivered to one "John" who has not been further identified to date. "John" was introduced to Gregory by Golos and after having made

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several contacts he introduced Gregory to an individual known only as "Margaret". Gregory's meeting with Margaret occurred in the latter part of 1941 or the early part of 1942. Subsequent to the introduction Gregory met Margaret five or six times over a period of approximately four months. Margaret did not receive material collected by Gregory but merely arranged for contacts between Golos and "Charlie" who Gregory never saw but is convinced was Golos' superior, to whom the material which Golos received was delivered. Just prior to the death of Golos he instructed Gregory to meet Margaret who would make an introduction to a new person who was to receive the material obtained from the Silvermaster group. This contact was made and Margaret introduced Gregory to an individual known only as "Catherine". Material from the Silvermaster group was only delivered to "Catherine" on one or two occasions when these arrangements were apparently upset by the death of Golos. Taking stock for the moment, the only individual who has been definitely identified in this "John," "Margaret" and "Catherine" series of contacts is "Margaret," who is Olga Borisovna Pravdina, a former employe of Amtorg Trading Corporation, a Soviet purchasing agency. Her husband, Vladimir Sergeevich Pravdin, was the head of TASS News Agency, the official news organ of Russia, in New York City. They both returned to Russia in March, 1946.

Immediately following the death of Golos, "Catherine" introduced Gregory to "Bill" who has not been further identified. "Bill" received all of the material collected by Gregory from November, 1943, until September 1944. In October, 1944, "Bill" turned the operation of Gregory as a courier over to an individual known only as "Jack". Cooperation with Jack continued until December, 1944, when Gregory was removed from duties as a courier for this espionage group. However, during the period of service with "Jack" he introduced Gregory to an individual known only as "Al". Through ordinary investigative procedures it was learned that "Al" contacted Gregory in November, 1945. As a result of this contact he was identified as Anatoli Borisovich Gromov, then First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. Gromov had been under suspicion for a considerable period as a successor to Vassili Zubilin, reported head of the NKVD in North America until the late summer of 1944 when he returned to Moscow, USSR, following the inspection of espionage facilities of the Soviet Government in North America by representatives of the NKVD and the Red Army Intelligence. Gromov departed from the United States from Moscow, USSR, on December 7, 1945. It is suspected that his position was assumed by Fedor Alexeevich Garanin, an official of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., until his departure for the Soviet Union in September, 1946.

Gregory is unable to state specifically in any instance to whom Golos, "Bill", "Catherine", "Jack", or "Al" (Gromov) delivered the material which was collected for them. However, Gregory does state that during the period of associations with Golos he selected those items of a political, economic or social intelligence character and made them available to Earl Browder,

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then National Chairman of the Communist Party. Browder, in no instance kept this information for delivery to a third person since he did not wish to become compromised in the collection of material of this type. It is significant to note, however, that Gregory is definite in stating that Browder was cognizant of the activities of Golos and his use of Gregory as a courier. It is Gregory's opinion that Golos violated his directives in making information available to Browder. This presumably was done on a personal friendship basis. From information submitted by Gregory, "Charlie" whom Gregory never personally observed has been tentatively identified as Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, a practicing dentist at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City. During the course of instant inquiries, Dr. Weinstein has been in contact with several of the individuals prominent in this case and dealt with in full detail hereinafter in addition to other individuals known to be Soviet agents.

It is significant to observe that while working with Golos and his successors, Gregory had specific instructions to have no associations whatsoever with the Communist Party or any of its fringe groups. Gregory's true name had never figured prominently in any of the activities of the Party or its fringe groups until the advent of the current inquiries. It was through Golos that Gregory became associated with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, New York City, mentioned hereinbefore, and he assisted Gregory from time to time with grants of money plus all traveling and incidental expenses.

As will be seen hereinafter, through the groups previously mentioned as headed by Silvermaster and Perlo, as well as various miscellaneous individuals, it is apparent that the Soviet Intelligence Service was successful in securing material from the Department of State, Office of Strategic Services, the Treasury Department, the War Department, the Department of Justice, the Foreign Economic Administration and numerous other agencies of the Federal Government. In numerous instances the documents themselves were made available from these agencies for copying verbatim or for photographing in the basement of the Silvermaster home where investigation has determined a fully equipped photographic laboratory was located.

As pointed out hereinbefore investigation in this case has only extended over the period November 8, 1945, to the present time. Consequently it has not been possible to show that each and every one of the individuals mentioned by Gregory is interrelated in their activity. The normal practice of espionage would not permit contacts between each and every individual during that period. However, it will be observed numerous contacts between the subjects of instant inquiries have transpired and in some instances under very suspicious circumstances. A studied attempt has been made to establish the basic truth or falsity of Gregory's information and certain observations are apropos in this connection. Gregory has mentioned over 150 names and in no instance has investigation indicated that a non-existent person was mentioned.

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Only in those instances where only a first name was given and no identifying data was available has it been impossible to identify the person to whom Gregory was referring. In addition, the methods by which the passage of information was effected are those which by experience have been tried, tested and used by all effective intelligence services, including particularly the Russian. It is also significant that Gregory, by actual observation, has identified Olga Borisovna Pravdina of Amtorg as "Margaret" and Anatoli Borisovich Gromov of the Soviet Embassy as "Al". Gregory has reported with a high degree of accuracy situations of the United States Government policy which were only known within the Government itself as examples of material which was passed through Gregory to Golos and his successors for use of the Soviet Government. Also reported by Gregory was the existence of a photographic laboratory in the basement of the Silvermaster home during the time Gregory was acting as a courier. This laboratory was used for the reproduction of documents brought to the Silvermaster home by various component elements of that particular espionage group. Investigation determined that such a photographic laboratory sufficiently well equipped for the copying of documents was located in the basement of the Silvermaster home. In few instances has Gregory reported information which could not either directly or circumstantially be verified. A high degree of accuracy has prevailed throughout the revelations made by Gregory. In conclusion, it should be carefully borne in mind that in no instance has the information furnished by Gregory proved false, unfounded, or materially inaccurate despite intensive and searching investigation thereof. U

Set out hereinafter is a summary of the information submitted by Gregory, gathered from other sources and established by investigation concerning the Russians identified to date in this espionage group, the Soviet system of espionage, the espionage agents comprising the Silvermaster and Perlo groups and the miscellaneous personalities serving the Soviet espionage system independent of association with any organized group as far as is known. U

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METHOD OF OPERATION OF SOVIET ESPIONAGE SYSTEM

As a result of the revelations made by Gregory, considerable information concerning the modus operandi of the present Soviet underground espionage organization was obtained. Although these methods are related as pertaining to espionage activities of the USSR, it should be noted they differ little from the method used by any country engaged in effective secret intelligence. As an example, their clandestine activities are cloaked with cover companies such as World Tourist, Inc., and the United States Service and Shipping Corporation in this instance. Pertinent material from numerous sources is collected by the use of couriers and cover addresses. Intermediaries of a primary, secondary and tertiary character are apparent. There is a certain but not necessarily significant absence of advanced technical methods, either in the transmittal of communications or the gathering of information itself. The only technical device apparent in the operations of these espionage parallels was the use of the copying camera.

Soviet espionage has one clear cut advantage over that practiced by any other country within the borders of the United States. This advantage centers in the existence of an open and active Communist Party whose members are available for recruitment for any phase of activity desired. As will be seen hereinafter, in almost every instance Soviet espionage agents, particularly sub-agents, are recruited from among individuals closely associated with the Communist Party, or at least strongly pro-Communist and pro-Soviet, who in the main are native born Americans or individuals not native born but sufficiently familiar with the American way of life to avoid detection. Even the Germans with the large German minority in the United States were not so advantageously placed nor does the fanaticism of the most ardent National Socialist exceed that of the militant members of the Communist Party selected for cooperation directly with the USSR.

Briefly, Soviet intelligence is broken into three branches, namely Military-Naval, Political and General. The first, namely Military-Naval, is handled by Red Army Intelligence. The gathering of political and general information is left in the main to the NKVD, now the MIB, or Ministry of State Security, with which this case deals.

Gregory has described what is referred to as the "pole" method of establishing a ring of individuals for the gathering of information. The term "pole" in reality is the designation of the individual at the apex of the organization which is a self-contained unit. For example, six individuals would be active in the obtaining of information for the Russians. No one of these six individuals would know the identity of the other five. Each individual would have a courier whose identity he did not know and/or a mail drop by which he would dispose of the material which he gathered. None of the individuals in this self-contained unit would know the identity of

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courier or the identity of the person collecting the material from the mail drop. The next step up the ladder would be an individual responsible for receiving the information from three couriers and/or mail drops. He would correlate this material and in turn would have a courier and/or mail drop to which he delivered the edited information. The other three in the unit would operate similarly. The two individuals each handling three sources of information in turn would not know the identity of their courier or the person collecting their edited material from a mail drop if this was used. In this manner a single individual unknown to anyone else in the group would eventually come in the possession of all the information obtained by the original six sources. This individual or "pole" at the apex of the triangle usually knows all the original sources of information, couriers, mail drops and editors in the unit. According to Gregory, the individual designated the "pole" would normally be a Russian who in turn would pass the information on to the proper authorities for transmittal to Moscow by diplomatic coded cable or diplomatic pouch. As will be seen, this system has as its purpose the security of the espionage organization. Any one member of the group with the exception of the "pole" who becomes compromised will be able to directly compromise the minimum of other individuals in the unit. This in intelligence parlance is generally known as the double outout system. It is possible to vary it, however, by extensions to a triple or quadruple outout system with little difficulty. U

As will be seen hereinafter, the NKVD was interested in securing all types of information including economic, political, social, industrial, technical and military. Instructions were often given to the courier to relate to the Silvermaster or Perlo group directing them to attempt to secure information on specific matters. Requests for specific material, however, were comparatively limited, resulting in the conclusion that this particular parallel of Soviet espionage was operating more or less as a sponge accepting any type of material that might become available from any source that could be recruited. To gain the full benefit of this type of operation, it is absolutely necessary that effective correlation be made on a higher level. It is not possible to learn whether this actually occurred. It is quite obvious, however, that Gregory's handlers were well schooled in the operation of a secret intelligence service. In this regard some of the cautions expressed to Gregory to avoid detection or compromise are of interest. U

Gregory was issued repeated warnings to take every precaution possible to detect a surveillance. This included a tour of New York City in order that a prior knowledge would be available of the location of drug stores with two exits, rest rooms with two exits, movie theaters and other establishments that could be entered and left quickly eluding a surveillance. U

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Gregory never departed from any premises at the same time with any individual with whom contact was made for Soviet intelligence. Further, with respect to surveillances the instructions were issued to observe automobiles, and their occupants. When on foot, crossing and recrossing the street was recommended and walking the opposite direction on one-way streets when an automobile surveillance was suspected. All contacts were made very cautiously and multiple appointments were the order of the day. For example a rendezvous would be set for 4:00, 6:00 and 8:00 o'clock on a certain date and the contact ultimately consummated at any one of these three times. U

Precautionary measures were taken concerning the maintenance of incriminating material on the premises of the courier and other units in the system. Methods were described whereby subsequent detection of the entrance of these premises clandestinely by outsiders could be determined. All incriminating material following its use was to be burned or flushed down the toilet. Couriers traveled with no marks of identification in their persons or on their clothing. Meeting places in general were such public establishments as restaurants and theaters. Hotels, private homes and bars were avoided. When bulky material was transported it was left in a locker in a railroad or bus terminal and the key delivered to the individual who was ultimately to receive it. Repeated cautions were given to all participants in this group to avoid discussing anything pertinent over the telephone. U

Another interesting factor is the manner in which finances were handled. Couriers and persons serving in other capacities requiring reimbursement did not receive a regular salary but did receive payment for traveling expenses and other incidentals. At least until the fall of 1943 the whole service was operated on a very frugal basis. At least during the probationary period reimbursement for traveling and incidental expenses had to be supported in detail by receipts or sales slips. It is estimated by Gregory that Golos received between \$2,000 and \$3,000 every two months for the operation of his particular parallel. When considering that he only paid traveling expenses and incidentals, it is quite obvious that he was operating other parallels than the one with which Gregory is familiar. Money in some instances came to Golos through Gregory who received it from unidentified individuals believed to have been officially connected with the Soviet Consulate in New York City. Denominations of money were never in larger amounts than \$20 and Gregory's own expenses did not exceed \$100 per month. After the death of Golos, finances seemed to be more readily available and requirements concerning receipts and sales slips were somewhat relaxed. Delays in payments were infrequent and one of Golos' successors commented to Gregory that money was no object as long as it was being used for a worthwhile purpose. U

It is interesting to note that one of the duties exercised by Gregory was to buy Christmas presents for the individuals supplying information, as well as for the members of their family each year. These presents, for

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which Gregory received reimbursement, bore a direct relationship to the usefulness the particular individual had demonstrated to the Russians, and some were of a substantial value, costing approximately \$100. With the exception of one instance, Gregory did not pay for any of the information gathered from Golos' contacts. In this instance payment was made on a regular basis to an individual temporarily in financial straits. While Gregory was dealing with persons other than Golos, substantial sums of money were received personally as remuneration for services rendered. This may be attributable, at least in some instances, to the fact that Gregory was dealing directly with the Russians rather than with an intermediary such as Golos.

As can be seen from the above methods and instructions and handling of finances, the Soviets are not in any sense of the word novices at conducting secret intelligence. The modus operandi, however, is not novel or different from that of any other country where diplomatic relations exist. It is obvious that all of the information gathered eventually filters into the Soviet Embassy or one of its Consulates where it in turn can be forwarded to Moscow by coded cable or diplomatic bag. It is logical to assume that other parallels of Soviet espionage are in operation whereby material can be forwarded to Moscow outside the above indicated methods of transmittal. The present methods of filtering this material through diplomatic establishment is the most efficient during the existence of diplomatic relations and the other systems, although they may be dormant now, will only be used as an alternate means of communication in the event of the breaking of these relations. (S) U

The Soviet organization mentioned by Gregory based upon the "pole" principal was stated to have been the type of organization being put into effect by the Soviets at the time Gregory ceased active handling of the groups discussed in detail in this memorandum. During the period that Gregory was active as a courier and intermediary the personnel of the Silvermaster group, the Perle group and the miscellaneous group in Washington, D. C., mentioned by Gregory and discussed hereinafter, operated on a fairly informal basis, channelling the material to Gregory through the leaders of the groups and occasionally holding group meetings. The gradual elimination of Gregory from active participation as a courier was indicated to have been a part of the Soviet design to place espionage activities in the departments of the United States Government on a more businesslike basis under direct Soviet control.

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THE SILVERMASTER GROUP

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- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

THE SILVERMASTER GROUP

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, with aliases
E. Silvermaster, Nathan Gregory Masters,
Nathan Masters and Serge Komov

HELEN WITTE SILVERMASTER, with aliases
Helen Petrovna Silvermaster, Mrs. Nathan
Gregory Silvermaster, Helen Witte, Helen
Volkoff and Helen Volkov

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Allegations of Gregory

To insure clarity in dealing with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Helen Witte Silvermaster, his wife, they are both being included in the same subsection of this memorandum.

Sometime in August, 1941, Jacob Golos, known Soviet agent, informed Gregory that he had had several meetings with a representative of a Russian group in Washington, D. C. Due to his health, he was desirous of having Gregory proceed to Washington, D. C. and meet Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster of this group at her home. Gregory executed the desire of Golos after arrangements for this meeting had been made by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Golos, while the former was in New York conferring with Golos. Silvermaster subsequently told Gregory that upon Germany's invasion of Russia he was desirous of lending active aid to Russia and for this purpose made a trip to New York City, conferred with Earl Browder, then National Chairman of the Communist Party - USA, and requested the latter to place him in contact with someone who might transmit information he obtained to Russia.

On Gregory's first visit to the Silvermaster home, Mrs. Silvermaster was very circumspect and exhibited what appeared to be a certain distrust of her visitor. The conversation was almost wholly of a personal and social nature and included no remarks by her of contemplated activities on behalf of Russia. However, she did mention to Gregory that she and her husband had known Earl Browder for some time. No definite arrangements were made for subsequent meetings, and it is the recollection of Gregory that subsequent contacts were to be arranged between Silvermaster and Golos. After the contact with Mrs. Silvermaster, Gregory returned to New York City and conferred with Golos. After approximately two weeks Gregory made another trip to Washington for the purpose of visiting the Silvermasters. Golos indicated to Gregory that certain material was to be received from the Silvermasters and brought to Golos in New York. Gregory recollects that Silvermaster was

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employed at that time in the Farm Security Administration, United States Department of Agriculture. His wife was unemployed and William Ludvig Ullmann, another prominent subject in this investigation, was then employed in the United States Treasury Department. Ullmann was residing with the Silvermasters and it was through them that contact was had with him. Gregory did not know of the exact nature of the material being received from the Silvermasters other than it came from United States Government sources.

With reference to background information which Gregory obtained as a result of contacts in the Silvermaster home, it was recalled that Ullmann originally came from the State of Missouri, later worked in New York City and finally secured a clerical position in a Government agency in Washington, D. C. During the latter period he made the acquaintance of the Silvermaster family who recognized his potentialities and facilitated his obtaining a position in the United States Treasury Department.

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, according to Gregory, is of Russian-Jewish extraction, born in the Ukraine. At an early age his family migrated to China where he remained until he was about twenty years of age. He then came to the United States and settled in California, attending one of the larger universities and receiving a Ph.D. degree. After graduation he taught for a period of about ten years for a Catholic College in California, and was employed with the State of California in connection with their Division of Labor on the California State Labor Relations Board. Further, Gregory advised during Silvermaster's early years in China he received education at British schools and now speaks English perfectly with a British accent. As a young boy he became involved with certain Russian revolutionaries then in China and his services were utilized in smuggling literature in their behalf. During the longshoremen's strike on the West Coast in 1934 when Earl Browder was being sought by the Vigilantes, he was given haven in the Silvermasters' home. Gregory does not know whether the Silvermasters were previously acquainted with Browder but after this they became close friends.

In 1935 Silvermaster and his wife moved from California to Washington, D. C., where he took the position in the Farm Security Administration and remained, according to Gregory, until 1942 when he transferred to the Board of Economic Warfare. Silvermaster was only with the Board of Economic Warfare for a few months when he returned to the Department of Agriculture and then shifted in the summer of 1944 to the Surplus Property Division of the United States Treasury Department. The last named position, according to Gregory, was secured for Silvermaster by Harry Dexter White, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and a prominent subject of inquiry in this investigation. It is the impression of Gregory that Leahla Garris, who also appears elsewhere in this memorandum, probably had something to do with Silvermaster's securing his position with the Board of Economic Warfare.

Gregory advised Helen Silvermaster was born in White Russia, the daughter of a Baltic Baron. Shortly after the Russian Revolution she went to China where she married a White Russian. Anatole Volkev, who also figures

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in the present inquiries, was the son of this union. Helen Silvermaster came to the United States with her previous husband and established residence in California, where shortly thereafter she separated from him. She then became acquainted with Silvermaster, with whom she subsequently lived as man and wife. He was desirous of marrying her, and after she secured a divorce, a matter of three or four years, they were formally married.

In connection with the disposition of material Gregory received from the Silvermasters and delivered to Golos, the latter indicated that it was delivered to a Russian contact. Previous to Gregory's association with the Silvermaster group, Golos, according to his own statement, had been meeting a Russian. He informed Gregory that he had observed an individual's photograph in a newspaper, and Gregory recalled that the name ended in "ian." Gregory added the photograph of this individual had appeared in the press in connection with a story of his apprehension on a charge of bribing a Standard Oil Company official. Golos informed Gregory this was the individual he had been meeting, but whose identity he had not known until observing the newspaper photograph. The individual referred to by Golos as his former Russian contact is Galk Badalovich Ovakimian, an important NKVD agent, who was arrested on May 5, 1941, and charged with being an unregistered agent of the Soviet Government. Following the German invasion of Russia and by agreement of the Department of State, these charges were dismissed and Ovakimian was permitted to return to the USSR, on an exchange agreement for six individuals, all of whom were alleged by the Soviet Government to be citizens of the United States. In this regard, only one American citizen arrived in the United States under the terms of this exchange. However, Pelagya Habicht and Neonila Magidoff, both Soviet nationals, entered the United States pursuant to the exchange. Both of these women are strongly suspected of being Soviet agents, and have been in contact with numerous figures in this investigation. During the investigation of Ovakimian, later leading to his arrest, he was observed meeting Golos on numerous occasions in public places and exchanging correspondence with him in a furtive manner. Obviously the material collected by Gregory in Washington and delivered to Golos did not pass into the hands of Ovakimian since he had already departed from the United States prior to Gregory's first contact with the Silvermasters in August, 1941.

Gregory advised that Golos paid all traveling expenses necessary for the collection of the material from the Silvermasters in Washington, and its delivery to him in New York City merely by the execution of a simple receipt. Gregory also collected Communist Party dues from persons, both in the New York area and Washington, D. C., and remitted these collections to Golos, who indicated they were delivered to Communist Party headquarters where receipts were received. Gregory eventually received these receipts from Golos and delivered them to the interested parties. Gregory eventually received these receipts from Golos and delivered them to the interested parties. This procedure is in accordance with the current policy of the Communist Party - USA and the Soviet Union to have any Party members involved in the collection of information for the USSR cease active or apparent affiliations with the Party, with the exception of high Party functionaries.

Gregory stated that for a period of approximately six months subsequent to August, 1941, the only individuals known to have been actually engaged in security data for Golos were the Silvermasters and Ullman. Sometime in early 1942,

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Gregory realized from remarks made by Silvermaster and Ullmann, that other individuals were involved in a similar manner. The volume of material delivered to Gregory continued to increase. As a result of the illness of Golos he requested Gregory to begin reading this material. It was Gregory's recollection that during this period the material submitted was in the form of typewritten notations made by Ullmann and Helen Silvermaster. The data collected was of an extremely varied nature and appeared to be secured by these individuals, both from discussions with other Government officials, and direct from documents of an official character. As an example, material indicating the policy of the United States, both domestic and foreign, and other information representing a hodgepodge of intelligence was being collected. Golos characterized this information to Gregory as "political." Gregory learned from Silvermaster that at the outset of his service for Golos he secured some information on his own initiative and Golos attempted to guide him in collecting material that would be of the most interest to the Soviet Government. At no time was it apparent, according to Gregory, that either Silvermaster or Ullmann were receiving any compensation for their services. ✓

Sometime in 1942 Golos began to give Gregory verbal instructions for the guidance of the Silvermaster group as to the nature of the information desired. It was not, however, until late 1942 that Golos delivered to Gregory typewritten instructions in Russian furnished him by "Charlie", Golos' superior, to be delivered to Silvermaster. Gregory's knowledge of the Russian language was insufficient to gain an accurate evaluation of the type of information requested. It will be noted that both Golos and Silvermaster spoke Russian fluently. In the fall of 1942 Silvermaster and Ullmann began to bring to the Silvermaster residence documents which they apparently had secured from Government files to which they had access. Gregory advised that Ullmann provided himself with a camera of the 35 mm. type and became proficient in document photography. Silvermaster, at this time, also began to dictate to Gregory various types of information. This dictation was made by Silvermaster after refreshing his recollection from small pieces of paper which he had on his person. Ullmann photographed the documents brought to the Silvermaster home and Gregory delivered the developed negatives to Golos. On one occasion only, sometime in 1944, did Gregory personally witness the photographing of documents at the Silvermaster residence. From conversations, however, on many previous occasions, it was apparent that this photographic work was carried on in the basement of the Silvermaster residence where a more or less permanent photographic laboratory had been established. ✓

After securing the developed negatives of Governmental documents from Silvermaster, they were taken to New York City in lots of two to three rolls and Golos would make an appointment to collect them from Gregory. The negative would be passed through a viewer at Gregory's residence before they were taken by Golos for delivery to his Russian contact. Golos apparently did this in order to keep himself currently apprised of the information being gathered by the Silvermaster group. ✓

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In addition Gregory also delivered to Goles from Silvermaster carbon copies of documents consisting usually of letters from Governmental employees, usually Treasury employees outside the United States reporting on conditions where they were stationed. The dictation given to Gregory by Ullmann and Silvermaster was subsequently transcribed in New York City and delivered to Goles. U

Gregory recalls specifically that during Silvermaster's employment with the Board of Economic Warfare he occasionally brought to his residence what appeared to be complete files where they were reviewed and a decision made by him and Ullmann as to the exact correspondence to be photographed. U

Sometime in the fall of 1942 Ullmann's induction to the United States Army seemed imminent. According to Gregory, a discussion was had between Silvermaster and Ullmann at that time as to which branch of the service would be most advantageous. It was finally concluded that it would be most desirable for Ullmann to wait for induction in the usual course and then attempt to be assigned to the Air Corps. Gregory recalled that Ullmann did enter the Army as a private, was subsequently promoted to a sergeant and then recommended for Officers Candidate School, ultimately receiving a commission as second lieutenant in the United States Army Air Force. He received certain promotions subsequent thereto. In view of Silvermaster's desire that he be assigned to the Pentagon Building this was ultimately effected through the influence of George Silverman, another prominent figure in this investigation. After Ullmann's assignment in the Pentagon Building he resumed his residence with the Silvermaster family. U

Briefly, with respect to George Silverman, Gregory advised he is approximately 45 years of age, Jewish, a graduate of Harvard University and an acknowledged brilliant mathematician and statistician. He came to Washington in the early 1930's and was employed with the Railroad Retirement Board. Gregory was unable to state how he became acquainted with the Silvermasters and Ullmann except that they met later as the result of being members of the same Communist Party unit there. Gregory recalled specifically that Silverman became friendly with the Silvermasters, was at their home often and after being assigned to the Pentagon Building as a civilian specialist began to bring documents to the Silvermaster home for copying. Gregory stated that Silverman did not know these documents were photographed but was under the impression that Silvermaster simply read the documents and from memory later transmitted their contents verbally to Earl Browder. U

During the latter part of 1942 or early 1943, Gregory became aware of remarks made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullmann, that Harry Dexter White, employed in the United States Treasury Department as Assistant Secretary, was supplying them with information consisting of documents obtained during the course of his employment. Gregory definitely recalls

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seeing some documents at the Silvermaster residence delivered there by Ullmann or Silverman, both of whom were receiving material from White for this specific purpose. As regards the nature of this written material supplied by White, Gregory stated it consisted of reports of a varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly as they related to foreign commitments. Also various memoranda and reports from other Governmental Departments and agencies were made available through this same source. These documents were usually reduced to photographs by the time they were observed by Gregory. On occasions the original documents themselves were seen. According to Gregory, Harry White was considered by the Silvermasters as one of the most valuable assets to their group in view of his ability to place in the Treasury Department those individuals whom the group was anxious to assign there. Among individuals in this category Gregory mentioned specifically Ullmann, William Taylor and Sonia Gold. Gregory never actually observed White, but gained all of the above information from conversations with the Silvermasters and Ullmann. White was also considered valuable because of his close relationship with former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and was in a position to secure favorable consideration for the USSR in financial matters, according to Gregory.

During this same period Gregory became aware of the fact that Lauchlin Currie was friendly with the Silvermasters and particularly George Silverman. Currie, according to Gregory, did not supply Silverman or the Silvermasters with any documents, but did inform Silverman orally on various matters. [As an example Currie, on one occasion informed Silverman the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code.] Currie is also known by Gregory to have visited the Silvermaster home as a social guest. After the death of Golos on November 27, 1943, there was a discussion between Silvermaster and "Bill" who is yet unidentified, as to the advisability of introducing Currie and White directly to the Russian contact. Silvermaster was not in favor of this and it is not known if the meeting was ever arranged.

Also during the same period Gregory became aware of the activities of Sol Adler (Schlomer Adler), a United States Treasury representative in Chungking, China. Gregory observed in the Silvermaster home official letters written by Adler from Chungking to the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. It is Gregory's opinion these letters found their way to the Silvermasters through Harry White. Adler, according to Gregory, was a member of the Communist Party whose dues were collected by Silvermaster and delivered to Gregory.

Another individual mentioned by Gregory during this period was William Taylor who secured his employment in the United States Treasury Department through Harry White. Gregory recalls that Taylor was sent by the Treasury Department to China and later to Lisbon, Portugal, for the Foreign Economic Administration. He was described as a member of the Communist Party who paid his dues to the Silvermasters. During the interim

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between his return from China and his departure for Portugal, he worked in the Treasury Department and supplied Silvermaster with written and oral information secured by him in that Department. He also made available to Silverman or possibly Silvermaster a report on conditions in China, which was passed on through Silvermaster and Gregory to the Russians. U

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Further, it was learned by Gregory that through Silverman, Silvermaster was receiving information from the War Production Board made available by Irving Kaplan. Kaplan, according to Gregory, is a dues paying member of the Communist Party. U

During the late summer of 1943 Gregory stated a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by the Silvermaster group which was subsequently photographed for delivery to Golos in New York City. At about this time Ullmann ceased developing the photographs he took, and supplied to Gregory the undeveloped negatives which were delivered to Golos. The apparent reason for this was the increased volume of productiveness of this particular parallel of Soviet espionage. In fact, the volume was so large that Ullmann did not have the time to both photograph and develop the material. Although Gregory could not actually observe the completed photographs, from conversations with Ullmann and Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, it was learned that Ullmann and Silverman, both of whom were stationed in the Pentagon Building and assigned to the United States Army Air Force, were obtaining data of the following nature: Aircraft production figures, allocation and deployment of aircraft, results of testing of aircraft, reports on the efficiency of particular types of airplanes, technological developments in aircraft manufacture, statistics regarding high octane aviation gasoline, personal data concerning important Air Force officers, opinions of aircraft personnel on other nations, Army gossip, all pertinent developments concerning the planning, construction and actual completion of the B-29, and proposed movements of these planes when they were completed, data concerning the approximate scheduled date of D-Day, copies of directives issued by General Marshall, and information concerning the production, allocation and development of tanks, guns and motorized equipment. Gregory stated a considerable volume of this material was brought to the Silvermaster home in its original form, namely official United States Army Air Force documents. On some matters, however, Ullmann would copy figures and make notations necessary to record the desired data. Gregory is unable to segregate the information supplied by Ullmann and Silverman. The above situation prevailed from the time of Ullmann's original assignment to the Pentagon Building until Gregory ceased contacts with the Silvermaster group in September, 1944, the volume consistently increasing throughout this period. U

Sometime in the fall of 1943 the Silvermasters believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to Harry White in order to facilitate the obtaining of information from his Office. At that time Gregory advised that Helen Silvermaster approached one of the Communist functionaries in U

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Washington and was supplied with the name of Sonia Gold. Eventually Sonia Gold, through arrangements with White, obtained a position as one of the secretaries in the Treasury Department. As a result thereof, Sonia Gold obtained documents from White's office which she copied and delivered the notes thereof to Helen Silvermaster. It is Gregory's general recollection that the information secured by Sonia Gold consisted principally of United States Treasury Department opinions and recommendations, and particularly recommendations concerning applications for loans from the United States made by the Chinese and French Governments. Some of the material that came through Gold concerned political information regarding General DeGaulle, which apparently found its way into White's office. In the spring of 1944 Gregory alleged that Bill Gold (Bela Gold), the husband of Sonia Gold, entered into the Silvermaster group. He had obtained a position in the Foreign Economic Administration and from conversations with the Silvermasters and Ullmann, Gregory determined that he was supplying excellent material concerning the internal workings of the FEA. During one of the conversations overheard in the Silvermaster home, Silvermaster or Ullmann made the remark that "Bill" had done such a good job that they were thinking of supplying him with a camera so that he could do his own photography. U

With reference to Anatole Volkov, the son of Mrs. Silvermaster by her first marriage, Gregory advised that he was reared as a good Communist. On occasions he would proceed to New York City from Washington and deliver Gregory material originating with the Silvermasters. Anatole was drafted into the United States Navy sometime in 1944, and it is Gregory's recollection that he was assigned to a Naval Training Station near Chicago, Illinois. U

During the period of Gregory's association with Golos, many occasions arose when contacts were had with Barney Schuster (Bernard Schuster). At that time Schuster was associated with the Finance Division of the National Organization of the Communist Party - USA, using the Party name "Chester." He was a social acquaintance of Golos. Late in the spring of 1944 Gregory came into casual contact with Schuster, when the latter inquired concerning the health of Gregory Silvermaster. When Gregory evidenced ignorance of acquaintanceship with Silvermaster, Schuster indicated he was familiar with Silvermaster and other persons engaged in the same type of work. As a matter of fact, Schuster told Gregory that he was irritated over the manner in which some of the Communist Party members have been taken away from the Party and subsequently returned in an extremely nervous state. It is interesting to note that Bernard Schuster, from other sources, was reported in 1938 as Membership Director of the Communist Party for New York State and in 1939 was President of the Fifth Assembly District Club of the Communist Party, Bronx, New York City. In 1943 Schuster was stated to be a member of the Communist Party and Treasurer of the New York State Committee of the Party. Under the name of "Chester" he was employed at Communist Party headquarters in the same office as Charles Krumbein, National Treasurer of the Communist Political Association, the name used by the Communist Party - USA during 1944-1945. U

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Gregory mentioned a number of individuals whose activities were apparent from conversations with Silvermaster. These individuals will be dealt with specifically under other sub-captions in this memorandum. U

Approximately six months prior to the death of Golos he indicated to Gregory that pressure was being placed on him by the Russians to turn over certain of his American contacts directly to them. Specific requests had been made in this regard to make available Mary Price, the Silvermasters and Gregory. This Golos refused to do up to the time of his death. Gregory stated the only concession Golos made in this regard was the delivery of material collected from the Silvermaster group, which was delivered directly to "Catherine" who has not been otherwise identified, thereby theoretically circumventing Golos. Gregory, however, surreptitiously allowed Golos to inspect this material before passing it to "Catherine." U

In June, 1944, Gregory met Earl Browder who indicated that it would be agreeable if "Bill", Gregory's contact at that time, met Silvermaster not oftener than once a month with the condition that this meeting be held in New York City and not Washington, D. C. At a later meeting with Gregory in June, 1944, Browder agreed that the entire Silvermaster group was to be turned over to the Russians without restrictions of any kind. At one time it came to Gregory's attention from Silvermaster prior to the death of Golos that J. Peters (Alexander Stevens, a known Soviet agent, at one time in charge of the Communist underground in New York City, and Washington, D. C.), had been in Washington attempting to infiltrate into the Silvermaster group. This was brought to the attention of Golos by Gregory and the former made a protest to the New York headquarters of the Communist Party. U

In September, 1944, at the time that "Bill", one of Gregory's handlers, subsequent to Golos' death, indicated that he was moving from New York City to Baltimore, Maryland, or Washington, D. C., he told Gregory that he intended to handle the Silvermaster group personally, and Gregory was no longer to come in contact with any member of the group. These instructions were abided by and Gregory did not see "Bill" subsequent to that time. Gregory's only further knowledge of "Bill" came from questions asked by "Al" (Anatoli Borisovich Gromov, First Secretary, Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. until December 7, 1945), who in the fall of 1945 asked Gregory if any contact had been made with "Bill". In addition, Gregory on one occasion came in casual contact with Silvermaster in New York City during August, 1945, when Silvermaster was asked whether he had seen "Bill" lately. Silvermaster indicated that he had not seen "Bill" for about two weeks, but that he was still around. U

Background of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster was born in Odessa, Russia on November 27, 1898. He became a naturalized United States citizen at San Francisco, California in 1926. He attended various educational institutions in Seattle,

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Washington, and Berkeley, California, receiving a Ph.D. Degree in 1932. then became Associate Economist with the California State Unemployment Commission and later worked for the California State Department of Labor. His first employment with the Federal Government was as Senior Labor Economist with the Resettlement Administration in August, 1935. Subsequently, he worked with the Maritime Labor Board; the Farm Security Administration; United States Treasury Department Procurement Division; and the Board of Economic Warfare. He was Director of the Economic and Market Analysis Division, War Assets Administration until his resignation on December 2, 1946. U

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An investigation of Silvermaster was made in January, 1942, under the provisions of the Hatch Act predicated upon reports that he was a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy and the Washington Committee For Democratic Action, both organizations having been declared subversive by the Attorney General. The reports of the completed investigation were made available to the United States Department of Agriculture in November, 1942, where Silvermaster was then employed. On July 14, 1943, the Director of Personnel of the Department of Agriculture suggested certain additional interviews, including Launchlin Currie, then Administrative Assistant to the President. This request was complied with and a final decision made by the Director of Personnel of the United States Agricultural Department, that the record in the Silvermaster investigation did not contain evidence sufficient to warrant charges that Silvermaster was a member of an organization which advocated the overthrow of the Government of the United States. U

Information is available to the effect that Nathan Silvermaster, a young Communist of the University District, Seattle, Washington, had departed with one Perlina and one Gundlack, students at the University of Washington on April 9, 1922, for San Francisco. Silvermaster was stated to be a known Communist and an intimate contact of Anna Falkoff, Seattle. It may be significant to note that Silvermaster received a Bachelor of Arts Degree from the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, in 1920. In October, 1923, Nathan Silvermaster, 2314 Dwight Way, Berkeley, California, was a reference of an individual then in Russia, desiring a visa to the United States. Inquiries determined that Silvermaster did not reside at the recited address. U

The files of the Department of Agriculture contain the report which reflects that Silvermaster, in 1935, was in contact with Sam Darcy, Head of the Communist Party in California. This report states "By virtue of his associations, his affiliations and particularly by virtue of his thesis, it can be easily concluded that Silvermaster is an active radical." A confidential U

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report in the files of the Department of Agriculture mentions Silvermaster as among the proteges of Professor Robert A. Brady who was described by a confidential informant as a member of the Communist Party from 1932 to 1937. Silvermaster was further reported as an underground member of the Communist Party in Seattle, Washington in the early 1920's and editor of the Seattle Union Record. Through a confidential source it is alleged that Silvermaster became friendly with Louis Bloch in California in about 1930 when he reentered the Communist Party, and another source had heard that Silvermaster was a representative of the OGPU which has now been succeeded by the NKVD in the United States. Although Silvermaster, when interviewed under the provisions of the Hatch Act, during the investigation in 1942, denied membership in the Communist Party, it was developed that while a student at the University of Washington, in Seattle, from 1918 to 1920 he was associated with Garrard Ethel who, from 1935 to 1938 was a member of the Communist Party Professional Unit. He also associated with Herbert J. Phillips, also a member of the Communist Party Professional Unit, and Dr. David Hersh, whose home in Seattle, Washington in 1938 was a meeting place of the Young Communist League. In 1932 Garrard Ethel, mentioned above, in discussing the number of Communist Party members securing employment in the United States Government, mentioned Silvermaster who had formerly been at the University of Washington in Seattle

According to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Silvermaster was enrolled in the Professional Section of the Party in that city during the year 1936. Also in 1936 Silvermaster is reported to have attended a meeting of a women's group at which he spoke as an avowed member of the Communist Party in San Francisco. During the course of his speech Silvermaster made reference to the overthrow of the United States Government and supported Communism. Further, Silvermaster has been reported to be an acquaintance of Lauren W. Casaday an alleged member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, one of the organizations declared subversive by the Attorney General under the provisions of the Hatch Act. Casaday, according to a fellow employee of Silvermaster, with the United States Maritime Labor Board, was a protege of Gregory Silvermaster and Louis Bloch of California. Bloch is known to have been associated with the Professional Section of the Communist Party in San Francisco as early as 1936. Casaday was formerly an analyst in the Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department, which Division was headed by Harry White. In 1942 he was assigned to the United States Embassy, London England. Silvermaster has appeared as an acquaintance of several individuals investigated under the provisions of the Hatch Act. In each instance these

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Individuals have been charged with being closely associated with Communist front groups, Communists, or otherwise active in various phases of the Communist Party program. As an example, during the course of an investigation of the activities of Edwin S. Smith, the former Executive Director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, it was ascertained that Mary Van Kleeck, a member of numerous alleged Communist front groups, and reported leader in the Communist Party, regularly came to Washington and conferred with Smith and others, including Silvermaster. Silvermaster, in September, 1939, was reported in the "Federal Record", the publication of the United Federal Workers of America, CIO, as a teacher in the Federal Workers School. In January, 1944, Louise Bransten of San Francisco, California, [redacted] b7c, NKVD agent, formerly attached to the Soviet Consulate, San Francisco, while in Washington, contacted Silvermaster at his office in the Department of Agriculture Building. In connection with inquiries being made concerning Dr. Louis Bloch, [redacted]

[redacted], stated that during the Maritime difficulties in that port city, during 1934, he met Dr. Bloch at a meeting including other Communists, namely Sam Darcy, Silvermaster and Joseph Gaer. Darcy, at that time, was District Director of District 13, Communist Party - USA. During the investigation of Richard Bransten, estranged husband of Louise Bransten mentioned hereinbefore, and a member of the Communist Party, it was determined that he was a friend of Gregory Silvermaster. Silvermaster transferred December 29, 1944, from the Farm Security Administration to a position at the Treasury Department at a salary of \$8,000 per annum. [redacted] b7c

Background of Helen Witte Silvermaster

Helen Witte Silvermaster was born in White Russia, the daughter of Baron Peter Witte. She is approximately 45 years of age at the present time. Her father was counsellor to the Czar and acted as an adviser to the Mongolian Government. After the October Revolution he was released and later became the head of the Rice Institute in the Southern Ukraine. Following the Revolution, Helen Silvermaster traveled to China where she married a Russian named Volkov and in about 1923, emigrated with her husband to California. There are some allegations, rather nebulous, that Volkov eventually became an OGPU agent in the United States. Her only son, Anatole Boris Volkov is the only child of this union. He was born in San Francisco on October 29, 1924. Shortly thereafter Helen Silvermaster separated from her husband and lived with Silvermaster whom she married three or four years later after securing

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a divorce. This marriage was consummated in 1928 or 1929. She came to Washington with her husband and from 1939 to May 29, 1947 resided at 5515 - 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mrs. Silvermaster is known to be acquainted with Louise Bransten, and Dr. Robert S. Brady mentioned hereinbefore. David Sapos, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs stated that Helen Silvermaster was one of the leaders in the Washington Book Shop, the American League for Peace and Democracy, the Washington Committee for Aid to China and probably the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; all of these organizations have been reported from numerous sources to be Communist front organizations. The names of both Mrs. Silvermaster and her husband appeared in the indices of the United American Spanish Aid Committee, making a donation of \$45 to this organization on one occasion. They also, on March 18, 1938, attended a reception in honor of Dr. Gustav Regler given by the Women's Committee of the Friends of Spanish Democracy. Both of these Spanish groups are described by many sources as being Communist controlled.

Results of Investigation

Investigation to date has verified the fact that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, his wife and William Ludwig Ullmann resided as a family unit at 5515 - 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., until May 29, 1947 when they moved to Harvey Cedars, New Jersey.

It has also been positively determined that a laundry room approximately 12 by 15 feet in the basement of the Silvermaster home was converted into a photographic dark room. This room contained all of the necessary equipment for document photography with the exception of the camera, which could be easily supplied. This included light reflectors, standard enlarger, photographic time clock, cutting boards, and photographic chemicals and supplies. This would seem to bear out the allegations of Gregory that documents purloined from the official files of various United States Government Departments were photographed there.

Through a highly confidential source it was determined on November 27, 1945, that Marjorie and Charlotte Young were in contact with Helen Silvermaster in such a manner as to indicate they were all mutual friends. Previously it had been determined that Edward Young was a friend of Helen Silvermaster and had stayed at their residence in the past. Charlotte Young, through other inquiries, has been determined to be closely associated with the Communist Party, having been director of the White Collar or undercover group of the Communist Political Association (Communist Party - USA) in Washington, D. C. until January 16, 1945. At or about that time she was elected to the City Executive Committee of the Communist Party, Washington, D. C. Edward Sidney Young, husband of Charlotte Young, has also reportedly been active in the Communist Party. Through a physical surveillance it was determined that

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Silvermaster, on December 1, 1945 met Alexander Koral in a rather clandestine manner. Silvermaster, at the time, was accompanied by his wife. After the Silvermasters had picked up Koral, in a busy shopping district, the three individuals took an extended ride in the Silvermaster automobile and Koral was finally dropped on a public thoroughfare where he proceeded on his way by street-car. This ride did not have any apparent purpose or destination. After this contact, Koral returned to New York City where he is employed with the Board of Education. Although inquiries have continued, no specific questionable activities of merit have been developed on Koral to the present time. Alexander Koral when interviewed in June, 1947, admitted acting as a courier for an individual known to him only as "Frank", and that he had visited Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, known to him as "Grig", in November and December, 1945. He particularly remembered the contact with Silvermaster on December 1, 1945 mentioned above and stated that at the instructions of "Frank" he told Silvermaster that this would be the last contact with Silvermaster. Mrs. Silvermaster, when interviewed denied knowing Alexander Koral and denied meeting anyone on December 1, 1945 as set out above. U

According to a highly confidential source, Helen Silvermaster on December 2, 1945, attempted to contact Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly, an alleged member of the under cover white collar group of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., who has also reportedly assisted in many of the alleged Communist front activities. On the same day this source advised that Helen Silvermaster contacted Anne White who indicated that her husband, Harry White, was working on that day on the British Loan matter. Anne White is the wife of Harry Dexter White, former Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department, named by Gregory as one of the primary elements of this particular Soviet espionage parallel. U

On December 4, 1945, a highly confidential source reported that Rose Gregg, wife of Joseph Gregg, who was also named by Gregory as being engaged in Russian espionage, was in contact with Helen Silvermaster, and made a luncheon engagement which was subsequently kept. Investigation determined on December 6, 1945, that Phillip O. Keeney, then employed in the Library of Congress, was a visitor at the Silvermaster residence. U

On December 10, 1945, a highly confidential source advised that Ruth Gruber contacted Helen Silvermaster and invited her and her husband and the "star bearder" (William Ludwig Ullmann) to her home for the evening. Gruber commented that a friend of hers then in Washington from Chicago was doing some interesting work on Democracy in Education. U

On December 14, 1945, the Silvermasters were invited to the home of Harry Dexter White for the evening. This and other contacts of similar nature showed a close personal relationship existed between the Silvermasters and the Whites. U

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On December 17, 1945, a highly confidential source reported that Helen Silvermaster was in contact with an individual known only as "Iszy." "Iszy" indicated that his father-in-law, identity unknown, was proceeding to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to attend a dinner given by American Soviet Friendship. Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that she was familiar with this organization and a good friend of hers runs the organization. She added that she receives communications from this group which has as its purpose "the fostering of cultural relations between these two great countries."

On December 20, 1945, it was also ascertained confidentially that Helen Silvermaster attempted to contact Sonia Gold with negative results. It will be recalled that Sonia Gold, according to Gregory, was placed in the office of Harry Dexter White during the time he was an Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, for the purpose of facilitating the purloining of documents from that source.

Silvermaster and his wife, according to a physical surveillance on December 28, 1945, drove to the home of Harry Dexter White where they spent the evening. Information was received that Joseph Gregg and his wife were invited to come to the Silvermaster home for Christmas dinner. However, for reasons unknown, they did not proceed thereto that day. Gregg was one of those prominently mentioned by Gregory as one of the sources of information for Soviet Intelligence. Just before Christmas in 1945, a highly confidential source referred to contacts between Roger Lewis and Helen Silvermaster. In discussing Anatole Volkov, Mrs. Silvermaster's son by a prior marriage, Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that he was in school in North Carolina, commenting that he was always in trouble about the race question, Franco and the atomic bomb. In a contact with Barbara Lichtenstein, who is not otherwise identified, Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that her son, Anatole, was returning home for Christmas. Barbara Lichtenstein had invited Anatole to a party to raise money for the Veterans' Citizens Committee to oust the late Senator Bilbo.

On December 22, 1945, a highly confidential source reported that a Mrs. Fumores (phonetic) was in contact with Anatole Volkov, then residing at the Silvermasters' residence. She advised that her son, Allen, who had over fifty points, and who had only recently had his furlough, which he intended to use to go to Switzerland, cancelled, could not get out of the Army. She requested Anatole to intercede with William Ludwig Wilmann to determine if the latter could assist Allen in being demobilized. Anatole indicated he would do the best he could. On December 26, 1945, this same source reported that an individual known only as "Angus", subsequently identified as Mr. Phillip O. Keeney, contacted Helen Silvermaster to bid her goodbye, stating that he was leaving the following day by air. Angus gave her Mary Jane's address, which was given as Mary Jane Keeney, civilian, Angel, Michigan, Office of Political Affairs, Office of Military Government, United States APO 748, c/o Postmaster, New York City. Angus stated he would express appreciation for having had the Silvermaster home as a rendezvous. He added that his secretary, a negro girl, had given him a beautiful fur coat present and at Christmas time he had had a telephone call from Mary Jane from Switzerland.

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On January 8, 1946, Richard Sasuly was reported by a highly confidential source as having contacted Helen Silvermaster and advised that he was then out of the Army and free. Sasuly then contacted Gregory Silvermaster advising that he would be in to see him at his office the following day. Silvermaster indicated that he had recently seen Elisabeth Sasuly, Richard's wife. Elisabeth has been mentioned hereinbefore as a prominent functionary of the Communist Party for the District of Columbia. On the same date an individual known only as "Margaret" contacted Helen Silvermaster and inquired about Boris. Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that she had not heard from him, even though they had all sent him Christmas presents. Helen Silvermaster then advised that Ruth Gruber, Ickes' (Harold L. Ickes, then Secretary of the Interior) Assistant in Charge of Alaska, had been there, saw Boris and brought back some very fine pictures. Boris apparently intended to establish a furniture factory in Alaska. This contact apparently refers to the brother of Helen Silvermaster, Boris Witte, who made an expedition into China and Tibet and who until recently resided in Anchorage, Alaska. At the same time Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that Ullmann was proceeding to Germany for the War and Treasury Departments. On the following day Elisabeth Sasuly, contacted Silvermaster and he referred to a conference which he had with her husband, Richard. Elisabeth then indicated that they were not going to California since Richard was remaining with the Treasury Department to work on some current matter.

On January 14, 1946, this source again reported that Helen Silvermaster had been contacted by Reba Lewis who advised that she was leaving for Boston and New York. Her husband, Roger, intended to find an apartment in Boston while she, Reba, remained in New York. Reba mentioned that Roger gave her a set of Russian Linguaphone records for Christmas, that she would communicate with Mrs. Silvermaster as soon as she was permanently located.

On January 15, 1946, Helen Silvermaster received an invitation from the Washington Committee for Russian War Relief, inviting her to attend a dinner at the Mayflower Hotel on February 4, 1946. This dinner was given in honor of Mrs. Harriman, wife of the American Ambassador to Moscow. Speakers included Joseph E. Davies, former American Ambassador to Moscow; Senator Claude Pepper; Secretary of Commerce, Henry A. Wallace and Edward G. Carter. The physical surveillance on the Silvermasters determined that on the evening of February 4, 1946, he and his wife attended the Harriman dinner for Russian Relief. Silvermaster and his wife left their home and proceeded to the residence of Dr. Edward U. Condon and there picked up Mrs. Emily Condon who accompanied them to this dinner. Dr. Edward U. Condon was Technical Adviser to the Senate's Special Committee established October 22, 1945, to study the developments, use and control of atomic energy under the Chairmanship of Senator Brien McMahon, Democrat of Connecticut. He was appointed Director

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order that they would not have to postpone "it" again. Pressman agreed to the acceptance of the additional guest. Lee Pressman is the former General Counsel of the CIO, Washington, D. C. Joseph Gaer was then working with the CIO Political Action Committee in New York City and is connected with the publishing house of Boni and Gaer, Inc.

Joseph Gaer was born on March 16, 1877 in Bessarabia, Rumania, (now USSR). He emigrated to the United States at an early age and was educated in American collegiate institutions. He was finally naturalized in 1926 or 1927. He has been variously reported as a registered member of the Socialist Party in 1930 and 1932 in California, member of the Hammer and Sickle Club, Chairman of the John Reed Klub and allegedly a member of the Communist Party in the State of California. He was described by one individual as being adept in "covering up" his membership in the Communist Party. When making an application for employment in the Treasury Department, prior to May, 1942, that Department developed information to the effect that Gaer was a Communist, propaganda chief for the Communist Party, while employed in the Federal Writers Project in New York City. In 1944 he was a subject of an investigation for employment in the Office of Emergency Management, which disclosed he was reported as a Communist or a former Communist by several individuals contacted. Gaer was actually employed by the United States Treasury Department for a considerable period preceding May 17, 1944, when his resignation took effect. He had attempted a transfer to the Office of War Information which was cancelled for reasons not apparent. It is also interesting to note that while Gaer was staying with the Silvermasters, Richard and Elizabeth Sasuly and "Iszy" Salkind visited the Silvermasters.

On January 25, Otto Saul contacted Mrs. Silvermaster, according to a highly confidential source, stating that he had been in Moscow, USSR and Potsdam, Germany, where he had made some nice connections. Saul indicated that he had received a request from the War Department inquiring for a Public Relations Man to be assigned to the Civil Affairs Committee in Germany. It was required that he speak Russian. Saul indicated he had in mind Jack Marsalka, and they then discussed difficulties Marsalka had previously had, agreeing he was a victim of a miscarriage of justice.

John Paul Milan Marsalka was born on June 23, 1906, in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the United States and at the University of Prague, Prague, Czechoslovakia in the early 1930's. From May, 1934 to August 1939 he was a clerk in the American Embassy in Moscow, USSR. He was finally discharged for inefficiency, and because his associates had suspected Communist tendencies he could not be trusted with confidential matters. He is married to Milada Friedel who was born in Brunn, Czechoslovakia on October 7, 1904. Their marriage was consummated on March 3, 1930, and in her naturalization record Milada Friedel indicated that her last residence abroad was Moscow, Russia. Marsalka's father, George Marsalka, was also born in Czechoslovakia. Information from many sources reflects strong pro-Soviet tendencies and possible affiliations with the Communist Party.

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On January 26, 1946, Elizabeth Sasuly was again in contact with Mrs. Silvermaster, at which time she advised that she had had a party the previous night for Congressmen which was strictly business. She indicated that Congressmen John M. Coffee, Democrat of Washington; Charles R. Savage, Democrat of Washington; and James P. Geelan, Democrat of Connecticut, as well as Bowen of Chicago, Land of Ohio and Webb of Michigan, not otherwise identified, who were in Washington with R. J. Thomas, President of the UAW, CIO, were present. Both Sasuly and Mrs. Silvermaster agreed Coffee was "nice." U

On January 30, 1946, the Silvermasters were invited to the home of Elizabeth Sasuly for dinner on the following evening. A physical surveillance on January 31, determined that the Silvermasters proceeded to the Sasuly apartment, 436 Alban Towers, Washington, D. C., and at 12:35 a.m., on February 1, 1946, left this apartment in the company with Congressman Vito Marcantonio and an unidentified woman. Congressman Marcantonio was taken to the Ambassador Hotel where he left the group. A highly confidential source advised on February 2, 1946, that Elizabeth Sasuly was again in contact with Helen Silvermaster, at which time the latter indicated that her husband had not proceeded to New York since he could not get reservations. Mrs. Silvermaster stated that the Joseph Gaers were out of New York City and her husband preferred the hotels in any event. She also mentioned that when Louise Bransten, mentioned hereinbefore, had her big house in New York they used to stay with her when visiting that city. Louise Bransten, as previously indicated, has been closely associated with official representatives of the Soviet Government and in contact with suspected Soviet Agents and numerous individuals prominent in national and local Communist Party activities. It was determined through investigation that Silvermaster received a communication on or about January 30, 1946, from the National Citizens Political Action Committee, 205 East 42nd Street, New York City. Mrs. Silvermaster received a communication at about the same time from the American Society for Russian Relief, Incorporated, Washington, D. C. U

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On February 20, 1946, a confidential source advised that an individual identified as Bob, who is believed to be identical with Robert A. Brady, was in contact with Mrs. Helen Silvermaster and he advised that he had arrived in town the previous night. He stated that since he had not been in Washington for a long time he was very anxious to see the Silvermasters. This individual stated that he intended to leave Washington shortly for Knoxville, Tennessee. He stated that he was looking for material for some of his writings and was also discussing politics while in Washington. Bob stated that he is going to take his sabbatical year of leave in 1947 and 1948 and intends to take his family to England. U

Robert A. Brady mentioned above is believed to be identical with an individual of the same name who is employed as an Associate Professor of Economics at the University of California at Berkeley. Brady is a member of various organizations that have been described as Communist front organizations. On the basis of charges made by the Dies Committee on December 30, 1941, Leon Henderson, then Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, requested Dr. Robert A. Brady's immediate resignation from his position in the Consumers Digest in the Office of Price Administration. U

On February 28, 1946, a reliable source advised that one Louis Bloch, whose identity is unknown, was in contact with Mrs. Helen Silvermaster and he advised that he had heard a rumor in San Francisco that Bruce Minton had issued a statement recently saying that he has abandoned his former ideas. Mrs. Silvermaster stated that she had not heard of this. Bloch advised that there is an indication that Minton's family difficulties have been settled out of court; that he now has custody of the children and is living in the East. Louis then suggested that Mrs. Silvermaster tell her husband of the rumor he had heard concerning Minton and that the statement Minton allegedly made was similar to Earl Browder's statement. U

Bruce Minton is the pen name used by Richard Bransten, the divorced husband of Louise Rosenberg Bransten of New York City, who is a strongly suspected Soviet espionage agent who formerly resided on the West Coast. U

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On March 1, 1946, a highly reliable source informed that Norman Chandler Bursler was at the Silvermaster residence on that date and contacted the Railway Express Agency indicating that he would like a trunk shipped to Chicago, Illinois, and that the trunk could be picked up from the rear porch of the Silvermaster home. It was subsequently learned that this trunk was the property of Bursler and it was shipped under his name to the law school at Chicago University, Chicago, Illinois. Bursler is a principal subject in this matter and he will be dealt with in more detail in another portion of this memorandum. U

On the same date, according to a reliable informant, information was received that an individual identified as Herbert Resner was in contact with Mrs. Helen Silvermaster and advised that he was leaving for New York on the following morning. He invited the Silvermasters to come to room #1441 at the Statler Hotel and mentioned that he had just completed a case in the Supreme Court here. Apparently the Resners and the Silvermasters had been in contact with one another for the past five years. It was subsequently determined that Herbert Resner is an attorney from San Francisco, California, and is active in Communist endeavors in that locality. U

This same reliable informant advised that on March 2, 1946, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., former Secretary of the Treasury, who was in New York City, was in contact with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Morgenthau indicated that he was about to produce or edit a weekly radio program and was endeavoring to secure some Washington contacts. Morgenthau stated that Charles Malcolmson was working for him in Washington. Malcolmson was recommended to Morgenthau by one Bob Allen. Morgenthau regarded Malcolmson as an excellent man and thoroughly reliable. Morgenthau had previously asked Malcolmson to check with Silvermaster if he wanted any information concerning the sale of surplus property, particularly if the property affects the veterans. Silvermaster agreed to assist Morgenthau on this matter. U

Mr. Morgenthau also advised that he needed a little scandal in order to make his program interesting. Morgenthau also asked Silvermaster to tell Ullmann what he was interested in and stated that they would like to think of him as an outlet and a crusader for them. Morgenthau requested Silvermaster and Ullmann to keep him advised if there was any indication of something going wrong and where a little publicity might straighten things out. Morgenthau said the only individual who has access to his mail is an old friend of Silvermaster, Henrietta Klots, who was the one who suggested that Morgenthau recontact Silvermaster and Ullmann. U

Henrietta Klots is a close contact of Silvermaster and was Morgenthau's personal secretary while he was Secretary of the Treasury. U

Mr. Morgenthau advised that he received figures from Anna Rosenberg that 800,000 veterans have applied for loans and that only 3,000 were successful. U

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Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Gurnea _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

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Silvermaster and Morgenthau discussed prices of farms for veterans at some length and Morgenthau stated that the Government could purchase large tracts of property in the Central Dairies and Poultry Houses such as the one in operation in Florence, Arizona. Silvermaster has worked on that project and in fact initiated it, and Morgenthau indicated that they would call it Communistic but he believes it to be the right answer. ✓

Morgenthau advised that he would be visiting Washington several times a month and that he wants to keep in contact with Silvermaster. Silvermaster assured Morgenthau that he should consider him as an outlet and a crusader. He also said that he would be glad to use any of the information that Ullmann brought back with him from Germany. ✓

On March 9, 1946, a confidential source advised that Morgenthau again was in contact with Mr. Silvermaster, and Morgenthau stated that his experience in farm credits leads him to believe that he has a good solution to the wheat problem suggesting that the Government tell the farmers how much wheat to plant and the Government would take it all at a fixed good price, that is, all over the average consumption of wheat in the United States in the next five years. ✓

A source regarded as highly reliable informed that on March 11, 1946, an individual identified as Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney was in contact with Mrs. Silvermaster and they discussed Mary Jane's recent return from abroad and Mrs. Keeney had seen Lud over there, referring to William Ludwig Ullman who had just recently returned from Frankfurt, Germany, and they agreed to visit each other the following week. Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney is the wife of Philip Olin Keeney, who was in Japan on a mission for the United States Government until May, 1947. Mrs. Keeney until July, 1946, was employed by the State Department. Both Mr. and Mrs. Keeney are strongly suspected Soviet espionage agents. ✓

On March 15, 1946, it was determined through a reliable source that Mrs. Silvermaster received a communication which bore the return address 908 Clinton Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which is the known residence of Alexander Portnoff, the Philadelphia representative of the American-Russian Institute, a propaganda channel of the Soviet Government. It will be set out hereinafter the Silvermasters are close friends of the Portnoffs and have in the past rented their summer cottage at Harvey Cedars, New Jersey. ✓

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A highly reliable source stated that on March 17, 1946, Mrs. Jane Keeney contacted Mr. Silvermaster and indicated that she would like to see the Silvermasters sometime that day. A dinner invitation was extended to her and it was arranged that they would dine at about four o'clock that evening. Mrs. Keeney accepted the invitation but advised that it would be necessary for her to leave at about 7:00 P.M.

This source advised that on the same date an individual identified only as Mrs. Condon, believed to be identical with the wife of Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the Bureau of Standards, attempted to contact Mr. Silvermaster with negative results. Ludwig Ullmann subsequently advised her that the Silvermasters were expected to return at about 9:30 P.M. that evening and that Mrs. Condon would be able to reach them at that time.

A source regarded as highly reliable has advised that on March 21, 1946, Elizabeth Sasuly contacted Helen Silvermaster and inquired if her husband, Richard Sasuly, was at the Silvermaster residence. Mrs. Silvermaster stated that he was and thereafter Mrs. Sasuly stated that Slim Connolly was in town and referred to himself as "Young Tom Mooney." He said he was sentenced to three years for being in a picket line and now considers himself a labor martyr, according to Sasuly. Richard Sasuly stated that he was developing pictures with Ludwig Ullmann and he would return home as soon as he had completed them.

Through a source regarded as completely reliable it was learned that on March 26, 1946, Mr. Silvermaster received an announcement from Bernard Bernstein to the effect that he was recently the financial adviser to General Eisenhower for Civil Affairs and Military Government, Caribbean and Mediterranean Theaters, and Director of the Division of Investigation of Cartels and External Assets, Office of Military Government, Germany, and formerly Assistant General Counsel of the United States Treasury Department; that he announced his resumption of the general practice of law, specializing in matters before the United States Government and in international property and financial problems, with offices at 165 Broadway, New York City. He further announced that he had a Washington Office which would be maintained in the Tower Building.

It should be noted that Bernard Bernstein is a known contact of Harry Dexter White, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and worked under White while they were both employed at the Treasury Department. This same source revealed that on March 31, 1946, Helen Silvermaster contacted Henrietta Klotz and they agreed to meet at nine o'clock that evening.

According to a source regarded as completely reliable on April 1, 1946, Mrs. Jenny Miller, wife of Robert Talbott Miller, another subject in this case,

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Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E.A. Tamm _____
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Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

contacted Helen Silvermaster and extended an invitation to the Silvermasters to attend a birthday dinner for her husband on Friday, April 5, 1946. Mrs. Silvermaster accepted on behalf of her husband and herself. U

The informant stated that on the same date Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney was in contact with Helen Silvermaster and she indicated that she is making plans for a "gathering of the clan" and extended an invitation to the Silvermasters to attend this gathering on Saturday, April 6, 1946, at her apartment, however, the date at this time was indefinite and subsequent arrangements would be made. On the following day Mrs. Keeney told Mrs. Silvermaster that the party would be held on Sunday evening, April 7, 1946. U

On April 7, 1946, Mr. Robert T. Miller contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and inquired as to how he could reach Mr. Lud Ullmann. He was advised that Lud was at home and Miller indicated that he would call upon him shortly. U

A physical surveillance reflected that Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ullmann left their residence at approximately 7:17 P.M. and arrived at the apartment of Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney at 215 B Street, Northeast, at approximately 7:35 P.M. on the night of April 7, 1946. U

Information has been received from a reliable informant that on April 17, 1946, Mrs. Helga Wolski Dudman, who has recently returned from an assignment in Germany, contacted Mrs. Helen Silvermaster and advised that she was still living at her same apartment at 2001 Second Street, Northeast. She mentioned that she had enjoyed her visit to the West Coast from which she recently returned. Helga stated that she was seriously thinking of going back to Germany inasmuch as she could now take her husband with her and stated that she had enjoyed her last visit to Germany very much. Helga stated that her office is now in the Dupont Central Building of UNRRA where she is afforded the opportunity of seeing lots of interesting cables and memoranda from abroad, but she doesn't like it nearly as much as being in Germany where she felt she was accomplishing something. U

A surveillance at the residence of Robert Talbott Miller, III, on the night of April 23, 1946, reflected that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, Helen, and William Ludwig Ullmann were all guests of the Millers on that evening. A reliable source stated that on May 1, 1946, Mrs. Cynthia Dierkes discussed with Helen Silvermaster the latter's trip to Chapel Hill, North Carolina, where Mrs. Silvermaster visited her son Anatole Volkov, a student at the University of North Carolina. There was some indication that Cynthia and John Dierkes together with Ludwig Ullmann and the Silvermasters would arrange to meet sometime the following week. U

Concerning Cynthia and John Dierkes it is of interest to note that their names appeared in an address book located among the personal effects of U

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Erwula Kasserman, a strongly suspected Soviet espionage agent upon her departure from the United States for Buenos Aires in March, 1946. Cynthia Bierkes until recently was employed by the National Committee for Atomic Information in Washington, D. C. Bierkes is a former employee of the Treasury Department.

Also, according to the informant, on the evening of May 1, 1946, an individual named Joseph Gaer contacted Helen Silvermaster from the airport and advised that he had just arrived in town and thereafter he was invited to come to the Silvermasters to have dinner with them.

On the same evening an individual believed to be William Green contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and indicated that he would like to visit with William Ludwig Ullmann that evening for the purpose of using some of Ullmann's equipment to prepare a lock for his automobile. It was not indicated to Green that Joseph Gaer was at the Silvermasters.

A reliable informant advised that on May 6, 1946, an unidentified woman contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and they had a lengthy discussion of the place in New Jersey that the Silvermasters were interested in buying about forty miles above Atlantic City. Mrs. Silvermaster is trying to interest her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Boris P. Witte, in buying a neighboring home in that vicinity and thought it would be a splendid financial investment for him. On the same evening Boris P. Witte contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ullmann and they discussed the advisability of his purchasing this home. Witte stated that he would be in New Hampshire for some time as he had some individuals to visit there, but he might consider coming down to New Jersey and might be interested in the property that they had mentioned.

This same reliable source related that on May 8, 1946, Mrs. Edna Friedman was in contact with Mrs. Silvermaster and advised that she and her husband, Irving, may be interested in a summer place for a while and they discussed the possibility of visiting Helen Silvermaster in the event the Silvermasters kept their arrangements for obtaining a summer home. Irving Friedman is a known acquaintance of Harry Dexter White having worked under White in the Division of Monetary Research while White was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

This same source stated that on May 11, 1946, Helen Silvermaster was in contact with Mrs. Polya Habicht and the informant advised that they spoke in Russian and discussed the inability of the Silvermasters to attend the Habicht party on the following Saturday night.

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A highly reliable source of information stated that on May 12, 1946, Mrs. Dorothy Taylor, the wife of William H. Taylor who was then an employee of the Treasury Department, was in contact with Helen Silvermaster and Mrs. Taylor advised that she and her husband and their children had arrived in Washington and were stopping at the Washington Hotel. They had been in England and they hoped to enjoy a brief vacation in the United States, if possible, travelling to California and probably returning to Washington shortly thereafter. They discussed their mutual friends, the Robert Bradys, mentioned hereinbefore and Mrs. Silvermaster advised that the Bradys had recently been in Washington. Subsequently, William Taylor contacted Ludwig Ullmann and they arranged to meet on the following day in Ullmann's office at the Treasury Department.

The same informant advised that on the same date Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney contacted Helen Silvermaster and advised that she was in New York City the preceding week and that she had driven up there with two friends from the Red Cross. Mrs. Keeney requested Mrs. Silvermaster to advise William Ludwig Ullmann that she had a letter from Herman Zapp, who was then in Paris, but who expected to return to Germany shortly thereafter.

On May 13, 1946, the informant stated that Mrs. Cynthia Dierkes and her husband, John, were visitors at the Silvermaster residence where they were guests for dinner.

The same source advised that on that date one Oliver Kissock advised Gregory Silvermaster that Lauchlin Currie had told him to be sure and get in touch with Silvermaster when he came to Washington, he regretted that he had been unable to contact Silvermaster at his office and further indicated that he had some information on activities in Mexico which might be of interest to him and also one or two other items. Kissock stated that Currie is enjoying better health now, but he was very ill while he was in Switzerland. Lauchlin Currie is a subject in this case who will be mentioned more fully in another portion of this memorandum.

A highly reliable informant stated that on May 15, 1946, Mrs. Silvermaster received a confirmation for a reservation that had been made for her for a dinner sponsored by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare on Saturday, May 23, 1946, at the Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C. The Southern Conference for Human Welfare is an organization subject to a considerable amount of Communist control.

On May 20, 1946, according to a reliable source of information, Mrs. Cynthia Dierkes contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and accepted an invitation

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for herself and her husband to dine at the Silvermasters that evening, but mentioned that her husband would have to leave early in order to catch a plane at 10:30 P.M.

On May 21, 1946, a reliable informant advised that Mrs. Dorothy Taylor, wife of William H. Taylor, advised Mrs. Silvermaster that they were leaving Washington on the following Thursday night and regretted that they had not been able to see each other again. Mrs. Taylor said that they were going to Vancouver, British Columbia, and expected to be back in Washington later on in the summer.

A physical surveillance reflected that the Silvermasters visited the home of Alexander Portneff at Harvey Cedars, New Jersey, on May 24, 1946.

A highly reliable informant stated that on May 26, 1946, he had learned that Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Miller had contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and later it was learned that Miller was at the Silvermaster home on that date assisting Silvermaster in painting a portion of the interior of their house.

An individual identified by the same informant as Anna Berenson on May 29, 1946, contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and desired to reach Gregory Silvermaster as soon as possible. She was advised that he would not be back in Washington until the following Sunday night. Anna Berenson desired to discuss the housing situation with Mr. Silvermaster as she had occasion to talk to Wilson Wyatt, the National Housing Administrator, on that date and she was very anxious to discuss the matter with Mr. Silvermaster. She said she was going away for a few days and was afraid that Wyatt might do some checking around to talk to some people, so she wished to advise Silvermaster and also ask his advice on some other matters. She said she was proceeding on the premises that she did not know Silvermaster very well because she did not want him to be identified with the CIO since in that group one has to work with the AFL so much. She said she just told Mr. Wyatt that she had only met Silvermaster on one or two occasions, but that she knew several people who worked with him and could recommend him for the type of work he does. Anna Berenson mentioned Harry Dexter White's name to Wyatt as well as an individual named "Beanie" Baldwin and Jack Bryan. Mrs. Silvermaster mentioned that her husband had very good contacts in the AFL and his relations there were very friendly particularly with the building trades.

This conversation apparently pertained to a job which was open at the National Housing Administration and which Anna Berenson was attempting to

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obtain for Mr. Silvermaster. Anna Berenson insisted that the job was still open. ~~SECRET~~

Anna Berenson is a suspected Communist who has been interested in housing matters having formerly been employed by the National Housing Administration. She is presently employed by FGA in Washington, D. C. She is a known contact of Jules Korchien, an intimate of Ursula Wasserman, a suspected Soviet espionage agent in New York City. She is also a close contact of Richard and Elizabeth Sasuly, friends of the Silvermasters in Washington. U

On June 2, 1946, according to a reliable source of information, Bernie Foneroff contacted Helen Silvermaster and advised her that the Foneroffs had just returned to Washington from New Jersey. Mr. Foneroff invited the Silvermasters to dinner on the following Friday night at their residence. He described the dinner as a Russian dinner that his mother wanted to prepare for them. Subsequently, the Silvermasters accepted this invitation. It was indicated that Ludvig Ullmann and the Silvermasters' son, Anatole Volkov, would also attend. The Foneroffs reside at 1427 West Virginia Avenue, Northwest. U

Bernard Foneroff was born March 26, 1919, in Washington, D. C. He was at one time on the Executive Committee of the Washington Youth Congress and his name appeared on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization, an organization which has been declared subversive by the Attorney General. Foneroff when interviewed under the provisions of the Hatch Act refused to answer questions propounded to him regarding the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and declined to sign a transcribed statement of the interview made in connection with the Hatch Act investigation. Foneroff's name was also included on a list of active members of the Washington Cooperative Book Shop Association, which has been declared as a subversive organization by the Attorney General. U

A reliable source of information stated that on June 4, 1946, William Ludvig Ullmann contacted Helen Silvermaster and Mrs. Silvermaster advised that she had invited Isadore Salkind, Bruce Waybur, and his wife, and Richard and Elizabeth Sasuly out to the Silvermaster's house that night. Later she also invited Helga Melaki Dudman. When Helga was advised that Isadore Salkind would be there she indicated that she would be glad to see him as she hadn't seen him for some time. U

Concerning Isadore Salkind, it has been reported that he has been affiliated with and has been a member of various Communist front organizations in Washington, D. C., while employed by the Government prior to his entrance

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into the Armed Forces of the United States. He has recently been released from the Army and has resumed his frequent contacts with the Silvermasters. U

A reliable source stated that on June 5, 1946, an individual referred to as Seth Gaer, who is probably identical with Joseph Gaer, was in contact with Helen Silvermaster and he stated that he would be at the Sasuly residence at about 9:00 P.M. on that date. He was advised that Mr. Silvermaster was out of town and that he would be gone about a month. Gaer expressed his regrets at not being able to see Mr. Silvermaster because there was so much he wanted to tell him, but he would make a point to contact him at the first available opportunity. U

On June 6, 1946, Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney told Mrs. Helen Silvermaster that she had spent the preceding weekend at Cape Cod and indicated that her trip to Japan was still indefinite it being recalled that her husband, Philip Olin Keeney, was then in Japan on a mission for the United States Government. She stated that her husband would be in Japan until the end of September, but that he feels that he is not accomplishing enough there and that there is much more to be done in the United States. U

On June 7, 1946, Henrietta Klots, mentioned hereinbefore, contacted Helen Silvermaster and Mrs. Silvermaster extended an invitation to Henrietta to spend the following weekend at the beach with them. Mrs. Silvermaster told Henrietta that she hoped that Ludwig Ullmann would be able to spend some time with them at the beach, but at that time changes were being made in his place, probably referring to the Treasury Department. U

On June 26, 1946, Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney again contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and said that she was unable to call upon her that evening as had been previously arranged. It was agreed that they would arrange to see each other at an early date. U

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On June 28, 1946, Mrs. Silvermaster contacted Mrs. Cynthia Dierkes and arrangements were completed for Cynthia and her husband, John, to spend some time at the Silvermasters' beach home at Harvey Cedars, New Jersey. Subsequently, on July 1, 1946, Ludwig Ullmann was in contact with Mrs. Silvermaster and told her that he had talked to John and Cynthia Dierkes about their contemplated visit to the beach and it was not definitely established whether they would spend the following week end with them, but if not they would do so in the near future. It was determined later from the same source that the Dierkes did in fact, spend considerable time at the Silvermaster beach home during the summer of 1946. The highly reliable source advised that on July 8, 1946, Anna Berenson, mentioned before, contacted Helen Silvermaster and advised her that she would be over to the Silvermasters' residence that evening in order to talk with Mr. Silvermaster. The nature of this appointment was not known.

A highly reliable source stated that on July 9, 1946, Mrs. Silvermaster contacted Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly and discussed the number of guests that the Silvermasters had been having during the summer at their beach home in New Jersey. Mrs. Sasuly stated that she and her husband, Richard, intended to visit the Bernsteins in Connecticut and some other friends in New Hampshire later on in the summer. The Bernsteins are apparently Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Bernstein mentioned previously in this portion of the memorandum.

On July 16, 1946, according to a highly reliable source, Mrs. Helen Silvermaster was in contact with Henrietta Klots in New York City and extended an invitation to Henrietta and her husband, Herman, to spend the following week end at the Silvermasters' beach cottage. Helen at that time indicated that Alexander Portnoff is very anxious to see Henrietta inasmuch as he has not visited with her for some time.

On July 24, 1946, according to an informant, Joseph Gaer contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and said that there were several things coming up that he was doing and that he wanted to see Gregory Silvermaster about them and to let him know that he was doing them. Helen then suggested that Gaer contact Greg at his office and arrange to meet him there. Helen then told Gaer that she would welcome him at their beach cottage any time at his convenience.

On July 30, 1946, a reliable informant stated that an individual identified only as Dotty Black Ewing contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and requested Ruth's address saying that she went to college with her and has several of her books, which Ruth autographed for her at the book shop at Nineteenth and H Streets, Northwest. Dotty said that Ruth's name is Mrs. Ruth Bransten and that the last time she saw her was at the Silvermaster home. Helen said that Ruth had moved to Westport, Connecticut, three years ago and that she had not heard from her or seen her for some time. Helen said she would make some inquiries and that if she learned Ruth's present address she would advise Dotty. It was determined that Dotty Ewing resides at 212 Wilson Lane, Bethesda, Maryland.

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On October 26, 1946, a highly reliable source advised that Dorothy Taylor, wife of William H. Taylor, was in contact with Helen Silvermaster. She advised that she had just returned from Sacramento, California; that she and her husband and two children were staying at the Karamok home at 6905 Beverly Road, where they are remaining for three weeks. Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that she would visit them sometime during the week. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO 9-17-46, p. 195)

In a pamphlet published by the New Council of American Business, Incorporated, covering their First Washington Conference - 1946, there appeared a section devoted to views of various Government officials on the business outlook. Among these Government officials were the photographs and comments of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Harry Magdoff, and Victor Perlo. Magdoff was listed as a Special Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce (Program Planning) and Victor Perlo was listed as an Economist, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department. Silvermaster was listed as "Chief Economist, War Assets Administration." (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO 11-5-46, p. 100) U

On October 10, 1946, a reliable source of information advised that Joseph Gaer contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and advised that his plane had been grounded in Washington and he would like Mrs. Silvermaster to accommodate him for the night since he was on his way back to New York City. Mrs. Silvermaster extended an invitation to Gaer to spend the night with them. Other contacts with Gaer have been noted whenever he is in Washington. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO 11-5-46, p. 135) U

The same source stated that on October 11, 1946, Elizabeth Sasuly was in contact with Mrs. Silvermaster, and Sasuly mentioned that Sonia and Bela Gold had not found a place to live but they were staying temporarily with Henry H. Collins, Jr. The Golds, it will be recalled, are subjects of this memorandum and Henry H. Collins, Jr. is a known contact of numerous subjects of this memorandum, and is a reported Communist. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO 11-5-46, p. 135) U

On November 14, 1946, a reliable and confidential source advised that Helen Silvermaster stated that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster had resigned his position with the War Assets Administration; that he had no definite plans for the immediate future; however, he was conferring with some engineers from an unidentified airplane factory and these individuals were attempting to interest him in their project. She stated that William Ludwig Ullmann was extending Silvermaster moral support in the matter. On this occasion, Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that Ullmann was anxious to sever his relations with the Treasury Department and added that it was her impression that everyone was trying to get out of the Treasury Department at that time. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 12-6-46, p. 126)

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With further respect to Silvermaster's resignation from the War Assets Administration, a highly confidential source advised that on November 25, 1946, Mrs. Silvermaster stated that her husband had submitted his resignation and would leave War Assets on December 1, 1946. U

A physical surveillance on December 11, 1946, reflects that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, while in New York City on that date, consummated a pre-arranged meeting with Sava N. Kocanovic, the Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States. This meeting was held in the lobby of the Hotel New Yorker at 34th Street and 8th Avenue, New York City. Another individual present during the meeting was Palmer Weber, who arranged the meeting between Silvermaster and Kocanovic. Weber is known to be active on behalf of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare which has been described as being subject to Communist influence. He is presently Research Director for the Progressive Citizens of America located in Washington, D. C. (S) (U)

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Interview (Nathan Gregory Silvermaster)

When interviewed by Agents on April 15, 1947, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster advised that he came to Washington from California in 1935 when he accepted employment in the Labor Relations Division of the Resettlement Administration, United States Department of Agriculture. Immediately upon his arrival in Washington he met William Ludwig Ullmann at the residence of his friend Mr. Arthur Stuart in Bethesda, Maryland, where Ullmann was living. Silvermaster said he had resided at 5515 - 30th Street, N.W. since 1938, and that Ullmann had resided at this residence during this same period. He said that Ullmann was half owner of the property which was in the name of both Silvermaster and Ullmann. U

Silvermaster said that Ullmann has been interested in cameras since 1937 and is quite proficient in the use of them; that Ullmann considers photography a hobby and is considering photography as a profession. He stated that Ullmann has a Rolliflex Contax and several other cameras in his possession and has used one of the rooms in the basement of the Silvermaster home as a dark room for developing, printing and enlarging photographs. Silvermaster said that he did not know of Ullmann ever receiving any documents for the purpose of photographing them and doesn't know of Ullmann ever photographing any documents on any occasion. U

Concerning Jacob Golos, Mr. Silvermaster said that he met him in New York in about 1936 while attending a party possibly at the home of Richard Bransten, and while there Golos was pointed out to him as being connected with World Tourists, Inc. He said that since he was thinking about taking a trip to the Soviet Union he talked to Golos at this party concerning this U

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proposed trip. He advised that this was the only occasion he has ever seen Golos and that he does not know him by any other name. Silvermaster denied that a mutual friend of Golos had ever called at the Silvermaster residence and further he stated he did not know any friends, representatives, associates or agents of Golos. U

Silvermaster denied and regarded as preposterous the allegation that a group of individuals in Washington had been furnishing him or Mr. Ullmann with vital information, both verbal and documentary, which he had passed on to agents or representatives of a foreign power or organization. He also denied that such information was ever compiled by himself, his wife or Ullmann, or that any of them had obtained information from any source within or without government circles for such group of individuals. U

Mr. Silvermaster stated that he met Earl Browder in San Francisco in 1936 while Silvermaster was making an official government trip to the West Coast. He said he heard Browder make a presidential campaign speech in San Francisco and at the conclusion of the speech he met Browder and talked with him. Silvermaster denied that he had ever seen Browder previous or subsequent to this occasion. Silvermaster denied ever being a member of the Communist Party and stated that as far as he knew, Mrs. Silvermaster and Ullman had never been members of the Party. He stated that he is a citizen of the United States and that his loyalty is to this country and not Russia. It was his opinion that the Communist Party does not have a following in this country as a political party but as a philosophy of life. He stated that he had not actively aided the Russian Government until June, 1941, with the exception of making contributions to Russian War Relief. Silvermaster denied knowing Anstole B. Gromov, a former official of the Soviet Embassy, but admitted knowing Mikhail Vavilov, the former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, having met him recently at the residence of David R. Wahl in Washington. He said that he had met the former Russian Ambassador Constantine Oumansky in 1936 or 1937 in Washington, and that in 1934 he met the Russian Consul in San Francisco. He denied knowing any other Russian officials in this country. U

Silvermaster admitted knowing subject Robert Talbott Miller III, and advised that he had known him for approximately two years. U

At the conclusion of the interview Agents accompanied by Silvermaster observed a small room in the northwest corner of the basement of his house which, according to Silvermaster, has been used by Ullmann as a photographic dark room. In this dark room were observed one Multifax Enlarger, a cutter for prints, and one developing pan. Silvermaster said that the remainder of the equipment that had been used by Ullmann for developing and printing is presently dismantled. (65-56402; report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, dated 4-21-47, pages 37 thru 41) U

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Interview (Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster)

Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster when interviewed on April 15, 1947, advised that she may have met Earl Browder on one occasion after a speech; however, she was vague as to this and could not recall whether the place that she met him was on the West Coast or East Coast and stated that if she did meet him it was because of the usual interest of people meeting celebrities or people who frequently have their names in the paper.

Mrs. Silvermaster advised that she had once been termed a Communist but said this was ridiculous. She said that she did not know any people who are members of the Communist Party or who associate with Communists in Washington, D. C. At the conclusion of the interview, however, she admitted knowing some Communists in Washington but declined to furnish their names, stating, "They are my friends and they are nice people."

Mrs. Silvermaster said that she had heard of the organizations World Tourists, Inc., and the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation but does not know any of the employees of these organizations. She denied also having ever met Jacob Golos but stated his name sounded familiar.

Mrs. Silvermaster stated that she is very well acquainted with Gregory by his true name, having first met Gregory at a Spanish Aid Ball in New York City in 1937 or 1938. Thereafter she did not see Gregory for several years, but during the war period she saw Gregory quite frequently. It was Mrs. Silvermaster's impression that Gregory was employed during that period by William Donovan of the Office of Strategic Services. She said that Gregory frequently stayed in the Silvermaster home on week-ends because of the lack of hotel accommodations; that on those occasions Gregory would bring with him a brief case or a suitcase but she had no knowledge of what was contained in either. Mrs. Silvermaster said that Gregory was engaged in contacting various government departments in what she termed "research work" for speeches which, according to her impression, Gregory wrote for the Office of Strategic Services. Mrs. Silvermaster said that she did not know definitely where Gregory's headquarters were since Gregory was frequently in Washington and also in New York City on many occasions. Mrs. Silvermaster said that she never heard Gregory mention the name of Jacob Golos and that to her knowledge Gregory had never been employed by World Tourists, Inc. or U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. Mrs. Silvermaster had no knowledge of individuals in Washington or New York with whom Gregory was acquainted. She assumed, however, that Gregory was acquainted with most of her friends since he was frequently in the Silvermaster home.

Mrs. Silvermaster said that she was a great admirer of Gregory although she did not specify why. She said the reason she knew nothing concerning the work Gregory was doing was because it was during the time of war and she considered that Gregory's work was secret and confidential and she did not feel she should pry into his affairs. Mrs. Silvermaster denied ever furnishing Gregory with any information or documents containing information concerning the government at any time.

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Mrs. Silvermaster stated that although William Ludwig Ullmann had several cameras he has never taken up document photography and that to her knowledge the only document photography he had ever done was to photograph her son's discharge papers, and that this operation was difficult since Ullmann had no facilities for document photography, therefore she had to hold the documents while he photographed them. She said that she originally taught Ullmann photography as it had been a childhood hobby with her while she resided in Russia. She denied that Ullmann had ever brought any information to the Silvermaster home from government files or that he had ever copied same or any such operation had ever taken place in the Silvermaster home. U

Names of other individuals in the Silvermaster group were mentioned to Mrs. Silvermaster and she admitted knowing all of them and stated that they were social acquaintances of hers and her husband. U

With particular respect to Sonie Gold she advised that she did assist Gold in obtaining a position with the United States Treasury Department but she refused to amplify on this information, stating that she had on various occasions assisted or attempted to assist other capable young people in obtaining positions. (65-56402, rept of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, dated 4-21-47, U

Mrs. Silvermaster stated that she had never heard of or seen a person by the name of Alexander Koral. It should be recalled that Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster were observed meeting Koral in Washington on December 1, 1945, under peculiar circumstances. (Ibid) U

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SCHLOMER ADLER, with aliases
Solomon Adler, Sol Adler

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory related that during the latter part of 1942 and through the early part of 1943 mention was made by individuals connected with this investigation of Sol Adler, who was a United States Treasury Department representative in Chungking, China. Gregory further related that Gregory had seen at the Silvermaster home official letters written by Sol Adler from Chungking, China, to the United States Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. Gregory stated that presumably these official documents had found their way to the Silvermaster home through Harry Dexter White, an official in the Treasury Department and a prominent figure in this investigation. Gregory stated that Silvermaster had characterized Sol Adler as an opportunist but further indicated that they would like to place him in some strategic location in the United States Government. Gregory also stated that Sol Adler was a member of the Communist Party and that his dues were collected by Silvermaster and turned over to Gregory.

Background

The records of Selective Service Board No. 9, Washington, D. C., reflect that Schlomer Adler was born on August 6, 1909, at Leeds, England, and that he immigrated to the United States on February 20, 1935. It is further known that Adler was naturalized on September 3, 1940, in Federal Court, District of Columbia, and had resided continuously in the United States from 1935 to 1941. He married Dorothy Richardson on April 27, 1945, who was an employee of the United States Treasury Department. In securing his naturalization, Adler listed Laughlin Currie as a reference. This individual is a prominent figure in this investigation. A reliable source who was a prominent member of the Communist Party stated in 1939 that Solomon Adler, an employee of the United States Treasury Department, had sent weekly reports to the Communist Party.

This same source advised that Solomon Adler was definitely known by him to be a Communist. He further advised that he knew Solomon Adler to have been in close contact with J. Peters and to have made reports of a financial nature to Peters. He stated that he suspected the Communist Party was playing the stock market and they utilized Sol Adler's financial information in this connection. It is to be noted that J. Peters is identical with Alexander Stevens, a known Comintern agent.

During the course of investigation conducted on Philip Jaffe, John Service, Andrew Roth, et al, relating to these individuals having obtained confidential documents from the State Department and other Government depart-

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ments, Solomon Adler of the United States Treasury Department was questioned at which time he admitted that he was acquainted with John Service, having first met him in the fall of 1941 in Chungking, China. Adler stated that he also acquainted with Andrew Roth but denied ever having furnished confidential information to him. U

Results of Investigation

From the time of the commencement of this investigation until July 14, 1946, Adler was in China where he was a representative of the United States Treasury Department in Chungking. U

One of Adler's first acts upon arriving in Washington, D. C., was to contact George Silverman, one of the principal subjects of this case, to arrange for an interview which was held the same day. Adler was also a guest at Silverman's apartment for dinner on July 17, 1946, and spent the evening there. On the evenings of July 22 and July 31, 1946, Adler was with Silverman. U

On July 19, 1946, Adler was observed to have visited the room of William H. Taylor at the Washington Hotel, where both Adler and Taylor were at that time staying. Taylor is a principal subject in this case. U

On July 25, 1946, Adler was present at a party at the home of Harold Glasser, a subject of this investigation, at which time he is also known to have contacted Allan Rosenberg, who is a subject of this case. U

Adler left Washington, D. C., on August 6, 1946, on a special mission by ATC airlines. On this flight he was accompanying the then Assistant Secretary of War Howard C. Petersen on a mission to Hawaii, Kwajalein, Guam, Manila, Shanghai and Tokyo. Adler was to serve as an advisor to Petersen on the trip and upon arriving at Shanghai or Tokyo was to leave for Nanking, China, where he was to resume his duties as Financial Attache of the United States Treasury Department. It was later learned that Adler arrived in Shanghai on August 15, 1946. U

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Interview

Solomon Adler was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on December 19, 1947, and furnished the following information:

Adler stated he became acquainted with Laughlin Currie in approximately 1936 at which time the former visited in Washington, D. C. At that time Currie was employed by the Federal Reserve Board and they had conferences regarding monetary matters. Adler stated that he had heard of Currie in England and had had the opportunity to read several books written by Currie prior to their meeting, and that he admired his ability as a financier. The contacts between Adler and Currie ripened into a friendship and they continued seeing each other periodically on a professional basis.

Adler stated his acquaintance with Harry Magdoff began in Philadelphia during 1936. Their meetings were of a business nature due to their mutual interest as co-employees of the National Resources Administration under the direction of the Works Progress Administration. Subsequently, Magdoff and Adler moved to Washington, D. C., where they met infrequently. Their meetings in Washington were casual and were of a purely social nature. Adler failed to recall he had ever furnished any information regarding his work to Harry Magdoff.

In regard to George Silverman, Adler stated he met him in 1933 at Washington, D. C., when each of them lunched at Brookings Institute. They had a mutual interest in economic problems and would often have lunch together and discuss such matters. Adler stated after 1933 he did not see Silverman until the Christmas holiday season in 1935. The next meeting was sometime later. Adler recalled visiting the Silvermans when he returned from China in 1946. He described Silverman as being intellectually brilliant stating he has one of the best minds of any individual with whom he is acquainted. Adler was asked if he had ever discussed his employment with George Silverman and he answered in the affirmative qualifying it by stating it was possible he might have discussed the details and nature of his work with him due to their common interest in the field of finance. He was asked if he believed he could have discussed a specific problem in detail with Silverman to which he replied it was possible.

Adler stated he became acquainted with Sol Lischinsky during 1935 in China. Their acquaintance stemmed from a mutual interest in economics

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and finances, and they became good personal friends. Adler could have discussed his work and assignments in the Treasury Department with Lischinsky but if so it would have been to a very limited degree. U

Adler admitted he was well acquainted with Harold Glasser due to the fact that Harold Glasser as director of the Division of Monetary Research was at one time one of his immediate superiors. Adler, in answer to the question how he was originally employed by the Treasury Department, replied in 1936 he came to Washington, D. C., to see a friend Lawrence Seltzer who was employed at the Library of Congress. At that time Adler expressed a desire to enter into the government service and was referred by Seltzer to Harry Dexter White. Adler was interviewed by White at great length, submitted an application, and was hired. U

In regard to Frank Coe, Adler stated his acquaintance stemmed from their employment and to the fact that Coe was one of his superiors. U

He advised that he became acquainted with Irving Kaplan at the same place as Magdoff; that is, at the National Research Project at Philadelphia. This acquaintance has been of a casual nature. U

Adler stated he became acquainted with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Helen Silvermaster in 1938 or 1939. This meeting was made possible through William Ludwig Ullmann who was a co-employee at the Treasury Department. Ullmann invited Adler for dinner at the Silvermaster home, and he frequently was a guest at the Silvermaster residence to such extent these meetings averaged once a month until 1945, at which time his marriage precluded social activities. Adler denied he ever corresponded with the Silvermasters or with Ullmann while in China or that he had directed any correspondence of an official nature to them either directly or indirectly through channels available to him. U

He denied he ever discussed the details of his assignment or employment with the Silvermasters and indicated further, although Silvermaster was considered in certain channels as a great intellectual, he personally did not hold such high regard for his ability. He failed to recall whether the Silvermasters had ever questioned him with regard to his assignments in China and believes his conversations with the Silvermasters were wholly on a social plane. Adler stated the Silvermasters, both Helen and Gregory, were very pro-Russian in their attitude but he was not in a position to make any statement as to their loyalty to this government. U

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Adler stated he is acquainted with Nathan Witt, Charles Kramer, and John Abt, but his acquaintance had been confined to Washington, D. C., and was of a purely social nature, and he does not recall ever having met them anywhere but in Washington. G. Adler further denied acquaintance with J. Peters and said he had never heard of him. U

Adler denied knowing anyone by the name of Allan Rosenberg. U

Adler denied furnishing any restricted or classified information or forwarding any official documents to any unauthorized individual at any time. U

He stated he was not a member of the Communist Party nor has he ever been a member of the Party. As far as he knows, he is not acquainted with any member of the Communist Party or anyone who might be a member of the Party. He said further he had never contributed any money to the Communist Party nor to any organization that might be construed as being dominated by the Communist Party. U

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NORMAN CHANDLER BURSALER

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Allegations of Gregory

In February, 1946, Gregory recalled that during 1942 Helen Silvermaster mentioned that she was acquainted with Norman Bursaler, an attorney in the Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, and indicated that Bursaler might be a good prospect for intelligence work. Gregory then conferred with Jacob M. Golos concerning the recruitment of Bursaler, but Golos indicated that he was skeptical and feared Bursaler might be a "plant". At a later date Gregory instructed Helen Silvermaster to handle Bursaler personally and apparently, according to Gregory, arrangements were made between Helen Silvermaster and Norman Bursaler inasmuch as in the summer of 1943 Gregory saw reports on German cartels among the material turned over to Gregory by the Silvermasters. Helen Silvermaster had stated that Bursaler's work was in the Antitrust Division and principally concerning investigation of German cartels and when Gregory indicated that the source of these cartel reports was known to Gregory, Helen Silvermaster admitted that they had come from Bursaler. Gregory has never met nor seen Bursaler and had no further information concerning him.

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Background

Norman Chandler Bursaler was born February 28, 1904, at Wilmington, Delaware. He was one of nine children and three of his brothers possess criminal records at Wilmington, Delaware.

[REDACTED]

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He also did graduate work in economics at the University of California.

U

Bursaler's employment background reflects that he obtained his first employment in 1918 with the E. I. Dupont de Nemours Corporation and his first Government employment was from August, 1931, to May, 1932, as Secretary to the American Commercial Attache in Shanghai, China. He has also been employed by the National Recovery Administration, the Works Progress Administration and the Departments of Labor and Agriculture.

U

On August 5, 1938, Bursaler obtained employment as an expert in the Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, and continued that employment to March 1, 1946, with the exception of the period from October 27, 1942, to January 25, 1943, during which time he was in the United States Armed Forces.

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- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

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[REDACTED]

Bursler also, on his own record, admitted he had been in China in 1930 and while there had been a member of the Communist Party. U b7D

[REDACTED]

Another confidential source revealed that Norman Bursler received Communist papers and that as late as August, 1938, these papers came to 2511 Herst Avenue, Berkeley, California, addressed to Bursler. U

[REDACTED]

It is not known whether this individual is identical with Norman Bursler but it is noted that Bursler was an undergraduate student at the University of California at that time. U b7D

In a personal history statement executed in Bursler's own handwriting for the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, Bursler set out that the person to be notified in case of emergency was Dr. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster who he identified as a "friend." Bursler also listed Dr. Gregory Silvermaster, Farm Security Administration, Washington, D. C., as one of his references in his application for employment with the Department of Justice. U

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

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In a memorandum to Mr. Thurman Arnold dated November 30, 1938, Norman Bursler, in giving information as to where he was on November 7, (election day) 1936, advised that he left the office and went to dinner at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Gregory Silvermaster. He also advised that others in the party were Boris Witte who was identified as a member of the Russian aristocracy, and William E. Ullmann. It is pointed out that Ullmann is one of the principal figures in this investigation and Boris Witte is Helen Silvermaster's brother.

In a letter dated December 5, 1938, from Gregory Silvermaster, Senior Economist, Maritime Labor Board, to Mr. Thurman Arnold, Silvermaster advised that he had known Mr. Bursler since 1932 and that since 1935 he had the opportunity of knowing Mr. Bursler more intimately as Bursler had been a frequent visitor at his home.

Bursler has been a member of several search teams sent to the European Theater investigating German cartels and submitted a confidential report to the Department of Justice dated September 18, 1943, on "The Iron and Steel Industry: Activities of European Cartel Members in South America."

Results of Investigation

Information concerning his affiliation with this group was not obtained until February 1, 1946. On March 2, 1946, a trunk containing personal effects of Bursler was shipped to him in Chicago from the home of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. The investigation has failed to reflect any contact between Bursler and other subjects of this case since he went to Chicago.

Bursler is presently employed as a research associate with the rank of Assistant Professor, Law School, University of Chicago.

Interview

Norman Chandler Bursler was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on June 7, 1947, and furnished the following information:

He denied being a member of the Communist Party and other organizations with which he has been reportedly connected, maintaining that he could not recall any information concerning the allegations made against him. He claimed that in about 1934 he met Helen and Gregory Silvermaster once in California at the home of a member of the University of California faculty whose identity he could not recall. He does not recall exactly when, where or how he again met the Silvermasters in Washington, D. C., but admitted living with them in the Chevy Chase section of Washington for about one month, but he could not recall the month or the year. He stated that he saw the Silvermasters a few times while working for the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice. Bursler denied that he was ever questioned by Helen or Gregory Silvermaster about his work or that he was ever asked for or furnished information to them concerning any

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matter in connection with his official duties. He stated that he may have discussed the general nature of his work in casual conversation with them but he did not discuss any specific phase of it. U

Bursler stated that he met George Perazich on two or three occasions previous to the time that Perazich came to the University of Chicago, but he did not know whether or not Perazich knows the Silvermasters. U

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Virginus Frank Coe

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory has recalled another individual who was associated with the Silvermaster group. This individual is Frank Coe, who at the time Gregory first became aware of his identity, was in the United States Treasury Department, although his exact title and position are not now recalled. U

Coe, according to Gregory, was in South America on a mission for the Treasury Department during all but about two months of the time that he was known to be in contact with the Silvermasters. It was also recalled by Gregory that Coe was communicating directly from South America with the Silvermasters in Washington, D. C., and sending them reports and other information which he gathered while there on assignment for the Treasury Department. It is Gregory's opinion that Coe also sent information to Harry White, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury in Washington, D. C., while he was in South America. It is also Gregory's belief that Coe made information available to White while he, Coe, was in the United States, and that the information supplied to White eventually was furnished by him to the Silvermasters. Gregory could not recall definitely having seen any material which could be identified at this late date as having definitely originated with Coe, but does state the information supplied by him in his personal communications to the Silvermasters was digested and made available for transmittal to Gregory's superiors. Gregory's recollection as to the type of information supplied by Coe is vague other than that it was economic data. U

Gregory advised in conclusion that Coe was considered relatively unimportant to the Silvermaster group. U

Background

Coe was born January 5, 1907 in Richmond, Virginia, the son of Joseph Lawrence Coe and Charlotte Kerr Coe. He attended Lake View High School, Chicago, Illinois from 1919 to 1923 and entered the University of Chicago in 1923. He majored in economics and obtained a Ph.D. Degree. From September, 1926 until September, 1928 he was employed at the University of Chicago as a research assistant, receiving an annual salary of \$750.00. From September, 1928 until June, 1930 he was employed at John Hopkins Institute of Law, Baltimore, Maryland as a research assistant and was again employed as a research assistant at the University of Chicago from 1930 until July, 1933. From August, 1933 until June, 1934 he was employed by the Brookings Institute in Washington, D. C. as an economist and from June to September, 1934 he was employed by the United States Treasury Department as an economic consultant. During the five-year period from U

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1934 to 1939 Goe was on periodic leave from the Government and was on the teaching staff at the University of Toronto at Toronto, Canada devoting his time to lectures on money and international finance. From June to September, 1936 he was employed as a principal economist by the United States Treasury Department and held the same position from September, 1939 to July, 1940. From July to September, 1940 he was an economic consultant with the Federal Security Agency. From September, 1940 to 1942 he was employed as an Assistant Director of Monetary Research at the Treasury Department. From June, 1941 until December, 1941 he was in London, England for the purpose of assisting Ambassador Winant, charged with the duties of advising the Ambassador on financial and economic matters. He submitted a report on the method of distributing Lend Lease goods by the British authorities and on the policies to be followed in the export of Lend Lease goods.

While associated with the Treasury Department in Washington in the Division of Monetary Research Goe conducted independent research and carried out special tasks under Harry Dexter White, the Director of this Division. In addition he has written and edited manuscripts on a variety of subjects including international trade and finance, economic conditions in foreign countries, exchange control and foreign trade control.

In January, 1942 Goe was appointed as Executive Secretary with the Board of Economic Warfare which position he was to keep for the duration of the emergency. For the past two and a half years he was an Assistant to Harry Dexter White in the Division of Monetary Research of the Treasury Department and succeeded White as head of this Division when White left to become associated with the World Bank. He held this position until recently at which time he was named Secretary of the International Monetary Fund, which has headquarters at 1818 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

[REDACTED]

Results of Investigation

Highly confidential sources have advised that Goe is closely associated and friendly with Irving Nathan, Helen Altshuler, Harry Dexter White, George Silverman, Harry Magoff, Helen [REDACTED] and William [REDACTED], all subjects of this investigation.

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On December 11, 1945, through a highly confidential source it was learned that Dorothy Kaplan received a cablegram from her husband, Irving Kaplan, who was then with the United States Army in Europe, instructing her to tell Frank Coe that no confirmatory cable had been received by him as yet. Further, an individual named Nixon, believed to be Russell Nixon, had cabled Bernard Bernstein and Harry Dexter White on December 11, 1945, requesting Kaplan's immediate recall on account of urgent matters. Irving Kaplan is the subject of a separate subtitle in this memorandum. (X) u

This same source also reported on December 11, 1945, that Dorothy Kaplan had contacted William Ludwig Ullmann, at which time she made reference to a discussion she had had with Frank Coe concerning the time schedule for her husband's return, and the fact that she had received a cable from Irving Kaplan indicating he had not received any cable from the War Department. Ullmann told Mrs. Kaplan there was nothing he could do; that the War Department was being requested by the Treasury Department to return Kaplan to the United States immediately. Later Dorothy Kaplan contacted Abraham George Silverman and indicated that she was emotionally upset concerning Ullmann's attitude and because a cable was not sent to have her husband return to the United States until December 7, 1945. Mrs. Kaplan blamed Frank Coe for not sending this cable sooner and then added that Coe was deeply concerned over her husband and was trying to find an important position for him at the Treasury Department. Silverman indicated to Mrs. Kaplan that he had contacted Frank Coe and tried to impress him with the urgency of effecting Kaplan's return. At or about this same time, Mrs. Kaplan also contacted Frank Coe regarding the cable to her husband to recall him from Europe, at which time Coe advised her to send a cable telling him they are doing everything possible; however, there was some red tape involved. Through the activities of this group, Irving Kaplan actually returned to the United States from Europe on or about December 24, 1945. (X) u

On December 18, it was determined through a highly confidential source that Lauchlin Currie conferred with Frank Coe. The latter wanted to know if Currie was coming to Washington, stated there was a gathering of old timers on the following Thursday, and that Lawler had asked Coe to contact Currie. Although Coe indicated that a number of Currie's friends would be at this gathering, Currie did not indicate he would be present. (X) u

A physical surveillance of Lauchlin Currie on January 8, 1946, determined that he had dinner at the Cafe Parisienne, Washington, D. C., with Virginus Frank Coe. Currie is the subject of a separate subtitle of this memorandum. (X) u

Confidential sources have stated that Coe is in frequent contact with Harry Dexter White and on numerous occasions in the past discussed Treasury Department matters with White. He has visited at the White home on several occasions. The same source has advised that Coe has been in frequent contact with George (X) u

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Silverman, a subject of this investigation, and that Silverman has visited in the Coe home. (A)u

Interview

Virginia Frank Coe was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on May 29, 1947, at his office located in Room 801, 1818 H Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. U

Coe emphatically denied furnishing information of any nature to anyone which would be of a detrimental nature to this country. Coe particularly stated that no information concerning any official activity was passed on to any individual for transmittal to a Russian contact. U

Coe was questioned concerning the statement of Gregory that he had corresponded with the Silvermasters directly from South America, sending them reports and other information. Coe denied furnishing any information or reports to the Silvermasters. He elaborated on this allegation by stating that the only time he was out of the country other than in Canada and England was during the time he was connected with a Government assignment in Mexico, known as the Government Committee on Economic Cooperation. He was unable to recall ever having corresponded with the Silvermasters particularly while he was in Mexico. He said he was not closely associated with the Silvermasters but only knew them while travelling in "economic circles". He advised that there was a possibility that while discussing general problems with Mr. Silvermaster or other individuals he may have discussed some particular phase but at no time could he recall furnishing any information which he regarded as detrimental to this country. U

Coe was questioned at length concerning his association and activities with Irving Kaplan, Helen Silvermaster, Harry Dexter White, Abraham George Silverman, Harry Magdoff, Allan R. Rosenberg, and William Ludwig Ullmann, and he denied close association with any of these individuals. It was pointed out to Coe that he had given a personal recommendation concerning the character, loyalty and reputation of Ullmann in the latter's application for a position with the U. S. Coast Guard. Coe said this may have been possible but he recalled that Ullmann had worked in his division while he was employed with the United States Treasury Department and since "all of my employees were good guys" he did not hesitate to recommend any one when requested. U

With respect to P. Bernard Mortman, Coe stated that he knew him as a member of a car pool, having met him about six months previous to the interview when their respective children enrolled in the same nursery school. He said U

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they had nothing in common and were practically strangers. He also denied that Nortman had discussed with him the fact that Nortman was interviewed by FBI Agents on April 15, 1947. U

Cee denied being a member of the Communist Party and denied associating with any known members of the Party. U

(65-56402-2530, Pgs 3 & 4)

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LAUCHLIN BERNARD CURRIE

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that Lauchlin Currie orally furnished George Silverman information on various matters. (Silverman was formerly employed as a Chief Production Specialist, Material Division, Army Air Forces, from March 26, 1942, until April 18, 1945, at which time he left to work for the French Supply Council at 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. He is a subject in this case.)

For example, on one occasion between the latter part of 1942 and the early part of 1943, Currie advised Silverman that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code. Gregory also advised that after Golos' death, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster discussed with "Bill," a Soviet agent whose true identity has not yet been established, the advisability of introducing Currie directly to the Russian contact. Gregory advised, however, that such a meeting was probably never arranged. Gregory also believes Currie had something to do with Silvermaster's securing the position he held with the Board of Economic Warfare in 1942.

(65-56402-270)

Background

Lauchlin Currie was born in West Dublin, Nova Scotia, October 8, 1902. He attended the London School of Economics and received a B.S. degree in 1925. In 1931 he received a Ph.D. degree from Harvard. He is married and has two children. Currie first came to the United States in 1925 and was naturalized in 1934. He was an instructor and a tutor at Harvard University from 1927 to 1934.

During the latter part of 1934, he was appointed an analyst for the United States Treasury Department and later was made Assistant Director of Research and Statistics for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, which position he retained until 1939. He became Administrative Assistant to the President in July of 1939, and in 1941 was named Head of the Economic Mission to China. In 1942 he went to China as the President's personal representative on a diplomatic mission. During this trip he spent a few days in New Delhi and returned to the United States on August 20, 1942. He attended the Institute of Pacific Relations Conference held at Mont Tremblant, Canada, in December, 1942. In the early part of September, 1943, he was appointed as Acting Deputy Administrator, which position he held until the early part of 1945 after which he resumed his former White House duties.

In February, 1945, Currie went to London as Head of the American Mission conferring with British officials. At this time he was also reported as heading a mission to Switzerland for the purpose of curtailing Swiss exports to Germany. He returned to the United States on March 19, 1945.

It has been reliably reported that the International Development Company, headed by Lauchlin Currie, opened offices at 19 Rector Street, New York City,

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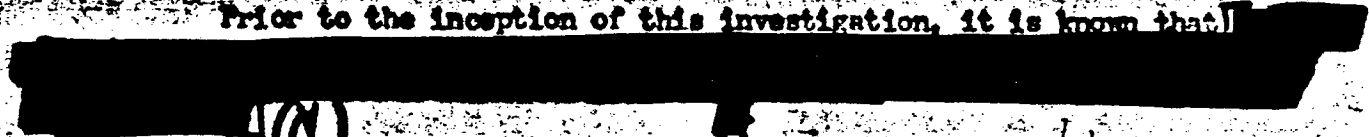
in July of 1945. This company allegedly engages in industrial, advisory, engineering and management export business with representation in various points abroad.

It is interesting to note that Lauchlin Currie was interviewed during a Hatch Act investigation of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and when asked to comment upon Silvermaster's political philosophy, Currie stated that in his mind conclusive evidence of whether or not a person is Communistically inclined was the individual's attitude up to June 22, 1941, when Germany invaded the Soviet Union. Currie stated that inasmuch as Silvermaster was an advocate of war prior to that time, he did not regard him as Communist but stated that he was a "liberal" and a "New Dealer" in his political leanings.

It is also interesting to note that Lauchlin Currie was a sponsor on the visa application of Karl Borromaeus Josef Frank, better known as Paul Hagen. Hagen is alleged to be a secret agent of the Soviet Government. Hagen also admitted that he was a member of the Communist Party in Europe from 1919 to 1929. Currie appeared as a witness in behalf of Paul Hagen on his application for a visa on April 30, 1942. He stated that he knew Paul Hagen was a member of the Communist Party at one time. However, he did not feel that there would be any danger to the country through the admission of Paul Hagen. Currie was asked if he would advocate the policy of granting a visa to an individual who admittedly is of the opinion that if there happens to be a conflict between his decisions and the government to which he owes allegiance, he would follow his own decisions. Currie stated that he was not altogether in favor of such a policy, but indicated that it would depend upon the specific case. He stated that Paul Hagen advocated a democratic regime in Germany.

A former member of the Communist Party underground, who is known to be reliable, advised that Lauchlin Currie was a "fellow traveler" who helped various Communists but never went the whole way.

Prior to the inception of this investigation, it is known that



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Results of Investigation

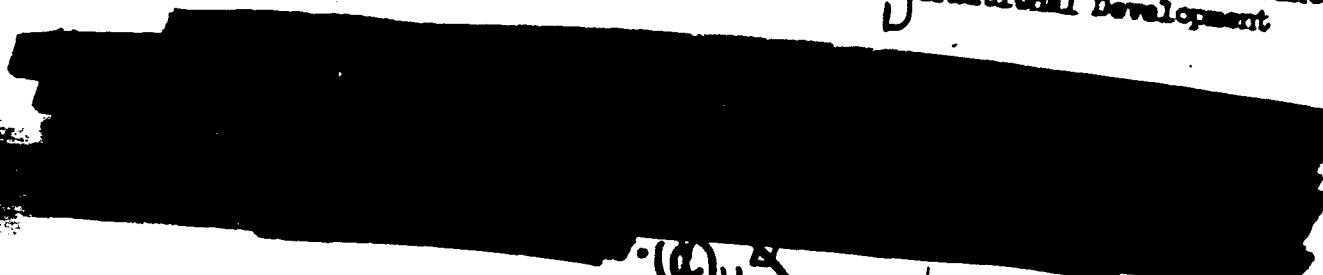
Since November, 1945, when an investigation was started with regard to the activities of Lauchlin Currie, it was learned that he had been primarily interested in the affairs of the International Development Company and had been making plans to travel abroad. On December 11, 1945, he was issued passport number 27181 for a business trip to the British Isles, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Spain and Portugal. The passport was later amended to

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include Italy. Currie advised the State Department that his visit to Europe would be closely allied with the work of the International Development Company of which he is the president. He stated that he was particularly interested in laying a pipe line from Italy to Switzerland and constructing an oil refinery in Switzerland.

On January 14, 1946, it was ascertained that Currie departed from LaGuardia Field by way of a Pan-American Airlines plane for Hurn, England, with a business associate. It was reliably ascertained that Currie returned to the United States about May 1, 1946, and was then residing at 61 East 87th Street, New York City, at which address he is also residing at the present time. Since that time he has also continued his work with the International Development Company.



Interview

Lauchlin B. Currie was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on July 31, 1947, in New York City.

Currie admitted knowing Abraham George Silverman since 1927 on a rather friendly basis and stated that he had heard from him within the past month. He advised he first met Nathan Gregory Silvermaster in Washington, D.C. in 1940, and had been at his house on several occasions. On the occasion of one of these visits to the Silvermaster home, at which time William Ludwig Ullmann was present, Currie was shown a photographic workshop in the Silvermasters' basement.

He stated that he first met Anatoli Gromov, who has been identified as the unknown "A1" in this matter, some time in 1944, through an introduction by one Luther Gulick. He stated that he visited Gromov's home once in 1945 and that the visit was returned by Gromov. He also said that he saw Gromov on at least two other occasions after he, Currie, left the Government service in June, 1945.

With reference to the allegation that Currie on one occasion advised Abraham George Silverman that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code, Currie stated that he did not recall ever having discussed with Silverman such a matter. He stated, however, that in view of his contacts it was possible that he had heard that the United States was about to break

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the Soviet code and further, he might possibly have discussed it with Silverman because Silverman also held a highly responsible Government position.

Currie denied that he had furnished any information knowingly or otherwise to the Russians or anyone remotely connected with them. Currie said that he had been expecting to be interviewed by the FBI as he had heard from Virginus Frank Coe, another subject in the investigation, that Coe had told him that he had received a subpoena to appear before a Federal Grand Jury and that it would be necessary for him, Coe, to mention the fact that he knows Currie. Currie said he had also recently been in contact with Silverman and Silverman mentioned something about the investigation and advised Currie that he, Silverman, was not discussing this matter as advised by his attorney. U

(65-56402) Teletype from New York 7-25-47
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Currie was reinterviewed in New York City on September 23, 1947. He stated that in 1940 while he was employed in the White House, the President asked him to conduct an inquiry into a mutiny, the details of which he could not recall. While conducting this inquiry, he was assisted by the Chief Economist of the Maritime Mediation Board who was introduced to him as Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. As a result of this official association, he became friendly with Mr. Silvermaster and subsequently visited Silvermaster's home several times during 1940 and 1941. He stated that the Silvermasters returned these visits to his home on several occasions. He stated that from 1942 to 1945, he visited the Silvermasters' home occasionally, and he last saw Silvermaster in the spring of 1945. U

Currie recalled that William Ludwig Ullmann, who was residing with the Silvermasters, photographed his children in 1942 when Currie was in China as the President's personal representative. He stated that some of the social visits to the Silvermasters' home occurred when a number of people were present although the majority of these visits consisted of only Currie's family, the Silvermasters and Ullmann. The visitors were mostly officials of the United States Government who were associated with Silvermaster or Ullmann in connection with their official positions. He said these parties were strictly social and none of the activities of those present indicated that any of the individuals were involved in Russian espionage and no discussions took place to indicate that any of the individuals present were members of the Communist Party or were interested in Party activities. U

Currie stated that he did not know Luther Gulick intimately since his associations with him were at large committee meetings or at luncheons where a number of people attended. He thought that Gulick had been employed by the Public Administration Clearing House and as a political adviser for the War Production Board. He stated that Gulick had been employed by WERP and visited Europe and Russia while so employed. Currie felt that Gulick probably came in contact with Soviet officials due to his position in the United States Government.

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Gulick telephonically contacted him during the fall of 1944 at the White House to make an luncheon engagement. Gulick told him at that time that he wanted him to meet Anatoli Gromov, an interesting Russian who spoke rather openly. Currie said he was introduced to Gromov by Luther Gulick and at that time he did not know Gulick's position in the United States Government. He stated he had luncheon with Gulick and Gromov at the Hay-Adams Hotel in Washington, D. C., within a day or two after receiving the telephone call from Gulick. He recalled at this luncheon that there was a discussion between Gulick and Gromov relative to the freedom of speech in Russia. He described Gromov as an interesting conversationalist who was very friendly. He said no mention was made at this luncheon concerning his work at the White House and that Gromov did not appear to seek any information from him. Also at this luncheon Gromov invited Currie and his wife to Gromov's home for dinner which engagement took place several days thereafter. The only persons present at Gromov's home were Gromov and his wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Currie. Conversation dealt mainly with the various forms of culture and the contrast between American and Russian culture.

Shortly after this dinner, he received four or five publications from Gromov written in the English language discussing Russian life. Currie stated he called Gromov on the telephone at his home about one month after visiting Gromov's home and invited him and his wife to dinner at Currie's home which was to take place a few days later. At this dinner Currie stated Gromov and his wife were the only persons present and their discussion was continued generally on cultural matters. The only other discussion that took place as far as he could recall was a discussion of importations. He said that it was Gromov's opinion that there should be an exchange of Russian and American periodicals and scientific magazines. Currie stated that he was unable to explain why Gromov would be interested in associating with him socially. He said that Gromov did not express any interest in obtaining information from the United States Government and Currie does not believe that Gromov appeared interested in the type of work that was handled by him.

During the spring of 1945, Currie was making arrangements to establish the International Development Company. One of his interests in this company was to secure an exchange of movies with various European countries. In order to arrange such an exchange, he contacted Gromov from New York City and made a luncheon appointment with him some time during the fall of 1945. He said he met Gromov at the Cafe Parisienne in Washington, D. C., and discussed with him the possibility of making an exchange agreement for motion pictures. Gromov was friendly and expressed some interest. They again had luncheon at the same place about two weeks hence and Gromov discouraged him regarding the exchange agreement for motion pictures. The only other things discussed by them were of a social nature. He said he has not seen or spoken to Gromov since that time.

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With further reference to Abraham George Silverman, Currie stated that he had given considerable thought in trying to recall whether he heard that the United States was about to break the Russian code and he could not recall hearing such a statement and was at a loss to explain how such information could possibly have gotten into Silverman's possession. However, he stated that he would make the hypothetical statement that if he heard that the United States was about to break the Russian code he would have had no hesitancy in discussing this with Silverman because of the highly responsible Government position held by the latter. He said that Silverman had been employed by the Statistical Section as the Chief of the Material Section of the Army Air Force and even though he was a civilian such a position was considered a highly responsible one and he was entrusted to highly confidential information. (65-56402, report of SA Lawrence W. Spillane, NYC, 9-25-47)

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BELA GOLD, with alias
Bill Gold

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2/18/44 PM 100-365891-2P4
Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in the spring of 1944 he met Bill Gold, the husband of Sonya Gold, another subject in this case. Late in 1944 Bill Gold obtained a position with the Foreign Economic Administration. Thereafter Gregory ascertained from conversations had with Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ullmann that Bill Gold had been supplying the Silvermaster group with what they indicated was excellent information regarding the activities of the Foreign Economic Administration. During one of these conversations Gregory advised that either Nathan Gregory Silvermaster or William Ullmann made the remark that Bill Gold had done such a good job that they were thinking of supplying him with a camera so that he could do his own photographing at home.

Background

The records of Selective Service Board No. 2, Arlington, Virginia, reflect that Bela Gold registered on October 16, 1940, giving his address as 3007 North Pershing Drive, Arlington, Virginia. He was born on January 30, 1915 at Golosvar, Hungary. He listed his employment as United States Department of Agriculture, South Building. He stated that he was married in New York City to Sonie Gold on July 5, 1938.

In a questionnaire which he filled out in June, 1942, Gold stated that his job at that time was Principal Social Science Analyst and that his duties were to direct general economic and social research for the Chief of the Bureau of Intelligence, Office of Facts and Figures, and for the Head of the Division of Program Surveys, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The Selective Service file reflects further that on April 16, 1945, Form 42-A requesting deferment was submitted on behalf of Bela Gold by Kenneth O. Warner, Chairman of the Agency Deferment Committee, Foreign Economic Administration, which stated that Gold's position as Adviser (Foreign Development Policy) began on September 18, 1944. The request for deferment stated that his position started on February 1, 1945, and it was his duty to act as an adviser on foreign economic development problems and programs. His place of employment with the Foreign Economic Administration was given as Temporary Building T, 14th and Constitution Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. The Selective Service file also reflects that Bela Gold was rejected for Army Service because of subnormal vision.

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Results of Investigation

In November, 1945, an investigation of Bela Gold was instituted. It was ascertained that he was employed by the Foreign Economic Administration, at Temporary Building T, Washington, D. C.

Through a physical surveillance it was learned that on November 26, 1945, Bela Gold, after leaving work, met Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly, who apparently had been waiting for him. He drove this woman to his residence where she remained until 11:25 p.m. the same day. Thereafter she proceeded alone to her apartment in the Alban Towers Apartments, 3700 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest. It should be noted that Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly entertained William Z. Foster, National Chairman of the Communist Party, at her apartment during the spring of 1945 when he was visiting in Washington, D. C. It is also alleged that Elizabeth Sasuly is a member of the White Cellar Unit of the Communist Party. She is also a close contact of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, Helen.

A highly reliable confidential source advised that on December 12, 1945, Sonia Gold mentioned to her husband, Bela Gold, that Victor Perle had just been hired for a position in the Treasury Department and further mentioned that she was not acquainted with him. It is noted that Victor Perle is a subject in this case and an associate of the Perle Group. Bela Gold at this time informed his wife that he was acquainted with Victor Perle.

A very reliable informant has advised that on numerous occasions since November, 1945, Bela Gold has been in frequent contact with Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly and her husband, Dick. A highly confidential and reliable informant advised that on June 7, 1946, Bela Gold was in conversation with Dick

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Sasuly, and on that date Bela told Dick to be sure and visit him and his wife, Sonia, at their new home in New Hampshire. Dick and Bela also discussed the writing of their books. The informant stated that both of these individuals were apparently writing books, the nature of which he did not, however, know. In this conversation with Dick, Bela added that in spite of the bad days of an author it was better than going to work for John Snyder as poor Sonia had to do every day, but he indicated that Sonia hoped to get out of the Treasury Department before Snyder came in. *Q U*

The records of the personnel office of the International Trade Organization show that Bela Gold was placed on furlough without pay due to the reduction in force as of May 30, 1946. It was further indicated by the personnel office that he would be released or transferred to another agency. *U*

On June 14, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable informant advised that Bela Gold and his wife, Sonia, had departed from their home in Arlington, Virginia, and intended to spend the summer months at Echo Point Cottage, Meredith Center, New Hampshire. It was expected that they would remain at this new address until October 15, 1946. The informant advised that Bela Gold had indicated that he would spend considerable time in writing a book and resting. It was later ascertained through a confidential source that the Golds remained at this vacation spot until September 10, 1946, where Bela apparently spent all of his time writing a book tentatively titled "How to Feed the World". After September 16, 1946, they returned to Washington where they took up residence with Henry Hill Collins, Jr., Crandall Road, Lanham, Maryland. On October 25, 1946, the Golds moved to apartment 2-C, 3416 10th Place, Southeast. The Golds are presently residing at 2404 Wenzell Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Bela Gold is a professor at the University of Pittsburgh. *Q U (65-56402-2985-5) U*

Interview

Bela Gold was interviewed on April 15, 1947 and denied that he had ever furnished any information of any nature which had come into his possession in connection with his positions in the United States Government, to any person not authorized to receive such information. He specifically denied having furnished such information to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Helen Silvermaster, William Ludwig Ullmann, Jacob Golos, or to Gregory. He also denied ever having met, known or heard of Golos or Gregory. *U*

Bela Gold stated that he became acquainted with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster when they both worked in the United States Department of Agriculture. Thereafter he visited Silvermaster in the latter's home and became acquainted with Mrs. Silvermaster and William Ullmann. He stated that when he prepared a thesis for a doctorate in 1945 he consulted Silvermaster concerning certain phases of it. Other than that all of his contacts with Silvermasters and Ullmann have been on a social basis. *U*

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After the birth of Gold's son in 1945, Bela Gold borrowed a thirty-five millimeter camera from Ullmann to take some photographs of the child. He said that Ullmann was a camera enthusiast and owned some equipment. Gold does not recall ever having seen any equipment in the Silvermaster home which was set up for the purpose of doing document photography. He advised that while employed by the Foreign Economic Administration in 1944 he had access to considerable information classified as confidential. He admitted that such information, if it fell into the hands of a person working against the interests of the United States, would result in injury to this country. He denied, however that he had ever made any such information available to anyone who was not authorized to receive it.

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In November, 1945, the records of the Treasury Department reflected that Sonia Gold was formerly employed as secretary or assistant secretary to Harry White of the United States Treasury Department and her address was given as 3007 North Pershing Drive, Arlington, Virginia. It was further ascertained at this time that Sonia Gold was employed by the Treasury Department in the Monetary Research Branch, Room 3449, at the Main Treasury Building, 15th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., but that she was then on maternity leave and had been on maternity leave for approximately two months. U

A confidential informant has advised that one Sonia Gold was a member of the Professional Section of the Communist Party, USA, District No. 13, at San Francisco, California. It is not known whether or not this Sonia Gold is identical with the above captioned individual. U

Results of Investigation

In November, 1945, it was ascertained that Sonia Gold was staying at her home, 3007 North Pershing Drive, Arlington, Virginia, where she was taking care of a young baby. U

On December 28, 1945, it was ascertained as a result of a physical surveillance that Sonia Gold had lunch at Garfinckel's in Washington, D. C., with Helen Silvermaster. U

A very reliable informant has advised that on numerous occasions since November, 1945, Sonia Gold has been in contact with Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly and her husband, Dick Sasuly. Information regarding Mr. and Mrs. Sasuly is set forth in the portion of this memorandum relating to Elizabeth Sasuly. U

Information received from an informant believed to be reliable indicated that Sonia Gold returned to her former position at the Treasury Department in January, 1946. U

On June 7, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that Sonia Gold informed her husband Bela that she had spoken to Elizabeth Sasuly and had advised Elizabeth that they were going to New Hampshire and had also furnished Elizabeth with their New Hampshire address. At this time, both Sonia and her husband Bela agreed that they did not wish to see many people before they left for New Hampshire, but they certainly wanted to see Elizabeth and Dick Sasuly. X (u) X

On June 14, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable informant advised that Sonia Gold left her home in Arlington, Virginia, with her husband, Bela, and young baby for their new home in New Hampshire, the address of which was Echo Point Cottage, Meredith Center, New Hampshire, where she expected to remain until October 15, 1946. X u X

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According to Treasury Department records, Sonia Gold was placed on leave without pay status on July 12, 1946, and from available information it appeared that she contemplated returning to her employment at the Treasury Department upon her return to Washington in the fall of 1946. U

Through confidential sources it was ascertained that Sonia Gold and her husband remained in New Hampshire until September 16, 1946, at which time they returned to Washington and took up residence with Henry Hill Collins, Jr., Grandall Road, Lanham, Maryland. Sonia Gold returned to her position in the Treasury Department and worked in the office of Mr. Morris Friedberg, Room 3437. The Golds moved on October 25, 1946, to Apartment 2-C, 3416 10th Place, Southeast, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Gold resigned from the Treasury Department on August 22, 1947. She and her husband are now residing at 2404 Wenzell Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Her husband, Bela Gold, is employed as a professor at the University of Pittsburgh. (65-56402, Repts SA Lambert G. J Zander, 12-6-46 & 12-23-46; 65-56402-2985, p. 5)

Interview

When Sonia Gold was interviewed on April 15, 1947, she denied that either she or her husband had furnished any information of any nature which had come into their possession and attention while working in the United States Government, to any person not authorized to receive it. She also denied having furnished any such information to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Helen Silvermaster, William Ullmann, Jacob Golos or Gregory. She likewise denied ever having met, known or heard of Golos or Gregory. U

Mrs. Gold said that she transferred from the War Manpower Commission to the Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department, in August, 1943 because she felt that it would be to her best financial interest to do so. She said she learned of the opening in the Treasury Department through Jeannette Kipp Tennenbaum. She said she did not discuss this position with Mrs. Helen Silvermaster and was of the opinion that she did not meet Mrs. Silvermaster until after she had begun working for the Treasury Department. She said she has no reason to believe that Mrs. Helen Silvermaster had suggested to Jeannette Tennenbaum that she, Mrs. Gold, be approached to take the position in the Treasury Department and believes that such was not the case. U

It is noted that in the interview with Mrs. Helen Silvermaster she admitted having assisted Sonia Gold in obtaining her position with the Treasury Department. U

While at the United States Treasury Department, Mrs. Gold said she assisted William H. Taylor, the Assistant Director of Monetary Research, and subsequently worked under Virginus Frank Coe. Both of these men were directly under Harry Dexter White, the Director of the Monetary Research, therefore, she said she worked under White but her duties were always those of an economist and she never did secretarial work for Harry White or anyone else. She said in fact, that she is not a stenographer or typist. Mrs. Gold stated

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that in the course of her work she had become acquainted with Sol Adler, the Treasury Department representative in China, and has seen him upon each of his return trips to this country, with the exception of his most recent one. She stated that Adler submits confidential reports concerning economic and financial conditions in China but she has never seen these reports. She has, however, seen cables submitted by Adler as these have wider distribution than his reports. She stated that she worked on European matters which included economic conditions in France. She had access to confidential reports concerning such conditions as well as other confidential information concerning Treasury Department matters. U

Mrs. Gold said that she occasionally met Mrs. Helen Silvermaster for luncheon down town but denied that Mrs. Silvermaster had ever requested her to furnish information about matters coming to her attention in the Treasury Department. She also denied making notes concerning these matters and turning them over to Mrs. Silvermaster or to anyone else. U

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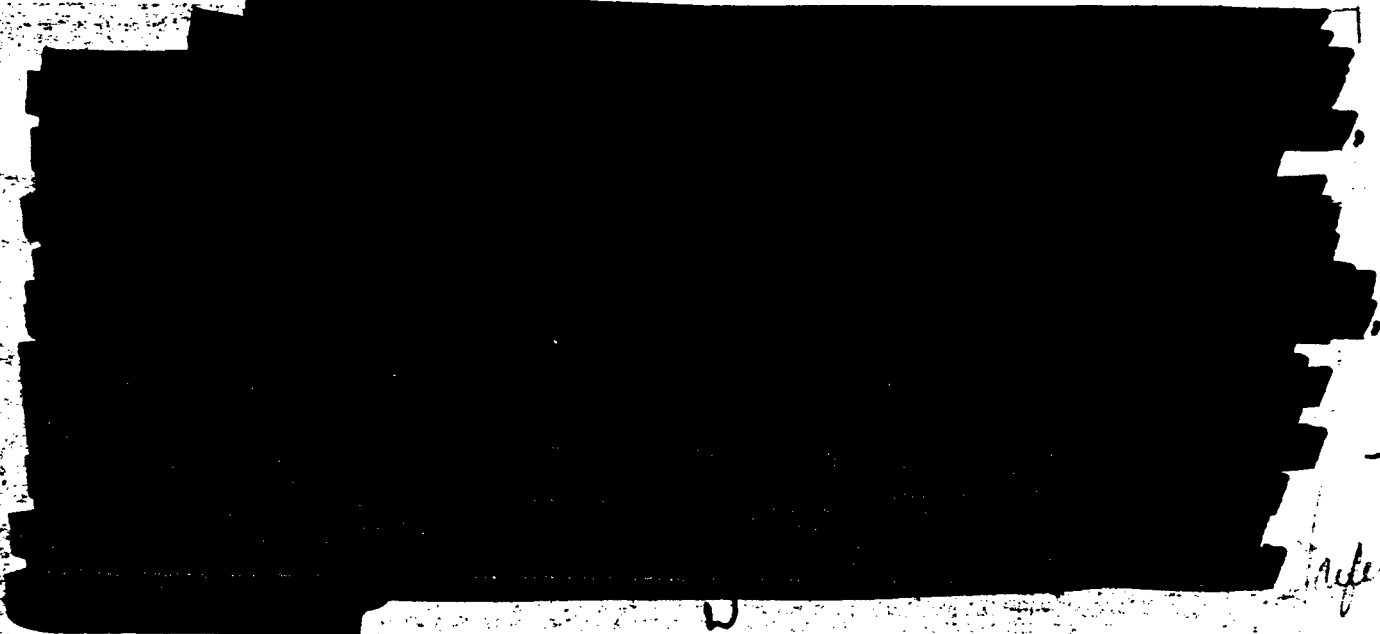
IRVING KAPLAN, alias "Kappie"

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in the latter part of 1942 or the early part of 1943, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster stated that certain information was coming to the Silvermaster Group from the War Production Board through George Silverman. It is noted that George Silverman is identical with Abraham George Silverman, who is a subject in this case. Gregory further advised that through conversations with Mr. Silvermaster it was learned that Irving Kaplan was connected with the War Production Board at this time and was giving information which he obtained through this agency to George Silverman who in turn passed it on to the Silvermaster Group. Gregory also stated that Kaplan was a dues paying Communist Party member. U

Background

Irving Kaplan was first employed by the Federal Government in 1935 when he was connected with the Works Progress Administration. In August 1938, he was named as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice. In February 1940, he became a Research Economist for the Federal Works Agency. In February 1942, he was Head Program Progress Analyst for the War Production Board. He went to the Foreign Economic Administration in September 1944, where he was in charge of Reconstruction and Foreign Economic Development. In June 1946, it was ascertained that Kaplan was employed in the Office of War Mobilization. Prior to this time he had been employed in the Treasury Department. He made at least one trip to Europe on Treasury business. He was employed in the Foreign Economic Administration before going to the Treasury Department. U



Irving Kaplan was investigated on several occasions when being considered

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for employment by different Government agencies. During these investigations it was ascertained that he gave various dates and places of birth.



A reliable informant stated that Dorothy Friedland Kaplan, the wife of Irving Kaplan, resided in San Francisco, California, in 1935 and was at that time the Correspondence Secretary of the American League Against War and Fascism. She was also described by this informant as a "professional grafter." U

The personnel files of the Work Projects Administration, formerly the Works Progress Administration, reflect that Dorothy Friedland Kaplan received a temporary appointment with that agency on September 4, 1940, and her services were terminated on January 31, 1941. U

Irving Kaplan was married to Dorothy Friedland Kaplan in New York City on March 31, 1929. From 1929 to 1934 Kaplan resided at several addresses in San Francisco and Berkeley, California. Thereafter he returned to Brooklyn, New York, and in July 1935, was employed by the Works Progress Administration which on July 1, 1939, became the Work Projects Administration. U

Results of Investigation

A highly reliable and confidential source advised that on December 10, 1945, Dorothy Kaplan, the wife of Irving Kaplan, contacted Helen Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ullmann. Dorothy Kaplan was desirous of knowing if Ullmann could advise when her husband would return home from Europe. Ullmann told her that the

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War Department had sent a cable to Europe at the request of the Treasury Department, asking that Kaplan be returned to this country. He also told her that he had sent a personal cable requesting Kaplan's return. On the same day, Dorothy Kaplan contacted George Silverman, and requested his assistance in having her husband returned to this country from Europe. George Silverman told her that he would put pressure on Ullmann. *qu*

It was later ascertained that Irving Kaplan was to fly home from Europe and he arrived at New York City on December 23, 1945. On the same day Mrs. Dorothy Kaplan went to New York City to meet her husband. Prior to departing from Washington, D. C., she had lunch with George Silverman. *(u)*

A highly reliable and confidential source advised that on January 24, 1946, Irving Kaplan and his wife had dinner at the home of George Perazich in Washington, D. C. It is noted that George Perazich is a subject in this case and a member of the Perlo Group. *(u)*

On February 6, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that Irving Kaplan contacted George Silverman and requested that Silverman have lunch with him. Silverman was too busy at this time to have lunch with Kaplan but stated that he would try to get together with him some evening in the very near future. On the same day a reliable source advised that Kaplan had a noontime meeting with Harry Dexter White in White's office at the Treasury Department. Sarah Silverman, wife of George Silverman in a conversation in July 1946, with Dorothy Kaplan, wife of Irving Kaplan, stated that her husband was intervening on behalf of Murray Latimer who was seeking to become Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Frequent contacts between subject Silverman and Kaplan have been observed during the course of the investigation. The two families are on very cordial terms. *qu*

On February 2, 1946, a contact between Kaplan and Russell A. Nixon was observed at which time Kaplan inquired, "How do I get this stuff to you?" It was stated by Nixon that this is "on the Cartel thing". Arrangements were made for Kaplan to leave the material at Nixon's home. Nixon is a former employee of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers Union and also of Labor's Non-Partisan League. He was at one time a member of the Washington Book Shop Association and was a signer of an appeal for the dismissal of charges against Sam Adams Darcy, a Communist leader. He is one of the authors of the book published by the 20th Century Fund, entitled, "Labor and National Defense". He is stated to be closely associated with members of the Communist Party.

Kaplan and Virginus Frank Coe, a subject in this case, kept an engagement to meet subject George Silverman at his home on February 8, 1946. *(u)*

Kaplan has been in contact, on several occasions, with George Perazich, one of the subjects of this investigation. On one of these occasions, on February 5, 1946, they were joined by Lou Goldblatt. Kaplan also contacted Goldblatt on June 3 and visited him at his home on June 15, 1946. Goldblatt.

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Lohr _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

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is known to be an associate of Harry Bridges and has, on numerous occasions, been in contact with persons of known Communistic sympathies. He is an attorney for the National Maritime Union. (M) u

Several contacts have been observed between the Kaplans and Frances and Herbert Fuchs. They are also in contact with the Fitzgeralds and the Magdoffs, subjects of this case. The Kaplans are on excellent terms socially with Leonard D. Hierenberg and his wife, Peggy, who are closely associated with the Harry Magdoffs and the Edward Fitzgeralds. The Magdoffs and Fitzgeralds are in turn on friendly social terms with the Kaplans. u

On July 30, 1946, Kaplan had lunch with Sol Lischinsky and Sol Adler joined them for awhile. Both Lischinsky and Adler are the subjects in this case whose activities are more fully described elsewhere in this memorandum. u

On August 2, 1946, a highly confidential source advised that Dorothy Kaplan, the wife of Irving Kaplan, spent most of the day contacting Senators on behalf of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in connection with the memorial funeral services which were being held at the Lincoln Memorial for the four negroes killed the preceding week at Monroe, Georgia. She was seeking telegrams from several Senators which she wished to be read at the service. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO 9/17/46, page 54) u

On January 14, 1947, information was received from an official of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion that Irving Kaplan would be separated from that agency on January 31, 1947, since the agency would be discontinued on that date. He was to be furloughed through June 30, 1947, unless he obtained another Government job in the meantime. (Letter from WFO dated 1/14/47, captioned "Gregory; Espionage - R") u

Irving Kaplan, while in Washington, continued his contacts with Solomon Adler, George Perasich, Edward J. Fitzgerald, Abraham George Silverman, Henry N. Collins, Jr., and Harry Dexter White, all mentioned previously herein. u

The Kaplans are presently residing at 250 West 75th Street, Apartment 6-B, New York City. Kaplan is presently the Economic Affairs Officer in the Economic Development Section, United Nations. u

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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Interview

Irving Kaplan was contacted on the night of April 15, 1947 by Agents of the FBI for the purpose of an interview in connection with his alleged activities relating to this investigation. U

Kaplan emphatically refused to be interviewed, denying that he knew anything about his alleged implications in this matter. He stated that he had heard of previous interviews and termed them "witch hunts, ridiculous, and an attempt to force those interviewed to perjure themselves." (WFO report dated 6/4/47, pg. 13; 65-56402) U

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ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, with alias
George Silverman

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that George Silverman is Jewish, is a graduate of Harvard University and is acknowledged to be a brilliant mathematician and statistician. Gregory stated that Silverman went to Washington, D. C. in the early 1930's and was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board. Gregory believes that Silverman probably met William Ludwig Ullmann in Washington, D. C., because both Silverman and Ullmann were members of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. Gregory believes that through Ullmann, Silverman became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. Gregory advised that after George Silverman was assigned to the Pentagon Building as a civilian employee in 1942, he became very friendly with both the Silvermasters and Ullmann and was frequently at the Silvermaster home. Gregory stated that shortly after being assigned to the Pentagon Building, Silverman began to bring documents to the Silvermaster home. Gregory stated that he did not believe Silverman actually knew that these documents were photographed. Gregory believes that Silverman was probably under the impression that Silvermaster would read the documents, commit them more or less to memory, and then verbally pass on the contents thereof to Earl Browder.

In the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943, Gregory stated that from remarks made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullmann, it was learned that Harry Dexter White, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was supplying the Silvermaster Group with information consisting of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. Gregory stated that some of these documents were delivered to the Silvermaster residence by Ullmann and others by Silverman, both of whom were receiving material from Harry White.

Gregory further stated that during the same period, Lauchlin Currie, a subject in this case, was friendly with the Silvermasters and was particularly friendly with George Silverman. Gregory stated that Currie did not supply Silverman or the Silvermasters with any documents but did give information to Silverman orally on various matters. [For example, on one occasion Currie informed Silverman that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet Code.]

Gregory advised that also about this time he learned that Irving Kaplan, a subject in this case, who was at that time connected with the War Production Board, was giving information that he obtained through the War Production Board to George Silverman. Silverman in turn gave the information to Silvermaster.

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Gregory informed that in the summer of 1943 a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by both Ullmann and Silverman which was subsequently photographed and turned over to Gregory to be transmitted to Jacob M. Sales.

Gregory stated that about this time, in the summer of 1943, Ullmann ceased developing photographs which he took and only gave Gregory undeveloped negatives which were turned over to Colos. Gregory advised that the reason for this was that the number of rolls had increased to such an extent that Ullmann did not have the time or opportunity to develop them. Gregory also stated that he did not have the occasion to actually see what was on the negatives, but from conversations had with Ullmann and Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, it was learned that the material which Ullmann and Silverman were obtaining and photographing included data on the following: Aircraft production figures, allocation and development of aircraft, results of testing of aircraft, reports on the efficiency of particular types of airplanes, technological developments in aircraft manufacture, statistics regarding high octane aviation gasoline, personal data concerning important Air Force officers, opinions of aircraft personnel on other nations, Army gossip, all pertinent developments concerning the planning, construction and actual completion of B-29's and proposed movements of these new planes when they were completed, data concerning the approximate scheduled date of D-Day, copies of directives issued by General Marshall, and information concerning the production, allocation and development of tanks, guns and motorized equipment. Gregory stated that almost every conceivable type of information relating to the Air Force's part in the war was included. A considerable volume of this material was brought to the Silvermaster home in its original form, that is, the documents themselves.

Gregory pointed out that during this entire period George Silverman was a civilian employee of the War Department stationed in the Pentagon Building, and Ullmann was also stationed in the Pentagon Building at the same time. Therefore, Gregory advised that it was not possible to state definitely what information was supplied to the Silvermasters by Silverman and what was supplied by Ullmann. Gregory stated that both Ullmann and Silverman continued to bring documents and papers from the Pentagon Building to the Silvermaster home until at least September, 1944, and the volume of material consistently increased.

Background

Abraham George Silverman was born on February 7, 1900, at Pzaszyna, Poland, and was naturalized in Boston, Massachusetts, June 24, 1921. He is a graduate of Harvard University and holds the following degrees: M.A., Ph.D. and a B.S. degree from Leland Stanford University. Silverman was formerly employed as a Chief Production Specialist, Material Division, Army Air Forces, from March 26, 1942, until August 18, 1945, at which time he left this employment to work for the French Supply Council, a part of the French Government,

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with offices at 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. Silverman is presently employed in an executive capacity by Ohrbach's, Incorporated, a large department store in New York City. He presently resides in New York City at 255 West 28rd Street. He has been residing there since June 30, 1947. W

Prior to being employed with the United States Army Air Force, he was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board, the Federal Coordinator of Transport, the United States Tariff Commission, and the Labor Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration in Washington, D. C. U

Results of Investigation

On December 10, 1945, a highly reliable source advised that Dorothy Kaplan, the wife of Irving Kaplan, who is a subject in this case, contacted Silverman and requested Silverman's assistance in helping to have her husband returned from Europe soon. Q U X

On December 22, 1945, it was reliably reported that Dorothy Kaplan had lunch with George Silverman at Fan and Bill's Restaurant, 1152 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., after which she departed for New York City to meet her husband, Irving Kaplan, who was returning from Europe. U

On December 23, 1945, a reliable and confidential source advised that Irving Kaplan contacted George Silverman and advised that he, Kaplan, would return to Washington, D. C., on Christmas Day. Q U X

On December 31, 1945, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that George Silverman had breakfast at the Savoy Plaza Hotel, New York City, with Lauchlin Currie, who is also a subject in this case. (Q) U X

On February 7, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that George Silverman contacted Irving Kaplan and informed Kaplan that he had just returned to Washington on the previous evening. Thereafter Silverman and Kaplan agreed that they would get together some evening in the near future. Q U X

Silverman has been a member of a business organization which is dealing in Government surplus commodities composed of the following persons: Christopher J. Wagner, Erwin M. Shaefer, Joe Gould and Frank Conolly. He is consequently in frequent contact with these persons and through the operations of this outfit he has also been in contact with Charlotte Slavitt and Nat Murray. It is not indicated that these contacts have significance so far as possible espionage activities are concerned. U

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On March 12, 1946, Silverman left his office at the French Supply Council and proceeded to the home of David Weintraub. When Silverman entered the Weintraub house he was carrying a brown paper package about the size of a book. He did not have the package when he left the house. David Weintraub was formerly connected with the United States State Department. He is an associate of the Kaplans, Magdoffs, Fitzgeralds, and George Perazich, all of whom are subjects of this investigation. Weintraub was observed to have had lunch with the former first secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Gromov, on January 3, 1945. ✓

A particularly cordial social relationship exists between the Silvermans and the Kaplans. They visit each other and go out together frequently. On April 5, 1946, a reliable confidential informant reported that Irving Kaplan talked to Silverman concerning the preparation of photo-static copies of an unidentified document. Silverman and his wife are on good terms socially with Virginia Frank Goe and his wife. Several contacts which may be social only have been observed. The Silvermans are on a friendly social basis with the Magdoffs also. George Silverman is known to be a confidant of Harry Dexter White. White has been reported to have sought Silverman's advice on personal problems and had several private conferences with him. Lauchlin Currie is a colleague of Silverman and has been observed to be in contact with him during the investigation in Washington and New York. He has sought the advice of Silverman on his business problems and apparently has great confidence in Silverman's judgment. Solomon Adler was in contact with Silverman immediately when he returned to the United States from China in July, 1946. They were together several times in the ensuing days before Adler returned to China in August. On May 1, 1946, William Ullmann told Mrs. Silverman that he wished to see George right away, a confidential informant has reported. ✓
Ku

On October 23, 1946, Silverman and George Perazich, another subject in this case, were observed by Agents of this Bureau meeting a third individual for lunch. This third individual has now been definitely identified as Vaso Srentich, who is alleged to be a member of the Central Committee for Serbia and an agent for the International Communist Party. It has been reported that one of his purposes in the United States is to contact Communist leaders. ✓

On October 26, 1946, it was ascertained from a highly reliable confidential source that Silverman talked with Harry Dexter White at which time they agreed to meet the next morning in an unnamed park about 10:30 A.M. ✓
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Silverman stated that he wanted to talk to White about several things and that he would know about it the next day because Harry Magdoff had gone to New York. On November 4, 1946, it was observed that Magdoff, Silverman and White were in conference at White's apartment. The subject matter of this conference is not known. *du*

Repeated contacts have been observed with the following persons who are principal subjects of this investigation: Irving Kaplan, Virginus Frank Coe, Harry Dexter White, Launchin Currie, Sol Adler, Harry Magdoff and William Ullmann.

Interview

When Abraham George Silverman was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on April 15, 1947, he furnished the following information:

He stated that he went to Washington with the advent of the New Deal and had held various Government positions from 1933 until shortly after VJ Day, at which time he terminated his Government employment. He mentioned having been with the Labor Advisory Board of the NRA, later on the staff of the United States Tariff Commission and for a very brief period had been on the staff of the Federal Coordinator of Transport, and also served as Chief Statistician of the Railroad Retirement Board. He said that he spent a short period in the Monetary Research Division of the U. S. Treasury Department and on March 6, 1942, assumed the duties of Chief Analyst to the Materiel Command, U. S. Army Air Forces, retaining this position until VJ Day. For a short time thereafter he was connected with the French Supply Council and for several months has been employed by Ohrbach's, Incorporated, in the capacity of Vice President. He obtained his present position as the result of a close personal friendship which originated when Jerome K. Ohrbach was attached to the Army Air Forces as a Colonel during the recent war and Silverman in the course of his duties became acquainted with him.

Silverman denied that anyone had ever asked him for any information of a restricted nature which he may have possessed in connection with his Government employment. He also maintained that he never suspected anyone with whom he has ever been in conversation of attempting to elicit such information from him indirectly. He contended that throughout the period from 1940 until he concluded his Government employment he was always very "security conscious"; that he had been alarmed several times by the rather careless handling of

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top secret documents in the War Department, and that he was so zealous in attempting to protect his official information that he never took from his office any documents whatsoever. Although, he stated, such procedure was possible if an employee desired to work on a matter at home. U

Silverman admitted his acquaintanceship with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. He said that he had visited the Silvermaster home in Washington on several occasions over a period of approximately three years, namely from 1941 to 1944. Silvermaster also visited Silverman's home on a reciprocal basis. He stated that on his infrequent visits to the Silvermaster home he had never had a reason to believe that either Silvermaster or his wife, Helen, were engaged in obtaining information for the Communist Party or any foreign Government, or both. When he was asked whether, in view of their expressed political philosophy such a possibility seemed reasonable, he evaded this question stating that the Silvermasters were in his opinion "progressive minded", but that he certainly could not say that he saw any evidence of espionage activity on their part. He stated that his visits to the Silvermaster home were routine social calls and that a variety of topics were discussed. He said the matter of relations between the United States and Russia was mentioned a number of times but he claimed that the Silvermasters never advocated any unofficial transmission of information to the USSR or any of its representatives. U

Silverman was asked whether or not he was familiar with the Russian espionage case in Canada and after replying that he had read about it in the newspapers he was told that the apparent motives of some of the participants were their beliefs that Russia was not being permitted to share in all Allied war secrets as fully as that country should have, and that accordingly, some of those persons in Canada had taken it upon themselves to make available such information to Soviet representatives. Silverman insisted that he saw no activity or any close resemblance to a comparable situation at the Silvermaster home. U

He stated insofar as he knew neither of the Silvermasters were Communist Party members and he claimed that he never noticed any definite indication of Communist sympathies on their part. Silverman denied any knowledge of Mr. Silvermaster's alleged activities during the period of the West Coast Longshoremen's strike in 1934, and also denied knowing or having reason to believe that Silvermaster was a long-time acquaintance of Earl Browder. U

Silverman denied that he had ever been a member of the Communist Party and stated that his membership had never been solicited either in Washington or any other locality. He also claimed to have no knowledge whatever of any Communist Party activity in the District of Columbia. U

With further reference to the Silvermasters he explained that it is his recollection that he and his wife had been introduced to the Silvermasters at a party in Washington, the details of which he did not recall, and stated

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that thereafter he began seeing Mr. Silvermaster during the course of his official duties. He claimed to be somewhat shocked by the mere suggestion that the Silvermasters were allegedly engaged in any espionage activities. U

Concerning William Ludwig Ullmann, Silverman declared that he had become acquainted with Ullmann while the latter was employed in the Monetary Research Division of the U. S. Treasury Department under Harry Dexter White, whom Silverman described as one of his closest friends. He stated that he did not see much of Ullmann until the latter began his duties in the Pentagon Building as an Air Force officer, and stated that Ullmann was in the same section of the Materiel Command in which he was employed. He denied any knowledge or suspicion that Ullmann was ever engaged in illegally securing and transmitting information to unauthorized persons. He mentioned that he usually saw Ullmann on the occasion of his visits to the Silvermaster home and then volunteered that he had some difficulties of a personal nature with Ullmann resulting from some of the latter's activities with female employees of the Army Air Force. He admitted that to his knowledge Ullmann was an accomplished photographer, but denied any knowledge of Ullmann having photographed Government documents. He admitted, however, that on the occasion of some of his visits to the Silvermaster home he was in the basement and noted a quantity of mechanical equipment, mentioning specifically some machine tools. Silverman claimed to be totally ignorant of any photography and said that he could not state whether or not Ullmann did in fact have an elaborate photographic setup in the basement of the Silvermaster home. He went to some lengths to convey the impression that he was not personally fond of Ullmann and characterized him as a "pampered individual who had too much money and was not well mannered or well behaved." He denied that he knew or suspected that Ullmann was ever a Communist Party member or sympathizer. U

Silverman offered his opinion in regard to Silvermaster's qualifications and stated that he did not believe that Silvermaster was capable of carrying out any type of espionage activity which would require decisions to be made on his part. He stated that when he visited the Silvermaster home he was usually accompanied by his wife and that these visits became rather dull because of the authoritative attitude which both Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster possess on every subject that was discussed. In his opinion, Mrs. Helen Silvermaster was somewhat neurotic and somewhat unstable and was the type who liked to dominate every conversation. He stated that he and his wife virtually ceased social relations with the Silvermasters early in 1945, and explained that the Silvermasters seldom responded to invitations to the Silverman home. He said that when they did make a call their visits were so brief that both he and his wife became disgusted. U

Silverman was questioned concerning his exact duties while employed by the U. S. Army Air Forces. He stated that he was entrusted with a great deal of responsibility in handling the logistical problem with respect to the development of the B-29 Bomber and, in fact, had made a trip to Salina, Kansas U

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to make final preparations for the First Wing of the 20th Air Force which went to the Pacific. Silverman denied that he was the individual who had allegedly supplied information to the Silvermasters concerning virtually all aspects of the B-29 program. When he was asked whom he might suggest as the individual who could have furnished such information, he stated that the answer was obviously Mr. Ullmann. He qualified this, however, by stating that he would have to know as a matter of fact that the Silvermasters were given such information before stating that Ullmann might have furnished it. He was unable to suggest any other source available to the Silvermasters for such information. He denied that he was the individual who furnished the Silvermasters advanced information as to the date of D-Day, stating that he could not have furnished this information because he had not been told of the invasion date. He denied ever having in his possession, officially or otherwise, any directives of General George C. Marshall and said he had no idea how the Silvermasters could have obtained those directives because Ullmann likewise did not officially have access to such material.

Silverman was then questioned relative to whether or not he had ever heard that this country was allegedly on the verge of breaking the Russian code, and he insisted that he had no knowledge of this matter whatsoever. It is recalled that Gregory alleged that Lauchlin Currie had informed the Silvermasters through Silverman of this matter, but Silverman was not confronted with the name of Currie as his alleged source.

Mr. Silverman readily admitted a very personal relationship with Irving Kaplan and stated that he was an individual with whom he had frequently discussed the various phases of activity in connection with War Production work. He denied that he had ever transmitted in any fashion any information which might have come into his possession through Kaplan to the Silvermasters. He characterized Kaplan as a "New Dealer" like himself and said that he had no knowledge or reason to believe that Kaplan was a Communist or pro-Russian. He stated that Kaplan was just another individual who had gone to Washington out of admiration for the former President Roosevelt and exerted his best efforts to help win the war.

Concerning Et1 Adler, Silverman stated that he had met this individual once, to the best of his recollection, and said this occasion was a social affair in Washington. He claimed to know of Adler only in a general way and said he understood that he was a Treasury Department employee who was abroad during most of the period of the war. Concerning Frank Coe, Silverman declared that he was well acquainted with this person and had met him through an earlier acquaintanceship with Coe's brother who he said had been a student of his at Brown University. In his opinion Coe was a high type Government employee and Silverman intimated that he was on rather close terms with him. At this point he mentioned Harry Dexter White and praised him as a very able public servant for whom he holds the highest regard.

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WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that William Henry Taylor was a member of the Communist Party who paid his dues to either Mr. or Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. Gregory also advised that Taylor was placed in the Treasury Department by Harry Dexter White, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and that he was sent as a Treasury Department representative to China and later to Lisbon, Portugal, for the Foreign Economic Administration. During the interim between his return from China and his departure to Lisbon he was in the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C., and was supplying Silvermaster with written and oral information secured from the Treasury Department. Gregory further advised that Taylor also prepared a report on conditions in China which was later given to the Russians. Gregory advised that he had never met Taylor. U

Background

William Henry Taylor was born at Revelstoke, British Columbia, on March 30, 1906. He arrived at Honolulu, Hawaii, on September 4, 1936, and was employed there as a university professor. He filed his petition for naturalization on December 12, 1939, and certificate of naturalization number 472136 was issued to him in the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii at Honolulu on March 30, 1940. He is married to Dorothy Gray Taylor, who was born in New York City on September 17, 1906. Taylor graduated from the University of British Columbia at Vancouver, B. C. in 1928, and received a Doctor's degree from the University of California at Berkeley, California two years later. He was employed as instructor and professor at several different universities from 1930 until 1940. U

On January 3, 1941, Taylor was appointed to the position of Principal Economic Analyst in the Division of Monetary Research of the Treasury Department. His legal residence was given as Honolulu, Hawaii, and one of his references was Dr. Gregory Silvermaster, Chief of the Labor Division, Farm Security Administration, Washington, D. C. He resigned this position on May 21, 1941, because he had been appointed an alternate American representative of the Chinese Stabilization Board. He departed from San Francisco for China on May 23, 1941. U

While teaching in the University of Hawaii, Taylor is alleged to have made a visit to Russia for several months during 1934. U

Taylor was reinstated in the Treasury Department on September 15, 1942, in the Division of Monetary Research as Principal Economic Analyst. He was appointed for the duration of the war and six months thereafter. On February 1, 1945, he was made Assistant Director of Monetary Research, U. S. Treasury Department. He resigned on December 14, 1946 to accept a position with the International Monetary Fund in Washington, D. C. where he is presently employed. U

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On May 2, 1944, the State Department granted Taylor a passport for an official trip to London on behalf of the Treasury Department. Former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Harry Dexter White, has mentioned that Taylor handled many important assignments for the Treasury Department; that he visited North Africa on official business shortly after the invasion, and that he was later sent to Italy with regard to the invasion of Europe. In this connection, White stated that Taylor had worked very closely with high ranking Army officials who had a great respect for him. Taylor and White are known to be contacts of one another.

A reliable informant advised that Taylor is active in the International Professional Association (IPA), Honolulu, Hawaii, and was definitely Communist in his ideas, but the informant was not definitely sure whether Taylor is a member of the Communist Party. This informant, however, stated that Taylor talked about Communism constantly and was lavish in his praise of Russia. He also mentioned that Taylor visited Russia for several months in 1934.

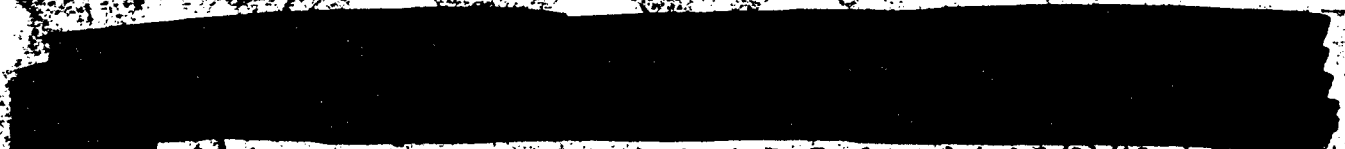
Results of Investigation

Investigation in this case reveals that on June 4, 1945, a change of address card for William H. Taylor, 3760 39th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. was filed with the Post Office. The card indicated that Taylor's new address would be in care of the American Embassy, London, England. Reliable information was also obtained in November, 1945, that Taylor was in London, England, for the Treasury Department. He remained in Europe until May 12, 1946, when he arrived in Washington, D. C. He left Washington May 27, for a vacation in Vancouver, B. C., and returned to Washington July 5, 1946.

Taylor's wife was in contact with the Silvermasters and Mrs. Victor Perlo shortly after their return to Washington in May, 1946. Taylor promptly arranged a meeting with subject Ullmann at his office on May 13, 1946.

Taylor was observed to be in contact with Sol Adler, an important subject in this case whose activities are set out elsewhere in this memorandum. Both Taylor and Adler were living at the Washington Hotel for a period of several days in July, 1946.

Through highly confidential sources it was ascertained that Taylor has also been in contact with Colonel Bernard Bernstein, mentioned elsewhere in this memorandum, and Harold Glasser, Nathan Silvermaster, and Harry Dexter White, all subjects in this investigation.



(C) (65-56402, report of SA Lambert G. Zander, dated 8/24/46 at Washington)

The Taylors presently reside at 3120 51st Street, N.W. Washington, D. C.

(Let. from Washington Field to Bur. dated 6/23/47; 65-56402)

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Interview

William Henry Taylor was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on May 29, 1947, and furnished the following pertinent information. ✓

When he was confronted with the allegations concerning him as reported by Gregory, Taylor stated that he had thoughtfully contemplated these alleged allegations and indicated that he was quite willing to explain his background and his acquaintanceship with those persons whom he referred to as "Roosevelt progressives", and thereupon emphatically denied that he had ever furnished any sort of restricted information to any unauthorized persons or that he had prepared any report on China that might be classified as restricted or confidential which he turned over to any unauthorized persons. He denied that he presently is or ever has been a member of the Communist Party. ✓

Taylor stated that he was placed in a position in the Treasury Department through Mr. Silvermaster, whom he had met at the University of California at Berkeley in 1928, and who was in his graduating class. He stated that he spent many years in graduate study at Berkeley and in 1941 came to Washington, D. C. to accept a position in the Treasury Department. Upon his arrival he resumed his acquaintanceship with Mr. Silvermaster. ✓

Taylor stated that when he was employed in the Treasury Department he was first investigated by the United States Secret Service and he understood that all material that came to his attention in his official capacity as an employee of the Treasury Department was secret. ✓

He stated that he does not personally know Donald Wheeler but that he associated the name of Donald Wheeler with the University of California at Berkeley. ✓

Taylor stated that he first met Harry White while the latter was connected with the Treasury Department. He stated that he classified Harry White as a "Roosevelt New Dealer, a liberal and certainly not a Communist". ✓

Taylor stated that he met William Ludwig Ullmann and Victor Perle at the U. S. Treasury Department, and that he met Allan Rosenberg through an individual at the Foreign Economic Administration. He advised that he has met George Silverman but did not further explain the circumstances surrounding his meeting Silverman. He advised that he had met Sol Adler at the U. S. Treasury Department and last contacted him in China in August or September of 1946. ✓

Taylor stated that he has talked to Mr. Silvermaster concerning activities in China but that he has never furnished Silvermaster with any kind of a written report. He said the only information he gave to Silvermaster concerning conditions in China pertained to his incarceration there in a Prisoner of War Camp. He stated that while in London, England he had corresponded ✓

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with Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster but this correspondence contained information of a personal nature and he did not send any information which could be considered restricted or confidential. In conclusion, Taylor stated that he has never knowingly been associated with anyone who was or is a member of the Communist Party.

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WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN

Also known as William Ludwig Ullman,
"Lud"

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that William Ludwig Ullmann lived at the Silvermaster home in 1941. Gregory stated that both Ullmann and Silvermaster gave him material to be transmitted through Golos to the Russians. According to Gregory the material was varied in nature and appeared to have been secured by both Ullmann and Silvermaster through their hearing discussions among government officials and employees as well as through their reading of various documents and writings.

Gregory advised that in the fall of 1942 Ullmann was also living with the Silvermasters and at that time both Ullmann and Silvermaster brought documents to the Silvermaster home which they apparently had secured from government files to which they had access. Ullmann also obtained a camera and became quite proficient in document photography. Most of the documents brought to the Silvermaster home by Ullmann and Silvermaster were photographed on microfilm, most of which was supplied by Golos. Gregory advised that complete equipment for photographing and enlarging was maintained in the basement of the Silvermaster residence.

Sometime in the fall of 1942 it appeared that Ullmann would be inducted into the armed services and there was considerable discussion at that time on the part of Silvermaster and Ullmann as to which branch of service would be most advantageous. Eventually, according to Gregory, Ullmann entered the Army as a private and was finally promoted to a Captain in the Air Corps. Later he was assigned to the Pentagon Building after which he resumed his residence with the Silvermaster family.

Gregory advised that from the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943, from remarks made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullmann, it appeared that Harry Dexter White, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was supplying them information consisting of documents presumably obtained by White in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. Some of these documents were delivered to the Silvermaster residence by either Ullmann or Silverman, both of whom received material from White. It is noted that Silverman refers to George Silverman who at this time was employed as a Chief Production Specialist, Material Division, Army Air Forces, and was assigned to the Pentagon Building. Silverman is also a subject in this case.

Gregory advised that the written material being supplied to both Ullmann and Silverman by White consisted of reports of varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly as they related to foreign commitments. There were also various memoranda and reports from other governmental departments and agencies. Most of these papers were

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photographed in the Silvermaster home. Late in the summer of 1943 a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by Ullmann and Silverman. This material was photographed in the Silvermaster home and thereafter Gregory turned it over to Goles in the form of undeveloped negatives. Gregory stated that about this time Ullmann stopped developing photographs and merely made undeveloped negatives. Gregory stated that because he was only furnished with undeveloped negatives to transmit to Goles, it was not possible to actually see what was on the negatives. However, from overhearing conversations between Ullmann, Silverman, and Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, Gregory believes the material photographed included data on aircraft production figures, allocation and deployment of aircraft, results of tests of aircraft, reports on the efficiency of particular types of airplanes, technological developments in aircraft manufacture, statistics regarding high octane aviation gasoline, personal data concerning important air force officers, opinions of aircraft personnel on other nations, army gossip, all pertinent developments concerning the planning, construction and actual completion of the B-29 and the proposed movements of these planes when they were completed, data concerning the approximate schedule of D-Day, copies of directives issued by General Marshall and information concerning production, allocation and development of tanks, guns and motorized equipment. Almost every conceivable type of information relating to the air forces' part in the war was included. Gregory stated that a considerable volume of this material was brought to the Silvermaster home in its original form, that is, the documents themselves. ✓

Gregory stated that at this time both Ullmann and Silverman were stationed in the Pentagon Building and therefore it was not possible to state definitely what information was brought to the Silvermaster home by Ullmann and what information was brought by Silverman. Gregory stated that both Ullmann and Silverman continued to bring documents and papers from the Pentagon Building to the Silvermaster home until at least September, 1944, and the volume of material consistently increased. ✓

Gregory informed that Ullmann was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. ✓

Background

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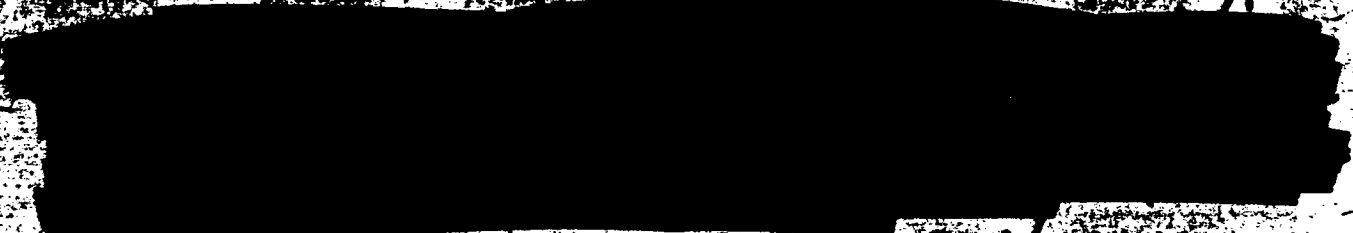
Ullmann was registered for the draft with Selective Service Board No. 2, Washington, D. C. The records of this Board reflect that on November 9, 1940, a communication was addressed to it by the Treasury Department over the signature of E. B. White (Harry Dexter White) requesting deferment for Ullmann. The records of the Board further reveal that Ullmann entered on active duty April 16, 1943, and he separated from the Army on October 14, 1945, with the rank of Major, Army Air Forces, at Fort George Meade, Maryland. The file indicated he had no dependents and the person to be notified was Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, 5515 - 30th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. After he left the Army Air Forces on October 14, 1945, he returned to his civilian employment with the United States Treasury Department where he remained until his voluntary resignation on March 21, 1947.

Results of Investigation

Ullmann's regular residence until May 29, 1947 was at the Silvermaster residence, 5515 - 30th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., in the basement of which was located certain photographic equipment. He and Silvermaster usually travelled to the Treasury Department Building at Fifteenth and Pennsylvania Avenue each morning in Ullmann's automobile. Ullmann appeared to be one of the family at the Silvermaster residence as he has assisted both Silvermaster and his wife in working about the house, cutting the lawn and painting the living room.

Through a physical surveillance conducted on December 2, 1945, it was learned that Ullmann went to Alban Towers, 3700 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., with Mrs. Helen Silvermaster and Mrs. Elisabeth Sasuly. The latter individual is reliably reported to be a member of the White Collar Group of the Communist Party.

A highly reliable confidential informant advised that on December 15, 1945, Ullmann was in contact with Dorothy Kaplan, the wife of Irving Kaplan. The purpose of this contact was apparently to advise Dorothy Kaplan that the War Department was going to recall Irving Kaplan to this country very shortly. It is noted that Irving Kaplan is also a subject in this case and has been identified by Gregory as being engaged in Russian espionage activity.



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In the course of the investigation Wilmann had been observed to be in contact with the following persons who are now or were formerly in the Treasury Department and who are carried as principal subjects of this inquiry: Harry Dexter White, Virginia Frank Cox, Sol Miller, William H. Taylor, Irving Kaplan.

Colonel Bernard Bernstein, a former Treasury Department employee and a contact of several of the subjects of this case, particularly Harry Dexter White, was one of the first persons to contact Wilmann upon his return from Europe.

Through reliable sources it was learned that Wilmann met Mary Jane Keeney in Germany. She likewise contacted him upon her return to the United States in March, 1946. Mary Jane Keeney is the wife of Phillip G. Keeney, both suspected Russian agents. She is a known contact of Ursula Wasserman and Jules Korchin, both of New York City, who are also alleged Russian agents.

A confidential source advised that on June 19, 1946, Wilmann inquired of Helen Silvermaster for the address of Joseph "Beth" Gaer. At that time he stated he had "obtained the material from Larry Leonard that Beth wanted." Beth Gaer is a member of the publishing firm of Boni and Gaer which is an outlet for several writers who are reputed to be Communist sympathizers.

On June 3, 1946, a party took place at the Silvermaster home. This party was attended by Wilmann and the Silvermasters and the following persons: Isadore Balkind, Bruce and Min Naybur, Richard and Elizabeth Savuly, and Bernard Foncroff. Isadore Balkind was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation by this Bureau. He is presently employed as a representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America and is known to be frequently in contact with Eleanor Wilson, a reputed Communist in Washington, D. C., and Bruce Naybur, both of whom are close friends of the Silvermasters and Savulys. Richard Savuly is a former Treasury Department employee. Elizabeth Savuly is the legislative representative of the United Cannery, Agricultural Packing and Allied Workers of America, UAW, and has been mentioned previously. Bernard Foncroff was on the Executive Committee of the Washington Youth Congress and was an active member of the American Peace Mobilization. He is also named on the list of active members of the Washington Book Shop Association.

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Ullmann has been in contact with Henrietta Klets on several occasions. She is a close friend of the Silvermasters and is also associated with Harry Dexter White of the Treasury Department. She served as secretary to Henry Morgenthau while he was in the office of Secretary of the Treasury and is still employed by him in his private capacity.

Ullmann is known to be a friend of Richard Bransten whose pen name is Bruce Hinton and who is a notorious Communist sympathizer. He is also known to be friendly with and to have had contact with John and Cynthia Bierbo, (it was ascertained from a confidential source that the name of John Bierbo appeared in an address book in the possession of Ursula Wasserman of New York City, a reported Russian agent).

A highly confidential source has advised that Ullmann had in his possession in May of 1946 several government documents of a restricted character. He had a copy of a communication marked "confidential" addressed to the Secretary of State from the American Embassy in Warsaw dated March 24, 1946. The message read as follows: "Caxtedein transmits the following message for the attention of Foster and F. H. It is my recommendation that Taylor be requested by Treasury (after completion of studies here) to proceed to Budapest as adequacy of offered exchange rate at Budapest will necessarily be important factor in my studies there". A report on United States exports of petroleum products to Japan in the year 1940-41 marked "confidential" and apparently prepared by Ullmann was observed. A communication addressed to the Secretary of State at Washington and signed "Gauss" dated January 1, 1942, at Chungking, China, was observed. This message had to do with the evacuation from Hongkong of various persons. Clarence S. Gauss was American Ambassador to China from 1941 to 1944.

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that on February 1, 1947, Petya Habicht was in contact with Ullmann and inquired if her husband, Herman Habicht, was still at the Silvermaster home. Ullmann replied that he was; that he was "in the dark room developing the baby pictures." (N.I. Technical Log, WFO dated 2/1/47)

On March 19, 1947, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that Mrs. Silvermaster mentioned that the following Friday, March 21, 1947, would be Ludwig's (William Ludwig Ullmann) last day, meaning his employment at the Treasury Department. (N.I. Technical Log, WFO dated 3/19/47)

The same reliable source stated that on March 24, 1947, Ullmann remarked that he was going to advertise his camera for sale for \$250.00. He did not further identify the camera. (N.I. Technical Log, WFO dated 3/24/47)

A highly confidential and reliable source stated that the Silvermasters and Ullmann sold their home in Washington on May 21, 1947, and they planned to leave Washington by the end of May, 1947, to go to Harvey Cedars, New Jersey, where they were to engage in a building program. This same source stated that Ullmann and the Silvermasters left Washington on May 29, 1947. (N.I. Technical Logs WFO 5/11 and 5/29/47)

Interview

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William Ludwig Ullmann was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on April 15, 1947. In general throughout the entire course of the interview he made no admissions and gave no information which substantially corroborated the evidence previously developed in relation to this case.

Ullmann stated that he first came to Washington in 1935, and in 1937 began to reside with the Silvermasters at 2315 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. He stated that he owned half interest in that property with the Silvermasters and that the house was purchased when it was new. He said that he met Mr. Silvermaster through two mutual friends, namely, Arthur Stone and James Wood. These individuals had been students at Stanford University and Silvermaster had met them during the course of his teaching at Berkeley, California. After they came to Washington, both Stewart and Wood obtained jobs in the NRA and since Ullmann's first employment with the Government was with the NRA he renewed his acquaintance with Stewart and Wood and through them met Mr. Silvermaster.

When he first came to Washington, Ullmann said he lived at a hotel on 16th Street and then moved to a house located on Chevy Chase Boulevard with Wood and Stewart. He said that his parents reside in Springfield, Missouri and he last saw them when they visited him in Washington in February, 1947, when they stayed at the Silvermaster home. He said his father is in the real estate business; that he has no brothers and only one sister named Frances Ullmann de Armand who resides at 158 East 93rd Street, New York City.

After Ullmann's employment with the NRA in 1935, he was transferred to the Resettlement Administration which eventually became known as the Federal Security Administration, and then he transferred to the Treasury Department.

Ullmann said that on one social occasion he met Harry Dexter White and that White informed him about an opening in the Treasury Department. He could not recall the name of the person who introduced him to Harry White or anything about the two social occasions during which he talked to White prior to the time White offered him a job in the Treasury Department.

In October of 1942, Ullmann was inducted into the U. S. Army as part of the Virginia Post in England, 1943 he was discharged with the rank of Major at Fort Monmouth, Maryland. Prior to his discharge he was attached to the Air Corps Subsequent to January, 1943, after the completion of his basic training at Fort Monmouth, Maryland he was assigned to Wright Field in Ohio, however, he remained there only two days and was then transferred to the Pentagon Building in Arlington, Virginia.

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- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
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- Mr. Egan _____
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- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

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Wilmann stated that during the course of his work at the Pentagon Building he was engaged in the planning of supply movements, logistics, and was given temporary assignments in other areas. He mentioned specifically that for about six weeks he worked in an assignment at the Mackay Hill Army Base located at Ballin, Texas. His work there consisted in correlating and facilitating the construction of two hundred and fifty Army trucks which were ultimately destined for use in the India theater. This work necessitated a daily telephone report by him to General Sam Myers in Washington, D. C. Wilmann stated that he was in a position at all times to answer detailed inquiries as to the progress of the production. He said that naturally in the course of such work he acquired intimate knowledge of the work involved in the production of such aircraft.

While assigned to the Pentagon Building, Wilmann said his immediate superior was Joseph Santoris. The head of the office in which Wilmann worked was George Abraham. The civilian in charge was Abraham George Silverman, and the military head of the office was Colonel Ryan.

In line with the report made by Gregory, Wilmann stated that his assignment to the Pentagon Building and to the position which he occupied there was arranged for by Abraham George Silverman. Wilmann denied, however, that he made any specific request for transfer to work in the Pentagon Building. He also denied that he had any discussions with anyone relative to the branch of service to which he was eventually assigned, namely, the Air Corps. He explained that he was assigned to the Air Corps simply because at the time he was ready for assignment an Air Corps quota had to be filled and he was in line for such assignment. He specifically denied that he had any conversations with Silverman concerning his possible choice of the Army or the Marine Corps. He did state that his application for a commission in the Army had been rejected because he had flat feet. Wilmann stated that at the present time he holds a reserve commission as Major in the United States Army.

Wilmann stated that he had not seen Silverman for about one and one half years but he was under the impression that Silverman was in London in connection with the War Relocation Authority. Wilmann stated that the latter was now a Captain in the Civilian Public Control Board in the Embassy Department of the War Relocation Authority. Wilmann stated that he had introduced Silverman to the Silvermasters. He stated that he had contact with the Silvermasters for about one and one half years. He said he first met Durie in 1938 or 1939 when Durie was in the Federal Research Board as

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an Assistant Chief Economist, and subsequently Curtis became an adviser to former President Roosevelt.

According to Wilmann, he last talked to Harry White about ten or eleven months previously and he stated that prior thereto he saw him almost daily, and in fact he used to take him to work at the Treasury Department on many occasions. He stated that he knew nothing concerning Harry White's activities outside of the office.

With respect to his hobbies, Wilmann stated that for a long period of time he has been making furniture and has been making photographs, particularly of children and their pets. He had been his hobby since 1928. He stated that he was three cameras, namely, a Belliniar, Contax and a Spolar. Wilmann declared that the only document photography he had ever done was in 1945 when he made a copy of his army discharge and stated that he had done any documentary work at any other time and explained that working with documents was too much work and a nuisance as far as he was concerned, and therefore he has made no further attempts at it. He did state that he had done his photography work in the basement of the Silvermaster residence.

Wilmann denied that he had any knowledge or information whatsoever about Jacob M. Golos, and declared that he never had heard the name and that it was entirely foreign to him.

With particular reference to Gregory, Wilmann said that he first met Gregory, whom he knew under Gregory's true name, in 1939 or 1940 when Gregory visited the Silvermaster residence in Washington, D. C. He explained that prior thereto Gregory had met Mrs. Silvermaster in New York City at a social gathering. He said that in spite of the fact that Gregory visited the Silvermasters' residence on "35 to 40" occasions over a period of several years, he himself was most unsuccessful in obtaining any information about Gregory's background or activities. He said he knew Gregory during the period from about 1939 to 1944, that the most information he would obtain through his conversations with Gregory was that Gregory was some kind of a writer, possibly a ghost writer, and that Gregory used a pen name. On several occasions he made specific requests for Gregory to show him some of Gregory's writings but these requests always were denied and he, as a result, concluded that Gregory was a very mysterious person. He explained that Gregory's visits to the Silvermaster residence were frequent and that Gregory became a visitor from the place; that the Silvermaster residence was very frequented by Gregory's visits; and that the Silvermaster residence was very frequented by Gregory's visits. He stated that the Silvermaster residence was very frequented by Gregory's visits and that the Silvermaster residence was very frequented by Gregory's visits.

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the visits. Ullmann had no explanation for Gregory's visits to Washington other than that Gregory was down here on some kind of business. U

Ullmann's recollection was very vague as to the persons whom Gregory met on his many visits to Washington. Ullmann said that Gregory visited the Silvermasters about every two weeks over the period from 1939 to 1944 and 1945, but later he estimated that Gregory had made only "15 to 40" such visits. However, in spite of these many visits and the long period of time during which they were made, Ullmann stated that he could not find out anything about Gregory's business or background. He said this was true even though he had talked to the Silvermasters about Gregory and found that they were just as unenlightened as he was about Gregory. Ullmann again characterized Gregory as a "hysterical, highly emotional nuisance," and stated that neither he nor the Silvermasters liked Gregory. U

With reference to Ullmann's resignation from the Treasury Department on March 21, 1947, he at first mentioned several times that he resigned simply because he had worked in the Government for twelve years and felt that he needed a change. However, he subsequently stated that Harold Glasser, a subject in this case, had made a proposal to make Ullmann Assistant Director in the Treasury Department but this proposal had been refused and this was the real reason for Ullmann's termination of his employment. He stated that he first met Harold Glasser when he, Ullmann, began working for the Treasury Department, but that Glasser was not one of his close friends. He stated that he had had a discussion with the Silvermasters about the termination of his employment and that they had advised him that inasmuch as they would not place him as Assistant Director he should resign. U

It is interesting to note that Ullmann declared that he never heard anything about Communist activities until he came to Washington but that the extent of his knowledge, which he appraised as being very meager, was that which he derived only through the reading of newspapers and magazines; that he was unable to furnish any information about any individuals engaged in Communist activities or any other activities which might be detrimental to the welfare of this country. He denied that he ever was a member of the Communist Party. He likewise advised that he could not name anyone whom he considered a Communist. He stated that he was almost certain that the Silvermasters were not Communists and particularly Mrs. Silvermaster because she had suffered deplorably at the hands of the Russians, and that she had lost a lot of valuable estates. U

In explanation of his denial that Silvermaster was a Communist, Ullmann pointed out that Silvermaster often has been very critical of Communism and U

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the activities by the USSR. However, he could provide no illustration to substantiate this statement. He did state that he knew that Helen Silvermaster had been interested in some Communist front organization. However, he could not recall the name of any such organization. He stated that during the time of the Revolution in Spain, Mrs. Silvermaster was engaged in collecting money for the purpose of aiding the anti-Fascists in Spain and that he contributed approximately \$10 or \$20 to this cause. He said the only reason he contributed was because Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster "kidded" him about his lack of interest and failure to contribute to the cause. U

With further reference to the Silvermasters, Ullmann stated that he had seen some Communist literature in the Silvermaster house but he thought nothing strange about it because the Silvermasters also had a copy of "Mein Kampf." U

With reference to his plans for the immediate future, Ullmann stated that he and the Silvermasters intended to sell their home in Washington and go to Long Beach Island, New Jersey, and there enter a joint enterprise for construction of some houses. He said that in January, 1947, he and Silvermaster on a co-ownership basis purchased a lot in Long Beach Township, New Jersey. U

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ANATOLE BORIS VOLKOV

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that Anatole Boris Volkov is the son of Helen Silvermaster by her first marriage. Gregory stated that Volkov was attending some southern university and was alleged to be a remarkable physicist. Gregory further informed that Volkov was regarded as a Communist and on occasions Volkov would come to New York and deliver to Gregory material that had been gotten together in the Silvermaster home. Gregory stated, however, that Volkov was drafted into the Navy some time in 1944 and, therefore, Gregory has not seen him since that time.

Background

Anatole Boris Volkov was born October 29, 1924, at San Francisco, California, and entered the University of North Carolina in June, 1942. He is the stepson of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. While attending the University of North Carolina, Volkov rented Post Office Box No. 481, and during the period he rented his box, he received regularly copies of the Communist publication, "Daily Worker". He is also reported to have attended the District Convention of the Communist Party in Richmond, Virginia, during the year of 1944.

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Results of Investigation

Investigation in the Fall of 1945 indicated that Volkov was enrolled at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Volkov's contacts observed during the investigation have been principally those made with friends of his parents while he was at home on vacation from school.

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- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

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A letter of recommendation dated February 9, 1943, was addressed to the United States Coast Guard relating to Volkov by Leuchlin Carris, a prominent subject in this investigation.

Interview

Anatole Boris Volkov was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on June 17, 1947, and he furnished the following information.

Volkov stated that at that time he resided at 401 Patterson Place, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and was a student at the University of North Carolina. He stated he was born at San Francisco, California, on October 29, 1924, and is the son of Boris N. Volkov, who was born in Irkuts, Russia, and Helen Petrovna Silvermaster, who was born in Moscow, Russia. He stated he served in the United States Navy from June 29, 1944, entering by voluntary enlistment, and was discharged on a medical disability on November 11, 1945, as a petty officer, third class. He attended the University of North Carolina from June, 1942 until May, 1944, when he entered the Naval Service. Upon his discharge he returned to the University of North Carolina on November 16, 1945, and is working on his Bachelor of Science and Master's Degrees in theoretical physics. He is also acting as laboratory instructor in mathematics and taking music lessons on the piano while attending the University.

He said his father was a Major in the Czarist Army and that he met his mother in Mongolia at the time of the Russian Revolution. His mother entered the United States in 1920 or 1921 after having temporarily resided in China and Japan. His father, also came to the United States about the same time but he is not certain in which country they were married. His father and mother were divorced in the State of California, date not recalled. He stated his father is presently residing at 695 Delores Street, San Francisco, California.

He advised that approximately seventeen years ago his mother was married to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster somewhere in California. Prior to this marriage, Mr. Silvermaster had secured his B.S. Degree at the University of Washington, and his Master's and Doctor's Degrees at the University of California. Mr. Silvermaster taught labor economics at St. Mary's College and the University of California, and was also employed by the State of California in some labor economic capacity.

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In August, 1935, his parents, Nathan Gregory and Helen Silvermaster, moved from California to Washington, D. C., where his father obtained employment with the Federal Government as a labor economist in the Farm Security Administration, the Maritime Labor Board and the War Assets Administration. He said his father resigned from Government service shortly prior to Christmas 1946, due to asthma and other physical ailments, and his dislike for his Government work.

Volkov stated that while in Washington he has resided with his parents at 5515 30th Street, N. W. During recent years he has been at his home in Washington during the Summer vacations while attending the University of North Carolina, on week-ends during his Naval service, and for a period of nine months when he was stationed at Anacostia Naval Base, Washington, D. C.

Volkov recalled that William Ludwig Ullmann, a friend of the family, had resided in their Washington home for approximately ten years and during this period was employed by the United States Treasury Department and also served in the U. S. Army a portion of the time, being stationed at the Pentagon Building. He stated that Ullmann for about eight years, while residing with the Silvermasters, maintained a dark-room and photographic laboratory in the basement of his home. This laboratory consisted of facilities for developing, printing and enlarging film, and Ullmann during this period owned two reflex-type cameras, as well as a 35 mm. camera. He said that Ullmann was very proficient in the use of a camera, particularly in portrait work, and had taken unlimited numbers of pictures of individuals and Washington scenes which he developed in the laboratory at the Silvermaster home.

Volkov advised that he knew the following subjects of this investigation on either a social basis or that he had met them through his parents: Abraham George Silverman, Sol Adler, Harry Dexter White, and Virginus Frank Coe. He also admitted knowing on a social basis numerous other contacts of the Silvermasters.

Volkov denied knowing Gregory or Jacob M. Golas and stated that he never had any connection with these persons.

Volkov admitted he visited in New York City in the Summer of 1946, exact date unknown, at which time he stayed in an apartment adjoining and belonging to Henrietta Klots, which was located on 88th Street between Madison and Fifth Avenues near the Metropolitan Museum. He said he was there for a period of four days and was invited by Mrs. Klots to occupy the apartment. He stated that he went to New York on this occasion for a visit to see some fellow students from the University of North Carolina. He also admitted having been in New York City prior to his induction into the Navy, exact year not recalled, at which time he contacted a doctor, name and address unknown, concerning his heart condition. He was unable to clarify the circumstances surrounding this matter.

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Anatole admitted that during the time he resided in Washington, he had seen his father, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, bring official papers of the Government to his residence. He regarded this action on his father's part as home work in connection with his official duties. When questioned regarding the character of the Government papers, he informed that he recalled one as being a Maritime Labor report prepared for presentation to Congress, and that this was approximately five years ago. He stated he did not know whether any of the papers his father brought home were of a confidential nature. He likewise stated that he saw William Ludwig Ullmann working on what he assumed to be Government business at the Silvermaster residence but he was unable to recall anything concerning the type of papers that Ullmann brought home for work. He emphatically denied that he had ever heard discussed by Ullmann or his parents or any of the social acquaintances of his parents, any matters of a Governmental nature at his parents' residence in Washington. He likewise denied that he had ever seen Ullmann or his parents photograph, develop or print any pictures of Government papers in the photographic laboratory in the basement of his home. He said that such actions on the part of his parents, Ullmann, or himself would have been of a preposterous nature and in his opinion would have been treason. U

Volkov emphatically denied that he had ever taken Government papers, photographic copies or negative films of Government papers from his residence in Washington to Jacob Golos or to Gregory in New York City. In this connection, he denied any knowledge of Gregory and stated that Gregory had never been in his home to his knowledge. U

Volkov admitted that he was a member of the American Veterans Committee, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the Association of Carolina Scientists, and formerly vice president of the Carolina Political Union. He considers himself a "Wallace Liberal", though a Democrat, insofar as politics is concerned. He volunteered that he was not a member of the Communist Party and had never attended any of their meetings and was not associated with anyone whom he knew was a member of the Communist Party. U

Volkov voluntarily informed that two days prior to the interview he had returned from a brief visit with his parents at their home in Harvey Cedars, New Jersey. He said that during this visit his parents had informed him that they had been interviewed by Agents of the FBI and thought that the allegations made against them were certainly ridiculous. He related that his parents discussed the interviews with him and further informed him that they had denied most of the questions propounded to them regarding such questions as "preposterous". U

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HARRY DEXTER WHITE

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory stated the activities of Harry Dexter White, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and until recently an Executive Director of the International Bank for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, first became apparent in the latter part of 1942 or the early part of 1943.

Through comments made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullmann, Gregory learned that White was supplying them with information consisting of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties as Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department. Gregory in this regard recalls definitely having seen documents at the Silvermaster residence, which documents were brought there by Silverman or Ullman, both of whom received the material from White. As concerns the nature of this material supplied by White, Gregory stated that it consisted of reports of a varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly if they related to foreign commitments. Also various memoranda and reports from other Governmental departments and agencies were made available through these channels. These documents had usually been reduced to photographs by the time they were observed by Gregory but on occasions there was an opportunity of viewing the original documents themselves.

Gregory commented that it was apparent from conversations overheard in the Silvermaster home that White was considered one of the most valuable assets in this particular parallel of Soviet Intelligence. This view was taken since in his capacity as Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, those individuals whom this group was anxious to have assigned there could secure employment. Among individuals in this category are William Ludwig Ullmann, William Henry Taylor and Sonia Steinman Gold, who will be discussed in more intimate detail hereinafter. Gregory also reports that White was regarded as a valuable adjunct to Soviet espionage because of his close relationship with former Secretary of the United States Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. and was felt to be in a position to secure favorable consideration for the U.S.S.R. in financial matters.

Gregory advised following the death of Jacob M. Golos, known Soviet agent, a discussion was had between Silvermaster and his immediate

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superior in Soviet espionage, who has not been identified to date, as to the advisability of introducing White directly to the Russian contact to whom this unknown intermediary delivered the material originating with White. Silvermaster was not in favor of taking this action and presumably this meeting was never arranged. U

Gregory recalls that sometime in the summer or fall of 1943, the Silvermasters believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to White in order to facilitate the obtaining of information from his office for delivery to Soviet espionage agents. As a result of these deliberations, Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster went to one of the Communist functionaries in Washington, D. C., and from this source secured the name of Sonia Steirman Gold. Eventually, Mrs. Gold through arrangements with White, obtained a position as one of the secretaries in the United States Treasury Department. As a result of this employment, Mrs. Gold obtained documents from White's office, which she copied and made her notes available to Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster. Gregory does not recall specifically but it is recollected the information which Mrs. Gold obtained concerned principally the Treasury Department's opinions and recommendations concerning applications for loans made by the Chinese and French Governments. It is also recalled by Gregory that some of this information concerned political reports regarding General DeGaulle, which found their way into White's office. U

It is contended by Gregory that Harold Glasser who is the subject of a detailed subheading in this memorandum was rather closely associated with White and may have served as his assistant. Glasser was able to supply general information concerning the activities of the United States Treasury Department, particularly where they concerned proposed loans to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in the Foreign Economic Administration which had been sent to the United States Treasury Department for action or information. U

Background of Harry Dexter White

Harry Dexter White was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 29, 1892. From 1939 to July 1946 he resided with his wife, Anne Terry White, and two U

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daughters at 6810 Fairfax Road, Edgemore, Bethesda, Maryland. In July, 1946, he moved to the Westchester Apartments, Apartment 114-B, Washington, D. C. On May 20, 1947, he and his family moved to New York City, where they reside at 334 West 86th Street.

During the first World War he served as a First Lieutenant in the Infantry of the United States Army and spent some time overseas during his service from April, 1917 to February, 1919. Following his return to the United States he directed the American Expeditionary Force Orphan Asylum for a period of two years. He attended Stanford University where he obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1924, and a Master of Arts degree in 1925. He was awarded a Doctor of Philosophy degree by Harvard University in 1935. His legal residence is in the State of Wisconsin and he served as Professor of Economics for two years at Lawrence College in Appleton, Wisconsin. He was also an instructor in Economics at Harvard University for a period of six years.

In June, 1934, Professor Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago brought Mr. White to the United States Treasury Department to make a special study. He was employed in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury as an economic analyst from June 20 to October 4, 1934. From October 5 to October 31, 1934, he served as Chief Economic Expert with the United States Tariff Commission. Following this, he served as Principal Economic Analyst, Division of Research and Statistics, Treasury Department, from November 1, 1934, to October 1, 1936.

It is noted that during the year 1935 he was sent to England to study economic and monetary questions. He became Assistant Director in the Division of Research and Statistics, United States Treasury Department, and served in this capacity from October, 1936, to March 25, 1938, when on the latter date he became Director of Monetary Research and continued in that position until August 5, 1941. He assumed the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of the Division of Monetary Research on August 5, 1941.

Also in this year he was entrusted with the management of the two-billion-dollar stabilization fund of the United States Treasury. Mr. White has represented the United States Treasury on the Economic Defense Board and he is also a trustee of the Export-Import Bank in Washington, D. C. He is also a member of the Government's Committee for Reciprocity Information, which Committee has been active in connection with reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries. He accompanied (former) Secretary Morgenthau in 1943 on a trip to Italy and North Africa.

During the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference which began July 1, 1944, Harry White was the Chief Technical Expert for the United States Government and gave to the press a daily summary of the Committee meetings. In September, 1944,

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he was instrumental in drawing up the Morgenthau Plan for treatment of Germany following World War II.

Current Biography also states that Harry Dexter White is the man behind former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau's postwar monetary proposals, and he was the chief author of the measures under discussion at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, in July, 1944.

According to Current Biography, Anne Terry White, wife of Harry Dexter White, is a writer of children's books.

Harry Dexter White has written the following books and articles:

- Some Aspects of the Tariff Question (in conjunction with Frank W. Taussig). French International Accounts.
- Ghlin's Interregional and International Trade (Quarterly Journal of Economics, August, 1934, volume 48, pages 727 to 741).
- The Monetary Fund (Foreign Affairs, January, 1945, volume 23, pages 195 to 210).

Collateral Information Available Prior to November, 1945

White was the subject of an investigation conducted in 1942, predicated upon charges by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, at that time headed by the Honorable Martin Dies. It was charged that White was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, which had been declared a subversive organization by the Attorney General, thereby indicating a possible violation of the Hatch Act. Inquiries determined that White's name did not appear in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action; however, it was ascertained the name of Mrs. Anne Terry White, his wife, did appear in these indices. After preliminary inquiries with no appreciable results, White himself was interviewed under oath on March 30, 1942, at which time he denied membership in the Communist Party and in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He likewise denied membership in any organization which he had reason to believe might be dominated by the Communist Party or the policies of which were dictated by any foreign government. The great part of the interview was the denunciation on the part of White of this type of investigation being conducted on the basis of the reports of the Dies Committee. He admitted that his wife had contributed to the League of Women Shoppers and also contributed to the Spanish Relief during the Spanish Civil War. The League of Women Shoppers is allegedly a Communist front organization and the policy of the Communist Party was to give such assistance in the form of relief and otherwise to the cause of Loyalist Spain during the Spanish Civil War.

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Through Katherine Wills, former wife of Victor Perle who figures prominently in this case, the names of a number of persons reportedly identified as members of the underground Communist group in Washington, D. C., were secured. Among other names was that of Abraham George Silverman, who was formerly employed by the Railroad Retirement Board and the United States Army Air Forces and is presently employed by Ehrbach's, Inc., ~~etc~~. As incidental to the mention of Silverman, it was alleged that he worked through close friends who are indebted to him, including White and others. It is pertinent to note that Silverman is also prominently mentioned by Gregory as an important element of the Soviet espionage parallel, channelling information through the Silvermasters to the Soviet Government.

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However, this appears pertinent in view of the present information concerning White.

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Through a highly confidential source, it was learned that Harriet Boulog of the CIO Maritime Committee made an appointment for Louis Goldblatt with White in early 1945. Goldblatt while in Washington was also to see Silverman of the War Department who is believed identical with Abraham George

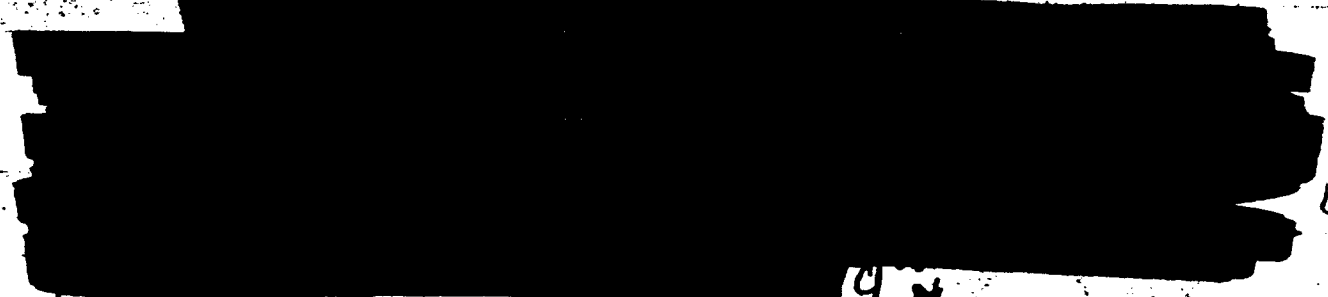
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Silverman mentioned hereinbefore. Louis Goldblatt reportedly is a member of the Special Branch of the Communist Party, San Francisco, California, and is Secretary-Treasurer of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union of America - CIO. This is the Union of which Harry Bridges is the head. (S) u

In July, 1945, a clerical employee of the Passport Division of the Department of State, who was formerly employed as a clerk by the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, was allegedly purloining certain information from the official records of the Department of State for transmittal to unknown persons. This individual had reportedly stated that he knew a man or men who would pay him \$1,000 for the information he had collected in the course of his employment. In his application for employment with the Department of State, White was listed as a reference and recommended him highly. This circumstance is being set forth in view of the allegations enumerated hereinbefore to the effect that White was considered of extreme value because of his influence in securing positions for persons who could be of assistance to Soviet espionage. (S) u



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During the investigation of Philip Jacob Jaffe, editor of "Amerasia", who was arrested in June, 1945, for the possession of documents taken from the Department of State, it was learned that he had been in frequent contact with Andrew Roth. During one of these contacts, the question was discussed as to whether one of their sources in the Treasury Department on Far Eastern Affairs would lose his position if Secretary Morgenthau were to be replaced. It was concluded that he would retain his position on the basis of his own merits and then a veiled reference was made to White who was described as "pretty widely respected." Jaffe's counter-remark to this was, "Yes, but he is pretty radical", leaving the innuendo that with the change in Secretaries of the Treasury White might not remain in his position. (S) u

On another occasion while in contact with Roth and discussing various possible contacts for Jaffe for information from Government sources, Roth referred to David Karr, who works with Irew Pearson, as obtaining considerable information on Far Eastern Affairs that other individuals did not get because (S) u

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of his United States Treasury connections. Roth stated that Karr was seeing White once a week and spending considerable time with him.

Subsequent to the receipt of the information above, White was interviewed with respect to persons apprehended along with Jaffe for the receipt of official documents of the Department of State. He stated that he did not recall any instances where there had been leaks of information in the Treasury Department or where documents had been taken or material given to unauthorized individuals. He denied being acquainted with Jaffe but indicated that numerous persons have visited him since he has been working in the Treasury Department and it is possible that he had met Jaffe but he does not recall this meeting. He denied knowing any other principals in the Jaffe case but stated that the name of John Service, an employee of the Department of State indicted in this case, was familiar to him and he believed that Service's name was mentioned to him by Irving S. Friedman.

White stated further during this interview that Friedman was an employee in the Treasury Department handling matters dealing with monetary affairs in the Far East. He indicated that he himself had brought Friedman to the Treasury Department approximately five or six years previously at which time Friedman was working either for the British or the Italian Government on affairs in India. He contended that he had no reason whatsoever to question the integrity of Friedman. White pointed out that because of the nature of Friedman's work he must necessarily know a number of persons in the field of Far Eastern Affairs because that field in the number of informed persons is limited. Further, White stated that Friedman had authority to take papers with him to his home at night the same as other officials in the Treasury Department. It is to be noted that Friedman admitted being acquainted with Jaffe. He wrote an article for "Amerasia" of which he knew Jaffe to be editor, but declined writing similar articles after employment by the Treasury Department. Friedman also admitted acquaintanceship with Service, Roth and other individuals involved in the Jaffe case. Friedman is not employed at the Treasury Department at the present time.

During the investigation of the Jaffe case, it was developed that the principals therein were reported on numerous occasions to be sympathetic with the Soviet policy as it concerns China. With this in view, documents concerning the foreign policy of this Government relating to China were those primarily desired by Jaffe for guidance in the articles appearing in his publication, which itself followed the Communist Party line.

It has been reliably reported that White is a contact of Alexander Portnoff, 908 Clinton Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. During the latter part of July, 1945, White and his wife visited for several days at Portnoff's summer home in Harvey Dedars, New Jersey. Portnoff was born in Russia, January 24, 1887, and entered this country September 19, 1907. He was naturalized November 20, 1915. He is the Director of the American Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union, Inc.

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Results of Investigation Since November, 1945

Through a physical surveillance it has been learned that on November 22, 1945, the automobile of Frances L. Edelstein, 3623 Jennifer Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., the wife of Harry M. Edelstein, an Assistant Solicitor of the Interior Department, delivered individuals, presumed to be the Edelsteins, to the home of White. Information was previously available that Edelstein at one time was interested in Commonwealth College in the State of Arkansas, an institution which on many occasions has been criticized for its propagation of Communist ideals. Edelstein is also listed in the active indices of the cooperative "Keep Out of War Congress" and the Capital City Forum, organizations reported by numerous sources to be under Communist domination and influence. The name of Mrs. Harry M. Edelstein appeared on a list of names of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, an organization which was later declared subversive by the Attorney General under the provisions of the Hatch Act.

In early December, 1945, White proceeded to New York City. It was reported by a highly confidential source that on December 6, 1945, White was in contact with his wife from New York City, at which time he advised he was staying with Dr. Abraham Wolfson of Newark, New Jersey. It is known that while visiting the Wolfson family White took this opportunity to view certain real property in New Jersey with a view to its purchase. After his return to Washington, White is known to have stated on one occasion that one of his purposes in traveling to New York was to see a number of reporters.

Later in the investigation, it was learned that Dr. Abraham Wolfson was in Washington, D. C., on December 29, 1945, and that he is a divorced brother-in-law of Mrs. Harry Dexter White. Information was available prior to the present inquiries that Dr. Abraham Wolfson, 31 Lincoln Park, Newark, New Jersey, was listed as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action in 1940. Dr. Wolfson was born on April, 24, 1894, at Odessa, Russia, and is by profession a dentist, practicing in Newark, New Jersey. He has been a practicing dentist for many years.

Dr. Wolfson, in May, 1934, was divorced by his wife, Mrs. Ruth Terry Wolfson, 33 Washington Street, East Orange, New Jersey, an instructor in the Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City. Dr. Wolfson secured his American citizenship through derivation as a consequence of his father's naturalization during his minority. He has been reported by numerous sources as having had frequent and close contact with numerous Communists in the State of New Jersey.

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It was learned through a highly confidential source that on February 6, 1946, Mrs. White declined a social engagement for the following day because her husband was proceeding to New York City for a ten-day visit. Subsequently White told his wife that he had just received a note from Abraham Wolfson who desired advice as to when he, White, would arrive. Wolfson advised White in this note that he had all his evenings free and would arrange to meet White at the station in Newark, New Jersey. Wolfson stated, "Glad to see O.D. on Friday morning and leave evenings free." The exact significance of this statement is not known. Wolfson further indicated that they would go to the theater in the evenings and he had two dinner engagements arranged for White as of that time.

Subsequently, it was determined from this same source that White was unable to leave Washington on February 7. He contacted Wolfson in Newark, New Jersey, on that date and tentatively made arrangements to proceed to Newark on Thursday, February 14. He intended to return to Washington on February 22. Wolfson contemplated returning to Washington with White for a few days. White indicated he needed eight or nine days and asked Wolfson to check his plans. Wolfson advised that he had his plans and White stated, "I mean the fellow will be free and all that." Wolfson indicated that he had talked to him on February 7 and that he (the unidentified individual) was free on the following evening. White repeated certain comments indicating that he was spending one week in Newark or vicinity and then coming back to Washington. In connection with these statements White apparently made reference to the length of this stay, raising the question, "Would I be without anything in the event ----?" Wolfson replied, "No you will be with something." Wolfson suggested that White arrive early on February 14 since he had arranged a dinner engagement at someone's home just around the corner. As will be noted, there is considerable doubt as to exactly what much of this contact concerned although certain suspicions are apparent.

On December 13, 1945, it was learned through a highly confidential source that Nancy Strauss of the League of Women Shoppers was in contact with Mrs. Anne Terry White at which time she requested the latter to write a protest to Lansburgh's Department Store concerning their refusal to serve

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colored people at the lunch counter after the end of the war after having served them during the war. Mrs. White agreed that she would write this protest. It will be recalled that previously herein White admitted that his wife had contributed to the League of Women Shoppers. [REDACTED]

On December 12, 1945, White accompanied an individual to the vicinity of 3210 P Street, N. W., which is the residence of Alger Hiss who is the subject of a separate subtitle herein.

On December 14, 1945, it was learned the Whites invited Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife to their residence on that evening. The Silvermasters again visited the residence of White for the evening on December 23, 1945, and there have been several other contacts on a personal and social basis during the period of investigation.

On December 15, 1945, White and his wife visited at the home of Maurice Halperin at 9956 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Coe were also guests at the Halperin's that evening. Halperin and Coe are dealt with in detail under a separate subtitle.

As early as December 6, 1945, the name of Frank Coe, Assistant Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration, became apparent in this investigation. At that time White referred his wife to Coe to secure certain personal information incidental to his position. It is known also that White on at least one occasion stopped by the home of Virginia Frank Coe, 2700 16th Street on his way to work and picked up individuals at that address.

Numerous contacts on the part of White during early December were noted between White and Lee Pressman, 4619 Norwood Drive, Bethesda, Maryland, then General Counsel for the National Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), and Colonel Bernard Bernstein mentioned hereinafter. Subsequent investigation revealed that White and Pressman alternated in taking each other to work in their personally owned automobiles, their places of employment being in near proximity to each other.

Pressman attended Cornell University and Harvard University Law School, graduating from both institutions. From 1929 to 1933 he was employed as an attorney in New York City and entered upon employment with the Federal Government in 1933. He remained with the United States Government for a considerable period. [REDACTED]

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Pressman's wife is presently employed as an English teacher at the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. (U)

Through a highly confidential source it was learned in September, 1941, that when Jack Kling came into the Communist Party in Chicago, Illinois, to receive instructions for his assignment to a new job in the Party, he received several letters from local officials for delivery to Communist Party officials in New York, one of which was addressed to Lee Pressman of the CIO.

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Investigation of White reflects that he attempted to get in contact with Pressman on December 29, 1945. On the following day

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White did, in fact, contact Pressman at which time Pressman was asked whether the response had been favorable. The latter indicated in the affirmative but something apparently had gone wrong in White's direction since Snyder had been in contact with Philip Murray, President of the CIO, and wanted to see him Monday. Pressman promised to contact White concerning this whole affair and White invited Pressman and his wife to come to his home that evening. (S) u

On December 31, 1945, White again contacted Pressman at which time the latter stated that Snyder had been in contact with Murray that same day and had agreed to go ahead with the appointment of the panel. To White's question as to whether this was good or bad, Pressman stated that it meant that all efforts at mediation or collective bargaining were stopped. White commented that the recommendation apparently had no effect to which Pressman assented because it meant that the parties concerned appeared before a panel, started calling each other names, raised the whole business of ability to pay and would create the same impression as efforts in connection with General Motors. Pressman then referred to calling on Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwollenbach that same day at the Naval Hospital where he was undergoing treatment. Pressman indicated that Schwollenbach tried to find out from him exactly what was going on. White was amused by this and Pressman then added that Schwollenbach knows absolutely nothing. Pressman then continued that he had told Schwollenbach the whole story concerning Snyder's call and the latter indicated that he was going to contact the President and determine if he could have them (apparently labor and industry) hold further action until he, Schwollenbach, got back to see the President. (S) u

Reference was then made to an announcement which might be issued the following day which, if it did not appear, was because Schwollenbach had held the matter up. White, during this whole conference, appeared to be very interested in the activities behind the scene concerning negotiations involving the CIO and the strike then pending and further from the comments made by Pressman, was obviously in the confidence of the latter. (S) u

On January 2, 1946, Pressman informed White that he had received information the President was calling a conference for the next day which was to include Bowles, Henry A. Wallace, then Secretary of Commerce, and Snyder on the whole situation and the steel industry in particular. Pressman indicated that he wished there was some way of making Wallace make a real fight for the first time in his life on what had to be done on the situation; further the whole affair seemed to be deteriorating so fast that fact finding was a farce. He continued that the whole strike issue had to be settled with a substantial increase. White inquired as to the time of the prospective meeting which Pressman apparently did not know at that moment. White further inquired of Pressman as to what he had to suggest and the latter indicated that

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White knew Wallace better and consequently was in the position to answer his own question. Pressman urged that White should try to see Secretary Wallace the next day and point out to him the bad condition of the whole situation and indicated that it was connected with the meatpacking problem which in turn is related to the whole farm bloc. Pressman was apparently very much concerned that the strike situation was getting out of hand. (S)u

White endeavored to secure from Pressman the subjects for discussion the following day. The latter did not know specifically but was of the belief that some pressure would be put on Bowles to do something for the steel industry. Pressman indicated that what should be done is this: if the strike runs its course the way it has been outlined, it will be perfectly meaningless because the steel industry will get a small price increase. To get action the administration should call in the top officials and set a deadline for final settlement, taking a strong stand that this settlement should come before January 14. He then pointed out that if the steel industry could be cracked by labor, labor would then be able to run the gamut of cracking every other industry. White inquired of Pressman as to whether it was permissible for him to mention that he had heard anything concerning this matter. Pressman stated that this was permissible since it had come through a third party through the Office of Price Administration. This apparently had reference to the prospective price raise on steel. (S)u

Considerable attention was given during this contact to the possibility of securing a wage increase for the steel industry without a price increase. Pressman pointed out to White that the steel industry would have to have a price increase and that it would not necessarily follow that all other industries would have to have a price increase also. Pressman was most adamant that it was possible to have a price increase on steel without affecting the automobile industry and other industries since the price of steel has been frozen since 1937, while other steel consuming industries have their price frozen as of 1942. White concluded by stating that he would perhaps try to see Wallace the next morning. Pressman then advised White that he would arrive, presumably in Washington, the next morning and White inquired as to whether he was apt to be effective in his program. Pressman was not optimistic unless Wallace called him and added that he thought Wallace would be free to talk with Philip Murray then and go to the White House later. (S)u

The question was then raised by White as to whether the situation would not in fact mean that a commitment, presumably from OPA, should be secured on the price raise on steel without similar action in other industries before settling the strike. Pressman pointed out that it would have to be a simultaneous affair, that is the settlement of the strike in return for the Government's concession to raise the price of steel. White indicated that if President Truman was going to authorize an increase in the price of steel (S)u

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it doesn't seem reasonable that this would be done without having the union demands acceded to for a raise in wages. Pressman continued that the President was under pressure from industry and was trying appeasement and further that the amount of the wage increase must be determined as satisfactory to the unions since the price increase will have to be made incident thereto, otherwise the administration will find itself with a strike still on its hands. White inquired as to how they would find out the solution and Pressman added only by dealing directly with Philip Murray. He made the gratuitous comment that he had never known of an impasse of this description - where everything was going to the dogs and the White House had not even talked with other heads of the labor unions - not only that, but his assistants, neither Steelman nor Snyder, had been in contact with the unions. (S) X U

Arrangements were made that Pressman would ride to work the following morning with White. It was not apparent during the above contact as to why Pressman was discussing this whole situation on an intimate level with White, then Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury. (S) (A) U

There have been several other contacts between Pressman and White but none of particular significance with the possible exception that Pressman contacted White on January 29, 1946, and asked him whether he was aware of the fact that his superior, presumably the Secretary of the Treasury, had seen Fairless, presumably head of United States Steel, the day previous. White indicated that this was not known to him and commented "You may find out during the day what happened, if anything." White answered in the affirmative but was noncommittal concerning the supplying of the results of this conference to Pressman. (S) U

On November 24, 1945, Colonel Bernard Bernstein, visited at White's residence for some period of time. On November 26 and 27, 1945, White proceeded to the home of Colonel Bernstein, 407 Battery Lane, Bethesda, Maryland, where he presumably spent a good portion of both evenings. It will be noted that Lieutenant Colonel Bernstein, prior to the war, was Assistant General Counsel of the United States Treasury Department. He had been employed by this Department since December, 1933, and on January 27, 1945, was detailed to the War Department where he received a commission of Lieutenant Colonel in the United States Army. Other contacts between Lieutenant Colonel Bernstein and White will be discussed hereinafter. U

It was developed that Bernstein was in contact with White on December 17, 1945. Colonel Bernstein indicated that he was interested in getting all of the Nazi property away from the Nazis and selling it to desirable people in Germany. To White's question as to what would be done (S) U

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with the cash, Bernstein indicated that it would be held under the control of the United States Treasury - the main thing was to remove from the Nazis the control of property in Germany. Bernstein also indicated he was being released from the Army soon, and there was a vague discussion of a position which he had under consideration with the conclusion that he, Bernstein, would be better off in the Treasury at \$10,000 a year. It was also obvious that White was going to take up the question of Bernstein's status with the Secretary of the Treasury. White again was in contact with Bernstein on December 18, 1945. The latter told White that Donald Hiss, who is the brother of Alger Hiss mentioned hereinbefore, had contacted him and advised the Polish Government was still looking for an adviser. He stated that Ludwig Rajchman of the Polish Mission had been in to see him. Bernstein was interested in the caliber of the individual desired by Rajchman. White indicated that Rajchman needed an individual to do the kind of things Bernstein could do for him and the kind of things that George Silverman was doing for the French. Bernstein was desirous of advice as to which crowd Rajchman represented and White indicated "the crowd that is in." White continued by stating that the Polish Ambassador needed three men - a fellow like Bernstein in many ways could be used and a fellow like Silverman to get the Economic and Purchasing Commission in order. White did not know how much money the Polish Government had to spend and added that he had to see Rajchman in the near future. White also wanted advice as to what the next move by Hiss would be, but Bernstein either could not or would not advise on this question. (S) u *

Bernstein apparently was not interested in the Polish proposition on a full time basis, to which White agreed, saying that if the Poles wanted aid they would have to pay fully because they have a very difficult job. Discussion was then had as to how White and Bernstein could use this proposition to fit in with their other plans and White stated that he would have a definite suggestion along that line the next day. (S) u *

Various details of the establishment of an office, presumably for Bernstein, were mentioned and White indicated that they, meaning himself and Bernstein, had to have an office anyway because of discussions White was having with Secretary of the Navy Forrestal the following day and that one could not talk without an office. Bernstein indicated that he had received a call previously from Governor Lehman of URRRA and the Honorable Robert H. Jackson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and he asked White if they could possibly be interested, presumably in him, on a part-time basis. White answered in the negative. White indicated, however, that Bernstein should see former Governor Lehman and see what he had to offer. White, in conclusion, related that he was going to talk to Secretary of the Treasury Vinson very straight; that he had nothing to lose; he was entitled to it (this may relate to his appointment as a delegate on the International Monetary Fund under the Bretton Wood Agreement) and would see what Vinson had to say. (S) u *

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On January 1, 1946, Colonel Bernstein was again in contact with White, at which time reference was made to a commendatory statement which had appeared in the newspaper column of Drew Pearson that morning. White is known to be in contact with David Karr, an employee of Drew Pearson, newspaper columnist. It will be recalled that Karr's name was mentioned previously hereinbefore as an individual who was in frequent contact with White. Karr was formerly employed with the Daily Worker, a Communist Party publication, and later with Transradio Press and the Office of War Information. Karr also worked for a considerable period for "The Hour", published by Albert Eugene Kahn who is known to have had direct relationships with the Communist Party. Besides writing articles for the Daily Worker, at least on one occasion in March, 1939, he was the author of an article appearing in the publication "Fight" distributed by the Executive Committee of the American League for Peace and Democracy, a reported Communist front organization. The exact length of his service with Drew Pearson is not known. (S) u

On January 13, 1946, Bernstein was in contact with Mrs. White during White's absence. He inquired whether White had heard anything definite about his new job from the Secretary of the Treasury. Mrs. White answered in the negative. (S) u

Information was received on January 28, 1946, from a highly confidential source that Robert Talbott Miller, III, Abraham George Silverman, and White intended to attend separately a showing of the Russian pictures "Tanya" and "Adventure in Bokhara," showing at the Hippodrome Theatre in Washington, D. C. Both Miller and Silverman are the subjects of separate subtitles in this memorandum. (S) u

✓ A highly confidential source reported on February 4, 1946, that Charles Kramer, who is discussed in more intimate detail elsewhere in this memorandum, had a long conference with White. Kramer was commendatory as to White's (S) u

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performance with a group of people on the previous morning, the details of which are not known. Kramer indicated these people were very impressed with White and then made the suggestion that White might capitalize on this impression with reference to the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, wherein there was apparently a position open. Kramer stated that White should drop a word to Gael, possibly Gael Sullivan, which would be helpful to Murray, who apparently was seeking this position. Murray was not further identified here. White and Kramer also discussed the housing situation in detail. The former related that Secretary of the Treasury Vinson wanted no one in the Treasury Department to work on the housing project which he considered the business of Snyder. White also indicated that Joseph DuBois had resigned as a result of a discussion on this housing matter. Kramer and White then discussed the possibility of DuBois securing a position as counsellor for some committee unless Ed Pritchard had taken this job. Kramer suggested that a post just as valuable would be a position in the Postmaster General's Office. (S) u

Kramer also indicated to White that the Senator, apparently referring to Senator Claude Pepper, had returned from his trip with a re-enforced understanding of what the Roosevelt policies were. Kramer indicated he had pushed Senator Pepper into a front line position on the British loan situation for one reason and one reason only, because of his own feeling there must be a precedent set for other loans. Therefore, Senator Pepper should be in the forefront of those making a strong plea for the right reason. White interjected, "So they can follow it for the right reason for the other and be consistent". (S) u

[REDACTED SECTION]

(S) On the evening of February 3, 1946, the Whites had a small party attended by Joseph DuBois and his wife and Bernard Bernstein and his wife. From a highly confidential source it was learned that Mrs. White made reference to a party held on Saturday night, February 2, 1946, indicating that she had a wonderful time and talked Russian. She further indicated that the Pressmans were present and that they had just been to Russia and had a great deal to talk about. She added that Mrs. Herbie Pressman knows very little English after two years in the United States. Mrs. White has also indicated that she received an invitation from Mrs. J. Boardman Harriman, wife of the former American Ambassador to Russia, to attend lunch with her on February 4, which she declined. In relating this invitation to Mrs. Frances Edalstein, the latter agreed that Mrs. White had taken the right action and stated that Mrs. Harriman stood in no relation to them, and further that Mrs. Harriman may have been useful to Russia at one time and may be useful today but she saw no point in attending a dinner at the cost of \$14. This was apparently the same dinner that was attended by Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster and Mrs. Emilie Condon at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C. as mentioned previously herein. (S) u

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It was determined from a highly confidential source that on the morning of February 6, 1948, Irving Kaplan contacted his office and was advised that White wanted to see him in his own office at noon that day. Irving Kaplan is the subject of a subtitle in this memorandum. *du*

As an example of the tenor of the attitude which prevailed in the White home, the following comments by one of his daughters to a friend may be of interest. In a discussion of their aims and likes, Miss White stated that a large portion of their "friends", called close friends, believe in the same political ideas - the same as their family. Further, that all of the family had been engaged in politics and so the friends they have in the house are the ones they can speak freely with and not just say, "What lovely weather we are having." Continuing, Miss White stated the belief that when one is an adult, he must stick with his convictions; that she thinks her parents have arrived at a correct understanding of political and religious beliefs and other basic things. *u*

A confidential source advised that on February 25, 1946, Anne White was in conversation with Frances Edelstein and mentioned that she would probably have to remain in Washington, D. C., as she believed Harry was in for an awful lot of frustration. She also indicated to Frances that Harry would not be made Executive Director of the International Bank for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction. She further said that she would not let this get her down because it was due to the capitalistic system and was a manifestation of the capitalistic system. Frances agreed with her and told her that she should not let this fact get her down. *u*

On February 28, 1946, a confidential source advised that Anne White and Frances Edelstein were discussing the fact that Anne had not been to Frances' home for quite some time. Frances said she remembered that the last time Anne was in her home was the night that Boris talked about going to Alaska. (This conversation apparently concerns a period several years ago when several guests were at the Edelstein home including Helen Silvermaster and her brother Boris Witte, who has resided in Alaska, and tends to indicate intimate acquaintance and association of the Whites and the Silvermasters at an early date). *u*

On March 6, 1946, White was in contact with Abraham George Silverman. On this occasion White drove Silverman from his home to his place of employment at the French Supply Mission, 18th Street and Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. On March 2, 1946, it was ascertained from a highly confidential informant that White and Abraham George Silverman were again in contact with each other. *u*

A reliable and confidential informant advised that on March 28, 1946, Anne White, while in conversation with an unidentified woman who was associated with the League of Women Shoppers, informed this woman that she, Anne, was dropping out of the League. *du*

It was ascertained from a highly confidential source that Anne White informed Herman Klotz that Harry White would leave the Treasury Department on *u*

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May 7, 1946, just before he accepts his other job. (Anne was apparently referring to White's new position with the International Bank for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction. Herman Klotz, above mentioned, is the husband of Henrietta Klotz, secretary to former Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr.) *W & U*

A highly reliable and confidential source advised that on April 23, 1946, Edwin S. Smith, who was associated with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship in New York City, advised White that he, Smith, had met a friend of White's in Philadelphia, a Mr. Portnoff, and had a nice talk with him. *W & U*

From a confidential source it was ascertained that on May 1, 1946, Harry White received a letter from 935 G Place, N. E., Washington, D. C., which is the address of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, an organization which is subject to a considerable amount of Communist infiltration. *W & U*

On May 3, 1946, a confidential source advised that Henrietta Klotz informed Anne White that she was now living at 19 East 88th Street, New York City, Telephone Atwater 9-4150, and her office telephone was Murray Hill 5-5362, which is the business phone of Henry Morgenthau, Jr. Henrietta indicated to Anne that she was still employed as a private secretary by Morgenthau. *W & U*

On June 18, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable informant advised that Dick Gilbert contacted Harry White and discussed the proposed loan to Great Britain. At this time Gilbert asked White if he had seen Frank Coe recently and indicated to White that it was difficult to reach Coe as he did not have a telephone at the present time. White suggested that Gilbert get in touch with Harold Glasser, who would know where Coe was presently residing. Dick Gilbert is identical with Richard Vincent Gilbert, former Director of Defense Economics, Office of Price Administration. *W & U*

On July 14, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that White was in contact with Abraham George Silverman and mentioned that Sol Adler had just returned from China. White mentioned that it would be nice for them to all get together again in the near future. *W & U* b7D

During the period from September 19 to September 24, 1946, a highly confidential source advised that Harry White was in close contact with Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Lee Pressman and Joel Fischer, concerning the celebrated speech of Henry A. Wallace and subsequent events, including Wallace's resignation and the appointment of Averell Harriman as Secretary of Commerce. Concerning Harriman's appointment, Harry White stated that President Truman could not have done worse under any circumstances, and Joel Fischer stated that he had hoped that Mr. Truman would have felt it necessary to have at least one man with Leftist support in the Cabinet. Harry White conferred with Pressman and *W & U*

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Morgenthau during this period concerning political material and strategy to be used in assisting Henry Wallace. (WFO report of 11-5-46, file 65-56402-p. 151) *du*

On October 26, 1946, a reliable and confidential source stated that Harry White met Abraham George Silverman in a park near White's home in order to discuss some matters". (WFO report dated 12-6-46, file 65-56402-p. 108) *U*

On April 6, 1947, a highly confidential and reliable source reported that Harry White handed in his resignation as one of the Directors of the International Bank for Rehabilitation and Development to President Truman. He indicated no immediate plans for the future. (MI Log, WFO dated 4-6-47) *du*

A highly reliable and confidential source on May 9, 1947 reported that Harry White and his family would move from the Westchester Apartments in Washington, D. C. to 334 West 86th Street, New York City, on May 20, 1947. This move has been verified and it is known that White is presently residing at the New York address. He is presently employed as a consultant to the Bank of Mexico. (MI Logs, WFO dated 5-9 and 5-14-47) *du*

Interview

Harry Dexter White was interviewed by Agents of the FBI at his residence in New York City on August 15, 1947, and furnished the following information. *U*

He advised that he was born on October 29, 1892, in Boston, Massachusetts; that his father's name was Joseph and his mother's name was Sarah. He said that he thought his parents were born in Lithuania or Poland but he was not certain. He refused to discuss his family any further. *U*

He admitted personal friendship with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, whom he stated he has known since 1934 when he, White, first became employed by the United States Government. He stated that most of his contacts with Silvermaster were on a social basis and that he had called at the Silvermaster home with his wife and the Silvermasters had returned such visits. White denied all knowledge of any espionage activities on behalf of Silvermaster, whom he regarded as an "economic philosopher". *U*

White admitted personal and business acquaintanceship with William Ludwig Ullmann, Harold Glasser, William Henry Taylor and Sol Silar, all of whom worked with him at the Treasury Department. He admitted that any of these individuals may possibly have taken home with them work from the Treasury Department to be completed at home; that this work might have been of a confidential nature. He denied that Silvermaster had influenced him to place any of these individuals in positions where they might have access to confidential material which would eventually be passed on to Silvermaster. White admitted that he took a personal interest in Ludwig Ullmann because of his close friendship with Silvermaster. He stated it was quite possible that he might have given Ullmann a promotion on the basis of his friendship with Silvermaster. *U*

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Harry White denied that he employed Mrs. Sonya Gold at the suggestion of Silvermaster, stating that he knew Mrs. Gold was employed by the Treasury Department, but that her position was that of an economist and not his secretary, as previously inferred by Gregory. U

White admitted a very close personal relationship with Abraham George Silverman, whom he claimed he met at Stanford University. He also claimed close personal relationship with Lauchlin Currie when he met at Harvard University. He admitted only casual acquaintanceship with Victor Perlo and admitted social acquaintanceship with Charles Kramer, Harry Magdoff and Irving Kaplan. U

Harry White denied membership in the Communist Party and further denied knowledge that any of the persons mentioned to him were members of the Communist Party. U

In conclusion, White stated that he was aware that an investigation was being conducted by the United States Government concerning certain individuals employed by the Government who were reported to have been engaged in espionage. He learned of this through reading the newspapers and through Virginus Frank Coe and Abraham George Silverman who had both discussed with him the Grand Jury investigation in progress in New York City. (Teletype from N.Y. to Bureau dated 8/15/47, file 65-56402) U

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THE PERLO GROUP

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THE PERLO GROUP

VICTOR PERLO, with alias
Martin Stribling

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Allegations of Gregory

In November, 1943, Jacob M. Golos, a former Soviet agent, informed Gregory that through Earl Browder, he had made contact with a group in Washington, D. C. After the death of Golos on November 27, 1943, Earl Browder approached Gregory and arranged a meeting of this group in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. During the early portion of 1944, Gregory met the group in John Abt's apartment and at that time was introduced to four individuals identified as Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Henry Magdoff, and Edward Fitzgerald. It was indicated to Gregory that these individuals would pay their Communist Party dues to Gregory and would be furnished with Communist Party literature. U

Concerning the date on which this meeting at John Abt's apartment was held, Gregory recalls that it took place on either February 27, 1944 or March 5, 1944. Gregory stated that he definitely recalls that the meeting occurred on a Sunday; that it was raining at about 2:00 or 2:30 p.m. inasmuch as Gregory left his apartment in New York at approximately 1:30 p.m. in order to arrive at the scheduled hour; and that it was also raining fairly hard when Gregory arrived at Abt's apartment, but when the meeting disbanded at about 5:00 p.m., Gregory recalled the weather had cleared. The records of the Monthly Meteorological Summary of the United States Department of Commerce, Weather Bureau, New York City, for February and March, 1944 reflect that on February 27, 1944 it rained beginning at 3:30 p.m. and ended at 5:30 p.m. On March 5, 1944, there was no precipitation. It would appear, therefore, that the meeting was likely held on Sunday, February 27, 1944. U

A discussion was had by this group concerning the type of intelligence which these people, with the exception of John Abt, would be able to furnish. According to Gregory, it was obvious that all of these individuals, including John Abt, had been associated for some time and that they had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder. During the conversation, Victor Perlo indicated that he was associated with the War Production Board and would be able to supply general statistical data in the aircraft field. Also on this occasion, Victor Perlo asked if the information to be furnished by him and the others to Gregory would go to "Uncle Joe", and John Abt was very amused at this query. U

A second meeting with members of this group was held at the apartment of John Abt and at that time Victor Perlo and Edward Fitzgerald had a discussion concerning the collection and payment of Communist Party dues by the members of the Perlo group. It was apparent from their conversation that the Perlo group appeared to be in a rather disorganized state and was suffering from both internal strife and lack of leadership. U

At this second meeting, Victor Perlo had with him some information which he turned over to Gregory, and it was recalled by Gregory that at the

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initial meeting, Perlo had produced some written material which included some Office of Strategic Services' documents made available by a Donald Wheeler. It was noted by Gregory that some of the typewritten material in Perlo's possession, which material had been typed by him, bore a great resemblance to written material which Gregory had seen several months previously in the possession of Jacob M. Golos, and the material in Golos' possession had been given to him by Earl Browder.

According to Gregory, other meetings were held with the Perlo group in the apartment of Mary Price in New York City, and Victor Perlo represented this group in meetings more frequently than did other members of the group.

The material turned over by Victor Perlo in general concerned miscellaneous information concerning aircraft activities that had come into his possession while he was with the War Production Board. Gregory was cognizant of the fact that Victor Perlo was known to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, a prominent individual in this investigation, and it was recalled that Silvermaster previously had complained that the activities of Perlo in Washington were upsetting George Silverman, also a prominent figure in this investigation.

A great deal of Victor Perlo's background was known to Gregory which included information to the effect that he was of Russian-Jewish parentage, had attended the University of Pennsylvania, was divorced from his first wife, and that his first wife had threatened to send a letter to President Roosevelt explaining his as well as the activities of his associates in the Communist Party. According to Gregory, Harold Glasser had formerly been a member of the Perlo group and upon Glasser's return from Europe as a representative of the Treasury Department, Glasser asked to be returned as a member of the Perlo group.

Background

Victor Perlo was born May 15, 1912, in New York City of Russian-Polish parents. While in Washington he resided with his wife, Ellen Menaker Perlo, at 4517 Brandywine Street, N. W. On May 1, 1947, Perlo and his family moved to Lake Buel Road, Great Barrington, Massachusetts, where they resided in care of the Menaker family. It was determined in March, 1948, that Perlo and his family were residing at 58 Beach, 119th Street, Rockaway Park, Long Island. (WFO rept 6-30-47, p. 102) (Letter from WFO to Bur 4-3-48)

Victor Perlo married Katherine Willis on March 19, 1934, and obtained a divorce from her in June, 1943. His education includes a B.A. degree and an M.A. degree from Columbia University, New York City. From September, 1939 to November, 1940, he was employed as an expert on economic problems at the United States Department of Commerce; from November, 1940 to January, 1943, he was employed as Chief, Statistical Analysis Branch, OPA; from February 17, 1943

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to April 2, 1943, he was head financial economist in the Office of Production Vice Chairman, War Production Board; from April 3, 1943 to April 22, 1943 he was head Production Progress Analyst in the Office of Production Vice Chairman, War Production Board; from April 23, 1943 to October 18, 1943 he was head Progress Analyst in the Office of the Executive Vice Chairman, War Production Board. He was thereafter transferred for administrative purposes to Economist (Special Studies), Bureau of Planning and Statistics, in the office of the Director, War Production Board. On May 1, 1945 he was transferred to the Research Coordinators Staff, Bureau of Progress and Statistics, in the office of the Director of the Civilian Production Administration. On December 14, 1945 he was transferred to the United States Treasury Department. (65-x 56402-2040, p. 4 & 5)

His employment in the Treasury Department was in the office of Harold Glasser, a prominent figure in this investigation whose immediate superior was former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Harry Dexter White, likewise prominently mentioned in this investigation.

Victor Perlo resigned from the Treasury Department during the last week in March, 1947, for the purpose of accepting a position with the International Refugee Organization in London, England. However, this position did not materialize. (WFO M.I. Log dated 4/4/47) (C) U

During the early part of 1941 the name of Victor Perlo, 5707 25th Road, North, Arlington, Virginia, was contained among the active indices of the Washington chapter of the American Peace Mobilization, later known as the American Peoples Mobilization. This organization has been declared subversive by the Attorney General. It is known that the above address is a former address of Victor Perlo.

In 1944, Katherine Willis, alias Roberta Major, the divorced wife of Victor Perlo in a letter to the President of the United States advised that Victor Perlo was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., under the Party name of Martin Stribling.

A former prominent member of the Communist Party and courier between the Communist Government underground during the 1930's and the Soviet agent Alexander Stevens (J. Peters), furnished information regarding Nathan Perlow. He has been identified with Victor Perlo. He advised that Nathan Perlow was an economist and formerly associated with the Brookings Institute in Washington, D. C. The credit records in Washington, D. C., reflect that Victor Perlo, the subject of this investigation, was employed at Brookings Institute as a mathematician and reviewer. The informant advised that Perlow was a member of the Communist Party underground group in Washington, D. C.

Results of Investigation

During the investigation of Victor Perlo, it has been disclosed through physical surveillance that Donald Niven Wheeler, who has been identified as a prominent subject in this investigation has been in frequent contact with

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Victor Perlo and his wife. It has also been determined that Helen Silvermaster, the wife of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, prominent in this investigation, has been in contact with Victor Perlo. ✓

It has also been determined through physical surveillance that Victor Perlo and his wife on December 1, 1945, were visited at their home by a man and woman identified as P. Bernard Nortman and his wife. ✓

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Several notations relating to Bernard Nortman and his wife were contained therein. ✓

P. Bernard Nortman is known to be an associate of Abraham B. Weinstein of New York City, a subject in this investigation whose activities are described elsewhere in this memorandum. ✓

It has further been determined that Jennie Miller, the wife of Robert T. Miller, a prominent individual in this investigation, has visited in the Victor Perlo home. ✓

It is considered significant that Mrs. William H. Taylor, wife of one of the prominent subjects in this case, contacted Mrs. Perlo on May 17, 1946 to report the return of the Taylor family from Europe on May 12, although they were leaving town on a vacation within a few days. The Taylors were extended a dinner invitation by Mrs. Perlo. (R) ✓

Contact between the Perlos and the Harry Magdoff, apparently of a social nature, was observed during the investigation. Magdoff is a subject of this case. Contact was also observed with Arthur Stein, an employee of the United Public Workers of America, CIO and reportedly an active Communist. ✓

It has been determined through physical surveillance and other investigation that Victor Perlo has continued to be in close contact with Harry Magdoff and his wife, who are apparently close personal friends. ✓

It has further been determined that during August and November, 1946, Arthur Stein was again in touch with Victor Perlo. Also on August 14, 1946, John Abt, a subject of this investigation, is known to have contacted Perlo. ✓
(Report of SA Zander dated 9/17/46 at Washington, D.C. pg. 178)

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(Rpt. SA Zander, 12/23/46, Wash, pg. 129) ✓

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Thereafter Victor Perlo was observed to arrive at the residence of Charles Kramer at 4621 South 34th Street, Arlington, Virginia, in his automobile, bearing 1946 District of Columbia license plates #67-244, and was observed to enter Kramer's residence. At 11:05 a.m., Victor Perlo, Nathan Witt and the latter's young daughter left in Perlo's automobile and drove directly to the Jefferson Memorial where they left the car and walked around the Memorial. While so walking, they were overheard discussing data which was believed to pertain to the interviews of some of the subjects in this investigation which had been conducted earlier on April 15, 1947. Later they drove to the Washington Monument and walked around the grounds, continuing their conversation. Thereafter, they drove to the vicinity of the Willard Hotel where they had lunch in the Coffee Shop. [REDACTED] report dated 6-30-47, p. 103 65-56402)

An article written by Victor Perlo entitled "Europe and American Aid" appeared in the "New Republic" dated January 12, 1948. A footnote described Perlo as a free lance writer.

Interview

Victor Perlo was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on the evening of April 15, 1947, in the presence of his wife, Ellen Perlo.

Perlo denied that he had ever been known by the name of Nathan Perlow as reported hereinbefore, or by the name of Martin Stribling, also previously mentioned. He would neither confirm nor deny any activities in the Communist Party, or in any Communist underground group in the years 1935, 1943, or 1944, or at any other time.

When questioned specifically concerning the underground group in Washington, of which he allegedly was a member, Perlo admitted he is acquainted with John Abt but he would make no further comments concerning this acquaintance. He refused to confirm or deny acquaintance with or knowledge of Henry H. Collins, Jr., Charles Kramer, Alger Hiss, Nathan Witt, Harold Ware, Whitaker Chambers, Sol Adler or J. Peters, all of whom were reportedly members of this same group from approximately 1933 to 1935.

Perlo refused to confirm or deny that he had in 1944 ever visited an apartment located at 444 Central Park West, New York City (the apartment of John Abt), or an apartment located at 207 West 11th Street, New York City (the apartment of Mary Price).

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Perlo refused to admit or make any statements concerning allegations to the effect that he had obtained confidential information relating to aircraft production while employed at the War Production Board, which was later turned over to unauthorized persons. He also declined to admit that he had ever typed up any information turned over to him by other persons employed by the Federal Government for transmission to his contacts. U

Perlo refused to admit or deny that he is acquainted with Edward Fitzgerald, and also declined to comment concerning his feelings toward him. U

From the outset of this interview Perlo was desirous of knowing what information was possessed by the interviewing Agents against him. His reaction and attitude throughout the interview were such as to definitely indicate that he would never have admitted any material facts and that his primary hope was to obtain as much information as possible without giving any. Both Perlo and his wife appeared as though they had expected to be interviewed in connection with this matter. (WFO report 4/21/47, 65-56402, p. 28 & 29) U

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EDWARD JOSEPH FITZGERALD

Allegations of Gregory

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Gregory advised that approximately one or two months prior to the death of Golos, it was learned that he had very recently made contact with another underground Soviet espionage group in Washington, D.C. Golos considered this contact as valuable. Gregory points out that he had been placed in contact with this group by Earl Browder early in 1944. At that time Earl Browder indicated to Gregory that Golos had been contacting a new group in Washington, D.C., and had been unable to keep an appointment with them. Browder was anxious for Gregory to meet this group and make the necessary arrangements. Within a reasonable time after this conference with Browder, he informed Gregory that he had made arrangements for a meeting of the group at the apartment of John Abt at Central Park West, near 90th Street, New York City. Abt has been employed as General Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO and as Counsel for CIO-PAC. He is presently active in the campaign to elect Henry A. Wallace for President. Abt is married to Jessica Smith, who was formerly employed in the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C., and who is now President and Editor of the magazine "Soviet Russia Today", a Soviet propaganda organ under the guise of American leadership. Jessica Smith was formerly married to Harold Ware, now deceased, the son of Ella Reeve Bloor, an outstanding, long-active Communist figure. Ware headed the Communist underground in the United States Government for a number of years prior to his death. ✓

Gregory stated that on the day specified the appointment was kept at the apartment of John Abt, (believed to have been on February 27, 1944). Gregory was admitted to the apartment by Abt and there met four individuals, none of whom had been previously observed by Gregory. They were introduced as Victor Perlo, Charlie Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald. Gregory indicated the group felt they could talk freely and it is recalled that on this occasion they discussed the payment of their Communist Party dues, as well as the receipt of Communist Party literature from Gregory. There followed a general discussion among all of those present as to the type of information which these people, excepting Abt, would be able to furnish. It was obvious to Gregory these people, including Abt, had been associated for some time and had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder. Gregory recalls that Edward Fitzgerald, at the time of this meeting, was employed by the War Production Board. He indicated that he would be able to furnish Gregory with miscellaneous statistical information coming to his attention as a result of his employment at the War Production Board. It is also interesting to note that each member of this group met by Gregory indicated they were delegates "from their group in Washington." ✓

Gregory had a subsequent meeting with representatives of this group at the apartment of John Abt. It is recalled that at this meeting Perlo and Fitzgerald were present and again there was some conversation concerning the collection and payment of Communist dues by members of the Perlo group. It was the impression of Gregory that the Perlo group was in a rather disorganized state and suffering from strife as well as lack of leadership. Subsequent to Gregory's meeting with the Perlo group at the apartment of John Abt, members thereof were met in the apartment of Mary Price, who is the subject of a separate ✓

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subtitle in this memorandum. Gregory recalls meeting at irregular intervals with members of this group from the spring of 1944 to December, 1944. With reference to the individuals of the Perle group who met at the apartment of Mary Price and who supplied information, Gregory states that Victor Perle represented this group in meetings more often than other members of the group. Fitzgerald, however, was the supplier of information on four or five occasions. He supplied general information concerning production figures which he obtained from his employment with the War Production Board. In the spring of 1945, after the disassociation of Gregory from contacts with the Perle group, Fitzgerald made a visit to Gregory on one occasion in New York City during April, 1945. Fitzgerald explained to Gregory concerning his dislike of Victor Perle and wondered if some other contact could be arranged for him.

It is recalled by Gregory that Fitzgerald, a native-born American, was formerly employed in some Governmental capacity in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Subsequently, in the early 1930's, Fitzgerald proceeded to Washington, D.C., and at a later date became associated with the War Production Board and the Foreign Economic Administration. Gregory states definitely that he was a member of the Communist Party.

Background of Edward Joseph Fitzgerald

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No significant information concerning Fitzgerald was available prior to the time charges were made against him by Gregory.

Results of Investigation

On December 27, 1945, it was determined through a highly confidential source that Magdoff, who is treated separately herein, arranged to see Fitzgerald at the Commerce Department where Magdoff was then working as Chief of the Current Business Analysis Unit. On December 31, 1945, this same source reported that Irving Kaplan was contacted by George Perazich, who advised that he had just returned from Yugoslavia. Kaplan indicated he was attending a New Year's Eve party that evening at the home of the Fitzgeralds at 2209 Observatory Place, N.W. Perazich indicated that he knew where this address was since he at one time had occupied these premises. Kaplan invited Perazich to accompany the Kaplans to this party and the latter accepted as he would then have an opportunity to see "the whole crowd". It is interesting to note that Mr. and Mrs. Abraham George Silverman, who also figure in this investigation, attended this gathering. *KU*

A physical surveillance subsequently determined that Fitzgerald was assigned to Room 3020 of the Department of Commerce Building, whereas Room 3204 which is immediately adjacent thereto was occupied by Harry Magdoff, mentioned hereinbefore. On January 5, 1946, Fitzgerald was under physical surveillance when it was determined that he proceeded to his office in the Department of Commerce Building. After leaving his employment at the end of the day it was noted that he proceeded to a commercial establishment in the vicinity with an unknown individual. There they were joined by a third man and subsequently they all walked to the vicinity of Eleventh Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, where they parted. The individual who had accompanied Fitzgerald from his employment in the Department of Commerce Building boarded an Alexandria, Virginia, bus and proceeded to a basement apartment at 3226 Ravensworth Place, North, Park Fairfax, Virginia. This apartment was occupied by Harry Magdoff, mentioned hereinbefore. *U*

Through a highly confidential source it was learned that Fitzgerald contacted Beattie Magdoff, wife of Harry Magdoff, on January 26, 1946. Fitzgerald stated that he would see the Magdoffs the following Friday and Saturday nights. Further, that both the Fitzgeralds and the Magdoffs would be at a party to be given at the residence of Feral M. Cornelison on the following Saturday night. A physical surveillance of the party held at the Cornelison residence at 2909 Olive Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., on Saturday, February 2, 1946, determined that it was attended by some twenty-five persons, including Irving Kaplan, Harry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald and their wives. Also present at this gathering was Beatrice Heiman, former secretary to Constantine Omansky, former Soviet Ambassador to the United States. Subsequent to her employment in the Soviet Embassy, she was a correspondent for Tass News Agency, a Soviet news gathering organization, and is now correspondent for the Overseas News Agency and the Jewish Telegraph Agency. On April 12, 1946 it was learned that Beatrice Heiman had invited the Fitzgeralds to a party on April 19th. *KU*

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It was determined through a highly confidential source on January 28, 1946, that Herman Edelsberg contacted Harry Magdoff and advised that he was scheduled to give a lecture entitled "Russia in World Trade" at Rollins College in Florida and was having some difficulty in locating sufficient material. Magdoff asked the question as to whether this lecture was being given "for the Senator", presumably Senator Claude Pepper. Magdoff stated that Irving Kaplan had prepared data on Russia and suggested that Edelsberg contact Kaplan. Magdoff also indicated that Fitzgerald had also worked on Kaplan's summary. Edelsberg volunteered the information that he had contacted Fitzgerald who denied working with Kaplan on this summary and who also referred Edelsberg to Magdoff. Mention was also made that Frank Coe, the subject of a separate subtitle, might have a copy of Kaplan's summary which Edelsberg desired for use as material for his proposed lecture. *u*

u
Fitzgerald and his wife have been observed to be in frequent contact with the Irving Kaplans throughout the course of the investigation. His association with the Harry Magdoffs has also been observed to be frequent. [On June 19, 1946 Fitzgerald advised his wife that Kaplan and Magdoff were coming to the house that night "to do some work".] In addition to contacts with these two subjects, he has also been observed to have contacts with subjects George Perazich and George Silverman, whose activities are set out elsewhere in this summary. *u*

Leslie Kish, who is frequently in contact with the Magdoffs and the Kaplans, made his temporary residence at the home of Fitzgerald for several weeks prior to June 22, 1946. Kish was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation in 1941 and 1942. He is reported to have been an active member of the American Peace Mobilization and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He denied these memberships when interviewed but admitted having been a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain. *u*

It is considered significant that Fitzgerald has been observed in contact with Leonard D. Nierenberg, an associate of Harry Magdoff and Irving Kaplan, whose wife is an active member of the Washington Book Shop Association. He has also been in contact with Herbert Machs, formerly an attorney for the National Labor Relations Board who at one time addressed a meeting of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. *u*

A highly confidential source has advised that on September 29, 1946, Harry Magdoff contacted Edward Fitzgerald and they discussed the controversy which former Secretary of Commerce Wallace was having with Mr. Bernard Baruch. It was mentioned that Magdoff, Fitzgerald, V. Lewis Bassie, and Phil Hauser were drafting a letter of reply to Mr. Baruch. They were in agreement that Wallace should not admit that he had made an error. (Report of SA Lambert G. *u*

Zander, WFO, 10/17/46, pages 40 and 41) *u*

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Confidential sources have advised that Fitzgerald and Harry Magdoff have been instrumental in preparing various speeches and letters for the former Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace. [In connection with this, on October 12, 1946, a reliable and confidential source advised that Fitzgerald mentioned to Harry Magdoff that he, Fitzgerald, could not bear the new Secretary of Commerce Harriman and from what he hears, Harriman was not using "their staff".] (Rept. of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 11/5/46, page 99) W

On October 26, 1946, Fitzgerald was in contact with Harry Magdoff and among other things, according to a highly confidential source, Fitzgerald remarked that Mr. Harriman had been around looking over the office space in the Department of Commerce and Fitzgerald was of the opinion that he and Magdoff might lose their jobs sooner than they expected. He said that Mr. Harriman will get rid of them as soon as he wants to. He indicated that they are on their way out but that he could not figure out anything else to do except sit around and hold their breath. (Rept. of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 11/19/46, pages 13 and 14) W

The same highly reliable informant advised that on October 20, 1946, it appears that Harry White, Irving Kaplan, Harry Magdoff, Edward Fitzgerald, Abraham George Silverman, and V. Lewis Bassie were endeavoring to organize a political organization which would be financially supported by business friends of Harry Magdoff in New York City. It appears that after this organization is completed, it will offer its facilities to support Henry A. Wallace and will endeavor to work in conjunction with other labor organizations such as the CIO, PAC, and the AFL. The following men have been suggested to assist in the organization of this political group: Lee Pressman, Joel Fisher, Joe DuBois, Bernard Bernstein, Randy Peltus, and David Karr. Of the above group, White, Kaplan, Fitzgerald, Silverman, and, of course, Magdoff are all subjects in this investigation. The other individuals have been mentioned previously in other sections of this memorandum. (Rept. of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 11/19/46, pages 47 and 48) W

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that on November 4, 1946, Edward Fitzgerald contacted Farel Cornelison and advised her that he had talked to Irving Kaplan, and that Kaplan suggested that she contact Jack Grausin about a job. She subsequently contacted Grausin at the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Grausin told her that he had an opening for a job and would like to have her. He said that Irving Kaplan was working there with him on a wage study project. It was agreed that Cornelison would see Grausin the following day. (65-56402-1910, p. 24 and 25) U

Jacob Grausin, who is believed identical with Jack Grausin, was born October 15, 1910, in Poland-Austria. He derived his United States citizenship through naturalization of his father, David Elias Grausin, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on November 3, 1926. He attended the City College of New York and the University of Pennsylvania Graduate

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School and the American University Graduate School. From January, 1935, to January, 1937, he was employed with the United States Department of Labor in Washington, D.C. as a statistical clerk. From February 2, 1937 to August 12, 1942, he was with the National Research Project, WPA, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In connection with his application for government employment, Grauin gave as references Edward J. Fitzgerald, Harry Magdoff, both subjects in this case, and Herbert Schimmel, a contact of several subjects in this case. (65-56402-2243, p. 15 and 16) U

One Jacob Grauin, a representative of Local #9, United Federal Workers of America and an employee of the WPA at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, reportedly was a delegate to the first UFWA Convention held in Washington on September 17, 1940. Grauin has been reported to be a member of the underground government group of the Communist Party. (65-56402-2243, p. 15) U

A highly confidential source stated that on November 15, 1946, Fitzgerald, while contacting Feral Cornalison, stated that he was then still working for Mr. Harriman but knew that he had to start looking for something else but had no idea where to look. (65-56402-1910, p. 26) X

The same informant reported that on November 18, 1946, Mrs. Fitzgerald invited Harry Magdoff and his wife to an informal dinner to be held the following night at the Fitzgeralds' residence in celebration of Edward Fitzgerald's birthday. It was indicated by Mrs. Magdoff that Harry Magdoff was visiting Harry White on the occasion of this contact. (65-56402-1938, p. 11) X

The same informant reported that on December 30, 1946, Edward Fitzgerald contacted Mrs. Harry Magdoff and discussed their coming to the Fitzgeralds' the following night. Edward Fitzgerald said he would contact George Silverman and ask the Silvermans to come also. The informant reported that Mr. and Mrs. Kaplan were also invited to this party. (65-56402-2243, p. 14) X

On September 22, 1947, the informant reported that Edward Fitzgerald, while contacting Irving Kaplan, indicated that he had very recently resigned from the Department of Commerce. He did not indicate the date of his resignation. (65-56402-Rept. SA Lambert 2/27/48, p. 9) X

It has been noted that through highly confidential sources, and other investigative measures, Fitzgerald has continued contacts with Harry Magdoff, Leslie Kish, Irving Kaplan, V. (Veet) Lewis Bassie, Charles Kraser, and Herbert Schimmel. Investigation has further disclosed that since Fitzgerald has left the Commerce Department, he has been endeavoring to obtain employment in New York City and has spent a considerable amount of time there. U

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Interview

Edward Joseph Fitzgerald was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on April 15, 1947, and furnished the following pertinent information with respect to the allegations against him.

He stated that he first met Victor Perlo while Perlo was with the OPA. This meeting was on the occasion of a staff meeting between certain members of the War Production Board, to which Fitzgerald was then attached, and the members of the staff of the OPA. He said that this meeting was approximately in March, 1943, just prior to the time that Perlo left the OPA and came to the War Production Board. He stated that he was closely associated with Perlo from this time until he, Fitzgerald, left the War Production Board. Fitzgerald said that he and some other economists resigned from the WPB because of a dispute with their superior, and Perlo remained. He said that this action on Perlo's part was contrary to what he and the other economists thought Perlo should have done and from that time on, his relations with Perlo were of a formal nature.

Fitzgerald denied that he had ever taken a trip to New York City with Victor Perlo. However, he admitted that he had seen Perlo in New York on at least one occasion. He could not recall the date of this meeting nor could he recall any specific activities in connection with this meeting. He was of the opinion, however, that they probably met to have some drinks. This meeting with Perlo was by appointment, but Fitzgerald said no other individuals were present and that they did not visit anyone's apartment.

Concerning Harry Magdoff, Fitzgerald stated that he met Magdoff while they were both employed in Philadelphia with the National Research Project. He further admitted having been in New York City with Magdoff on many occasions both while living in Philadelphia and Washington. He said that he had visited Magdoff's parents' home in New York City and, also, that Magdoff had visited Fitzgerald's parents' home in New York City. He stated that the only time he recalled being in the company of Magdoff or any of the other subjects in this case while in New York City was during an election party either in 1936 or 1940. On this occasion they attended a party which was given by a friend of either Irving Kaplan's or Harry Magdoff's.

Fitzgerald stated he first became acquainted with Irving Kaplan while he was employed with the National Research Project in Philadelphia, during which time Kaplan was Fitzgerald's superior. He stated that Kaplan was instrumental in his moving from Philadelphia to Washington. He said that Kaplan had always been of great assistance to him. He admitted having been in New York City with Kaplan on a few occasions but stated he could not remember the dates or circumstances. He did remember on one occasion going to dinner and to the theater with him in New York.

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Fitzgerald admitted his acquaintanceship with George and Sarah Silverman and said he had been to the Silvermans' residence on one occasion, which was prior to the time that Silverman accepted his present position in New York City. He said the only time that the Silvermans visited his residence was on New Year's Eve (December 31, 1946). He was unable to recall how or where he met Silverman but expressed the opinion that it was probably through Kaplan or V. Louis Bessie. He said he had heard of Silverman many years before he was introduced to him. U

Concerning Charles Kramer, he stated he met him at the same time he met Victor Perlo. Both Perlo and Kramer were present at the staff meeting between the OPA and the WPB, described herein before. He said he saw Kramer periodically after this meeting and had lunch with him on a number of occasions. After Kramer left the OPA, he obtained employment with the United States Senate. Thereafter, the association between Fitzgerald and Kramer continued on a business basis since Kramer would come down from the Capitol for some specific purpose for the WPB. U

Concerning John Abt, he said that he met Abt in Washington when the late Sidney Hillman was connected with the WPB. He could not recall the nature of this meeting but indicated that he met him through Hillman. He disclaimed any knowledge of Jessica Smith Abt and denied knowing her identity. Fitzgerald was questioned closely concerning the alleged visits by him to John Abt's apartment in New York, and he denied ever having seen John Abt in New York or having been to his apartment. He also denied ever meeting Magdoff, Kramer, Silverman or Kaplan in New York at anyone's home as a group. U

Fitzgerald denied that he was a Communist or had Communist inclinations. He stated that he was opposed to Communism; that his wife was not a Communist; and to the best of his knowledge, none of his acquaintances were Communists or were so inclined. U

Fitzgerald emphatically denied that he had ever given any restricted government material to any individual outside of the government or to any unauthorized persons. (65-56402-2349, p. 5,6,7,8) U

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HAROLD GLASSER, with alias
H. S. Glasser

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Allegations of Gregory

Jacob K. Golos indicated to Gregory in November, 1943, that he, through Earl Browder, had established contact with a group in Washington, D. C. Subsequently, in the early part of 1944, Earl Browder indicated to Gregory that he would make arrangements for Gregory to meet with this same group and that the meeting would be held in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. It was later ascertained from Gregory that the meeting probably was held on February 27, 1944. Gregory thereupon held a meeting with representatives of this group, which was designated as the Perlo group, and at that time learned that Harold Glasser was also a member. It was indicated that Harold Glasser had been out of the United States as a representative of the United States Treasury Department, that he returned in the early part of 1944, and was thereafter stationed in the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. It was further indicated that Glasser was closely associated with and probably an assistant to Harry Dexter White, an official in the Treasury Department.

According to Gregory, Harold Glasser subsequently furnished general information concerning the activities of the Treasury Department, particularly concerning proposed loans by the United States to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in the Foreign Economic Administration, which information had been sent to the Treasury Department.

After Harold Glasser's return from Europe, Victor Perlo, a member of the group advised that Glasser had requested to be allowed to return as a member of that group. Gregory was advised by Perlo that Glasser and one or two others had previously been taken by an American in a Government agency in Washington, D. C., and turned over to a Russian contact. The identity of this American was not known to Perlo, and Charles Kramer was indicated as the person able to provide this information. Gregory determined from Kramer that the person who had originally taken Glasser away from the Perlo group was an individual named Hiss in the United States State Department, which individual is believed to be Alger Hiss, a prominent figure in this investigation. Gregory advised that Harold Glasser was a known member of the Communist Party.

Background

Harold Glasser was born November 24, 1904, at Chicago, Illinois. He resides at 5410 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D. C. and was employed by the U.S. Treasury Department as Director of Monetary Research, until December 31, 1947. He is presently employed by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc., 165 West 46th Street, New York City. Both of his parents were born in Russia. He attended Chicago University and Harvard University and was married on July 7, 1932, to Faye Cohen. Harold Glasser has had various employment which includes University of Akron, Brookings Institute, and the Labor Bureau of the Middle West. He has also been employed by the Work Projects Administration and the Department of Agriculture. On November 23, 1936, he was employed by the Treasury Department, and it was indicated that his immediate superior was Harry Dexter White, who is a prominent subject in this investigation.

(Letter from WFO to Bureau dated 4-6-48)

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Glasser has remained as an employee of the Treasury Department to this date, and it is noted that in 1940 he was detailed to the Government of Ecuador as an expert in financial and economic matters. In 1943, as an official of the Treasury Department, he was detailed to the State Department and sent to North Africa, serving on the Civil Affairs Section of General Eisenhower's Staff. In 1944, he represented the Treasury Department at conferences on Italian financial matters and during the same year was approved by the President of the United States to represent the Government of the United States at the second session of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration at Montreal, Canada. In the year 1945, he served as a member of the American delegation to the United Nations Reparations Commission in Moscow, Russia, and also represented the United States Government at the third Council session of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration at London, England. Also in 1945, he was one of the Treasury experts designated to serve on General MacArthur's Staff in Tokyo. However, this assignment never materialized.

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It is known that this was the residence of Harold and Faye Glasser from October, 1933, to September, 1934, which individuals are identical with Harold Glasser and his wife, Faye, who are subjects of this investigation.

[REDACTED]

One of the prominent officials for this organization was Boris Copstein, who is known to be presently holding a position with the Soviet Government in the USSR.

A confidential source has indicated that Harold Glasser and his wife have also been members of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the Spanish Aid Committee which committees have, by various sources, been indicated as Communist front organizations.

Katherine Hills, the divorced wife of Victor Perle, advised in a letter addressed to the President of the United States that Harold Glasser was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., and further stated that she was certain that it was the same Harold Glasser who had been sent to Ecuador by the United States as an economist. Katherine Hills also identified her former husband, Victor Perle, as well as John Abt and George Silverman, as being members of the Communist underground in Washington, D. C. These individuals are all prominent figures in this investigation.

It has been ascertained through a confidential source that Allan Rosenberg, an employee of the Foreign Economic Administration and identified as a subject of this investigation, has frequently been in contact with Harold Glasser and it has likewise been determined that John Abt and William Wilman have also been in contact with Glasser.

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Faye Cohen Glasser has, through a confidential source, been determined to be a member of the League of Women Shoppers and to have served on the Executive Board of that organization. This group has been variously reported to be a Communist front organization.

Results of Investigation

During the course of the investigation of Harold Glasser and his wife, Faye Glasser, it has been determined by physical surveillance that they have on many occasions been in company with Allan Rosenberg, who is also a subject of this investigation. It also has been determined that Harold Glasser has been in contact with other persons who have been reported to be members of alleged Communist front organizations but the connection of these individuals with this investigation has not at the present time been determined.

On November 25, 1945, it was determined by physical surveillance that Charles Kraner, an individual prominent in this investigation, visited at the Glasser residence.

Victor Parlo, an important individual in this investigation, while employed by the Treasury Department was working in the office of Harold Glasser. Both of these individuals were directly responsible to Harry Dexter White while he was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in Charge of Monetary Research. A State Department press release on July 26, 1946, announced that the President had approved the list of the members of the United States Delegation to the Fifth Session of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration which was scheduled to convene at Geneva, Switzerland, August 5, 1946. The name of Harold Glasser appeared as one of the Advisors to the Council member William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State. (65-56402, Rept of SA Lambert G. Zander, 11-19-46, Washington, D. C.)

On July 25, 1946, a physical surveillance disclosed that a party was held at the home of Harold Glasser, at which Sol Adler, another subject of the investigation, was present, as well as Allan Rosenberg and his wife, Joseph B. Friedman of Arlington, Virginia, an attorney with the Treasury Department, and Samuel Miller of Washington, D. C., an employee of the War Assets Administration as a sales manager and a former assistant to Harold Glasser in the Treasury Department.

In April, 1947, Glasser was in the U.S.S.R. as an advisor to Secretary of State George C. Marshall. He returned April 27, 1947.

(65-56402-2607 p. 1)

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A highly confidential and reliable source advised that the Glassers are acquainted with Henri Simon Bloch, Chief of Section, United Nations and a close associate of Oscar Lange.

Confidential and reliable informants furnished the following information:

On February 16, 1947, Faye Glasser told Erna Rosenberg, wife of Allan Rosenberg, that Glasser had called her from Rome and told her he was going to Belgrade as a guest of the Yugoslavian Government.

On March 2, 1947, Harold Glasser told Erna and Allan Rosenberg that he had had "a rough time" on his trip (to Trieste for the Treasury Department).

On March 20, 1947, Mary Jane Keeney, a reported Communist, invited Boyan Athanassov to a party to meet the Glassers and Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel of the United Nations who was giving the party. Athanassov is a contact of the Rosenbergs, is a reported Communist Party member and First Secretary of the Bulgarian Legation in Washington, D. C. Ezekiel is a contact of subjects in this case.

The next day Mrs. Keeney told David Wahl, a reported Communist, that Harold Glasser was going to attend her going-away party and asked Wahl to invite Theodore Athanassov, wife of Boyan. She remarked that Glasser would be an excellent contact for Mrs. Athanassov.

Through physical surveillance it was learned that the party at Ezekiel's was attended by Mary Jane Keeney and the Athanassovs, the Glassers, the Rosenbergs, and Carl Green.

(R) [A highly confidential and reliable source reported that the Glassers have corresponded with Evelyn T. and Samuel Miller, Chicago, Illinois, contacts of subjects in this case, and with Richard Vincent Gilbert, formerly of the Office of Price Administration and listed by the Un-American Activities Committee as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, a reported Communist front organization. Gilbert, who was born Jeracimiel Goldberg, is the subject of a closed Hatch Act investigation which reflects that he is the subject of a Pennsylvania State Police "subversive inclination file" and reported by informants to be extremely Leftist. His wife Emma was a member of the Washington Bookshop, a reported Communist front organization declared subversive by the Attorney General.

In addition to the above, Mr. and Mrs. Glasser have continued to be in contact with the following individuals who are either subjects or contacts of subjects in this case: Allan and Erna Rosenberg, Helen and Emily Sharfman, Inge Weissman, Betty and Sumner Marcus, Richard Sasuly, Solomon and Pearl Lischinsky, Sarah Silverman (wife of George Silverman), and Schlomer Adler.

(Rept of SA Lambert G. Zander, Washington, D.C., 3-25-47 5-12-47)

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Interview

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Glasser was interviewed by FBI Agents on April 30 and May 3, 1947, in connection with this case. He denied ever furnishing any information obtained during his Government employment to any authorized person. U

He stated that in 1933 or 1934 while in Chicago, Illinois, he definitely was interested in the theories of the Communist Party, and would describe himself as a definite Leftist at that time. One of his close friends at the time was one Art Witt, a Party member who later was killed fighting for the Leftist cause in the Spanish Civil War. He attended a number of Communist Party "meetings and gatherings" as well as one or two "Cloak and Dagger meetings" with Witt where they "went into hidden cellars in the best underground method." He refused to join the Party, however. During the period of 1933 to 1935 in Chicago, he was a member of the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance and of the American League Against War and Fascism, and "may have" contributed funds to the latter and did give money on a number of occasions to the Spanish Loyalist cause through the United American Spanish Aid Committee, as he felt very strongly for the Loyalist cause. U

(It should be noted that Glasser stated before he would sign the statement he wanted the agents to change "Communist Party meetings" above, to "social worker meetings" and also to change his statement that he was a member of the American League Against War and Fascism to "may have been a member".) However, these changes were not made and he refused to sign the statement. He denied ever being a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action but may have been on its mailing list as he received pamphlets from it. U

The following names mentioned by Glasser either are those of subjects in this case or have turned up in connection with the investigation. He admitted knowing the following individuals very well; Victor Perlo, Veet Bassie, Harry Dexter White, Ludwig Ullman, Donald Hiss, John Abt, Lee Pressman, George Shaw Wheeler, Roger Rutchik, Allan Rosenberg, Sol Lischinsky, Frank Coe, Mr. and Mrs. Mordecai Ezekiel, William Taylor, Just Lunning, Mr. and Mrs. David Wahl, Morris Friedberg, Belle Mayer. U

He admitted knowing the following individuals, but only casually; Harry Magdoff, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Helen Silvermaster, Alger Hiss, Charles Kramer, Herbert Schimmel, Donald Wheeler, Edward Fitzgerald, Richard Sasuly, Max Sasuly, Elizabeth Sasuly, Carl Green, Mary Jane Keeney, Philip Keeney, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Dunaway. U

He denied knowing Maynard Gertler, Arthur Stein and Boris Gopstein. U

He said he regards himself as an "intellectual" and a "liberal" and has numerous "liberal and radical friends." U

(65-56402-Report SA Zander, Washington Field Office
2-24-48)

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ALGER HISS

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory related that Harold Glasser, an individual who is a prominent figure in this investigation had been working in Europe for the United States Treasury Department and had dropped out of the Perlo group in Washington, D. C. Gregory stated that Victor Perlo had told Gregory that Glasser had asked him if Glasser would be able to return to the Perlo group. Perlo, in explaining why Glasser had left the group originally, stated that Glasser and one or two others had been taken some time before by an American in a Government agency in Washington and had been turned over to some Russian. Perlo told Gregory that he did not know the identity of this American, and that Charles Kramer, also a prominent figure identified with this investigation, so far as he knew was the only person who had possession of this information. Gregory, at a later date, in talking with Kramer in New York City, brought the matter up and Kramer stated that the person who had originally taken Glasser away from the Perlo group was named Hiss and that he was employed by the United States State Department.

Gregory informed that "Jack," a Russian contact who has not as yet been identified, advised of the information relative to Glasser and in the spring of 1945 Gregory obtained an article concerning the State Department from the newspaper "PM" in which Hiss was mentioned. At that time "Jack" stated to Gregory that he had learned the identity of Hiss.

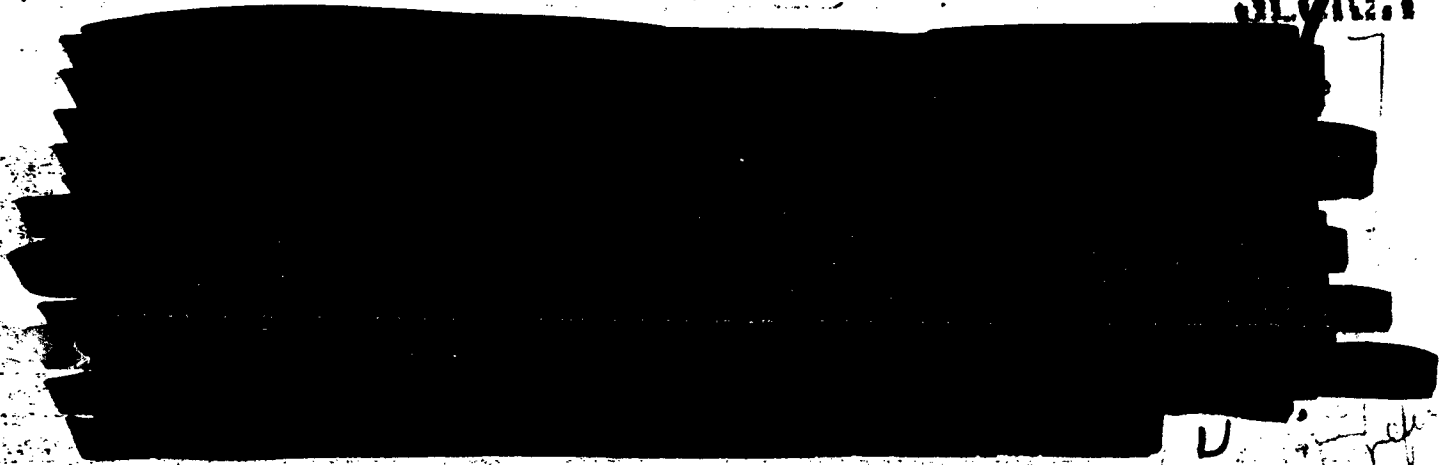
Gregory also advised that on one occasion Gregory Silvermaster complained to Gregory that Victor Perlo was upsetting existing arrangements among the members of his group in Washington and asked if Gregory could do something to remedy the situation. Gregory told "Bill," a Russian contact who has not as yet been identified, about the Silvermaster complaint and he stated that he knew a person named "Gene" who could "lay down the law to those boys and straighten them out." Gregory advised that it was Gregory's impression that he was referring to Hiss who had been mentioned in the "PM" article and who was stated to be an adviser to Dean Acheson in the State Department.

Background

The files of the State Department in November 1945, reflected that no person by the name of Eugene Hiss has formerly been employed by the State Department. However, Alger Hiss, residing at 3210 P Street, N. W., Washington D. C., was an employee of the State Department at that time.

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A confidential source of information considered reliable has stated that the name of Mrs. Alger Hiss (Priscilla), with a further notation "Husband with State Department," appeared on the membership list of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, an alleged Communist front organization. The records of the Dies Committee, United States House of Representatives, contained information reflecting that Alger Hiss, a Legal Adviser in the State Department, was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. U

A former important member of the Communist Party and courier for the Communist Government underground in the 1930's reported that Alger Hiss and his brother, Donald Hiss, were members of the underground organization of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., at least until 1937. He stated that the Communist Party had planned to enlist the services of Donald Hiss to handle the Harry Bridges case in California because of the influence he might have through his employment with the Labor Department. He also stated that Alger Hiss was a member of the Communist Party as late as 1937, was a member of the underground and was quite active with a group in Baltimore, Maryland. Also, according to this informant, Priscilla Hiss was alleged to have been a Socialist during the early days of the New Deal. In 1945 he also advised that while Alger Hiss was employed in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture, he had met on several occasions with Harold Ware's group, which group was a part of the Communist Party underground operating in Washington and that on these occasions Hiss attended group meetings which were held with the Senator Nye Munitions Committee and that he was then segregated from the Harold Ware group and had no more contact with it other than social meetings with the members. U

This informant advised he had no reason to believe that Alger Hiss had ever broken with the Communist Party. He stated that on one occasion he made a special trip to the home of Alger Hiss in Georgetown, Washington, D. C., U

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with the intention of talking to Hiss in an effort to persuade him to leave the Communist Party. He had dinner and remained almost the entire night with Hiss and at the conclusion of this Alger Hiss, with tears streaming down his face, refused to break with the Communist Party and gave as his reasons his loyalty to his friends and his principles. This informant stated that in his opinion one of the strongest reasons for Hiss' maintaining contact with the Communist Party was the fanatic loyalty to the Party on the part of his wife.

A confidential source believed reliable has provided information that Alger Hiss was the former chairman of the Research Committee of the International Juridical Association, which Association was closely affiliated with the International Labor Defense, the latter group having served as the legal arm of the Communist movement.

Results of Investigation

During the several weeks prior to December 28, 1945, Alger Hiss was primarily engaged in activities relating to his planned trip to London, England, as a representative of the State Department and during this period he made, so far as is known, no important contacts with other subjects in this investigation.

Alger Hiss returned to the United States on February 22, 1946, and at his request he was interviewed on March 25, 1946. During this interview he advised that he was not much of a joiner but could have been on the mailing list of organizations of various kinds, but was unable to state whether this was a fact. He recalled that for a period of five or six months prior to his employment with the Department of Agriculture he was a member of the International Juridical Association, which he characterized as a small group interested in labor law. Hiss denied that either he or his wife were ever members of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He was of the impression that his wife could have been a member of the League of Women Shoppers, because he thought some of her friends had been members of that organization. Hiss denied emphatically that at the present time or at any time in the past he had been a member of the Communist Party. He also denied that he had ever had any association with the Communist Party. He further advised that as far as he knew none of his friends were members of the Communist Party. However, he stated that he had heard many people say that one of his friends, Lee Pressman, was either a Party member or followed the Party line, but Hiss did not know this to be a fact. Lee Pressman has been described previously herein.

The only contact which Hiss is known to have made of interest occurred on August 17, 1946, when Henry H. Collins, Jr., who was associated with Hiss in the Communist underground prior to 1937, invited Hiss and his family for dinner on the following date. Collins was formerly with the State Department.. He is a known contact of Joseph B. Gregg and Bela and Sonie Gold, subjects in this case.

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On September 17, 1946, Alger Hiss was invited to the home of Bill Armstrong, who is a member of the War Shipping Board. A confidential source advised that Henry Ware with Lieutenant Colonel V. Maksimovich mentioned that among the guests to be at the party in addition to Hiss was John Hazard, who is believed to be identical with John Newbold Hazard, formerly of the State Department. (Rpt. SA Zander, 10-17-46, page 60) U

Mary Foreman, wife of Dr. Clark Foreman, of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was in conference on October 11, 1946, according to a confidential source, with Priscilla Hiss, the wife of Alger Hiss. Mary Foreman mentioned that she and her husband had been with colored friends from Howard University the night they were refused admittance to the Lisner Auditorium. She stated that there were approximately 100 of them in a mixed group and that they were turned away. She further mentioned that the group anticipated protesting. (Rpt. SA Zander, 12-6-46, page 35) U

On December 9, 1946, it was ascertained that Alger Hiss had received an award from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Subsequent news articles indicated that Hiss has been elected president of the Carnegie Institute for International Peace. On December 11, 1946, Priscilla Hiss advised a friend that Hiss would remain with the State Department until the United Nations affairs had been finished. (Memo from Strickland to Ladd 12-19-46, Gregory Case) U

On December 30, 1946, a physical surveillance revealed that Robert Talbott Miller, III, a subject in this investigation and who is not previously known to have been in contact with Alger Hiss, spent three hours at the Office of Alger Hiss in the State Department. (65-56402-2243 p. 92) U

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On January 11, 1947, Alger Hiss, according to a highly confidential and reliable source, made the statement that he would leave the State Department on January 15, 1947, in order to take up his duties as President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Subsequently the same source advised that Hiss remarked that his offices with this organization would be located at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and that he would assume his new duties on February 1, 1947. (M.I. Summary, Washington Field Office, 1-11-47 and 1-19-47) (65-56402) U

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that on February 3, 1947, Priscilla Hiss visited at the residence of Henry Hill Collins, Jr., at Lanham, Maryland. The informant advised that Collins was at the Hiss residence on March 27, 1947. (65-56402-2586, p.8) U

The same source advised that Alger Hiss was in contact with Robert Talbot Miller III, at which time Miller thanked Hiss for putting him in touch with one Bennett and allowing Miller the use of Hiss' name. (65-56402-3132) U

The informant advised that Henry Collins cancelled an engagement with the Hisses on May 3, 1947. (65-56402-2406) U

Interview

(Alger Hiss)

Alger Hiss was interviewed by F.B.I. Agents on June 2, 1947, and furnished the following information: U

He stated that when he first went to New York City to practice law in about 1932 or 1933 he was associated with a small group in an organization known as the International Juridical Association. Its purpose was the publication of discussions on labor law. He stated he was one of the editors of the Association's journal. Among contributors to the publication were Nathan Witt and Lee Pressman. Hiss stated that this group was not connected with the Joint National Labor Defense, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties or the National Lawyers Guild. U

Hiss denied being personally acquainted with Mari Brewer and stated he had no knowledge that the mailing list of the International Juridical Association was used to advertise or increase the subscriptions to the publication, "New Masses". He said he does not believe that any of the individuals in the association were or are presently members of the

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Communist Party. However, he stated that a number of individuals have told him that Lee Pressman and Nat Witt were members of the Party. He said he left this organization when he came to Washington in 1938. Hiss denied that he had ever been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He said it was very probable that he may have been at one time on the mailing list of that organization. He further denied membership and affiliation with the Young Communist League. He said he has never been a member of the Communist Party, nor has he ever been personally acquainted, to his knowledge, with any members of the Communist Party. He stated it was his belief that his wife, Priscilla, was never a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action or the Communist Party. He did state however that she may have attended meetings of the Socialist Party and possibly received publications from that Party. He denied that his brother, Donald Hiss, ever worked for Harry Bridges and had no knowledge that Donald was ever considered for employment for or on behalf of Bridges. He stated that he was sure that his brother was not a member of the Communist Party at the present time, nor that he had been in the past.

Hiss stated that he was not acquainted with an individual by the name of Whittaker Chambers. He said at least he could not recall anyone by that name and that he could not recall an individual by that name ever visiting his home on any occasion.

Hiss stated that he became acquainted with Harold Ware while Hiss was working in the Department of Agriculture. He said he was acquainted with Charles Krivitsky, who is now known as Charles Kramer. He said he met Kramer while they both worked at the United States Department of Agriculture. He has not seen Kramer for quite some time.

He said that he and Lee Pressman have known each other since his attendance at Harvard Law School, where they were associated on the Harvard Law Review.

He further stated he has known Henry Collins since childhood and he considers him a close personal friend. He stated that Collins has often confided his personal problems to him and that he has often advised Collins on these problems.

He could not recall any person named Nathan Perlow, who has been identified as Victor Perle. He further denied knowing Nathan Gregory Silvermaster.

Hiss denied that he had ever met at any time with any group at the home of Henry Collins or at any other place where Government information was discussed when those present had no right to such information. He said he did not know of any individuals who met for the purpose of making Government information available orally or in writing for the use of

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unauthorized persons or the Soviet government. He denied ever having met as a group with the above mentioned individuals for the above alleged purpose.

Hiss stated he is acquainted with John Abt, having first met him at the United States Department of Agriculture in an official capacity. He has also been acquainted with Marian Bachrach, John Abt's sister, whom he met at the Department of Agriculture through her husband.

Hiss stated that he has never been known to his knowledge by the name of "Gene" or "Eugene". He further knows of no individuals by the name of Gene or Eugene Hiss having ever been employed by the State Department.

Concerning Victor Perlo, he advised that he met him in 1934, but he could not recall him very well. He said since his original contact with Perlo he has had no further contact with him and had no knowledge of his present whereabouts.

He stated he met Harold Glasser in an official capacity when Glasser was an official of the United States Treasury Department. He denied that he had ever placed Glasser in touch with a representative of the Russian government in order that Glasser might furnish Government information to this unauthorized individual.

Hiss repeatedly denied that he had any information to the effect that any individual either in or out of the government has ever attempted to furnish any Government information to unauthorized persons.

Alger Hiss voluntarily signed a statement summarizing the above information. (65-56402-2530, p.5-9)

Interview
(Priscilla Hiss)

Priscilla Hiss, the wife of Alger Hiss, was interviewed by F.B.I. Agents on June 2, 1947, at her residence, 3210 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. She stated that she is acquainted with Charles Kramer whom she has known for a long time, having met him while he and Alger Hiss were employed by the United States Department of Agriculture. She said she has not seen him for a number of years. She advised she is acquainted with Harold Glasser socially; that she has known John Abt since he was employed by the United States Department of Agriculture; and that she has known Lee Pressman since he was employed as Assistant General Counsel for the Department of Agriculture.

Concerning Henry Collins and his wife she stated that Collins is a personal friend of Alger Hiss and that the Hisses know him very well. She

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described Nathan Witt as another old employee of the Department of Agriculture whom she and her husband had known for many years. She specifically denied knowing Victor Perlo, stated that she had never heard of him. She also denied ever knowing Harold Ware and stated that she had never heard of him. U

Mrs. Hiss denied that she had ever heard of _____ name of Whittaker Chambers. She was reminded that Chambers allegedly knew Mr. and Mrs. Hiss intimately and on one occasion was a guest in their home. In spite of this she steadfastly denied being acquainted with him or knowing his identity. She also stated that she did not know Nathan Gregory Silvermaster or his wife, Helen. U

Mrs. Hiss denied membership in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and stated that she had attended meetings of the National League of Women Shoppers, but did not consider that she had ever been a member and did not feel that the organization considered her as a member. She had no knowledge that her husband had ever secured information from Government files and had given such information to any unauthorized persons. She described this charge as "malicious". Mrs. Hiss denied that she has ever been a member of the Communist Party and stated she has never attended Communist Party meetings and has never attended any meetings sponsored by the Party. (65-56402-2530, p.10-1) U

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CHARLES KRAMER, with alias
Charles Krivitsky

Allegations of Gregory

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Gregory recalled that during November, 1943, Jacob M. Goles stated that through Earl Browder he had recently been placed in contact with a group in Washington, D. C. Early in 1944, Browder arranged a meeting for Gregory with representatives of this group in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. According to Gregory, four individuals who were introduced as Victor Perlo, Charlie Kramer, Henry Nagdoff, and Edward Fitzgerald, as well as John Abt, were in attendance.

During this meeting, there was a discussion concerning the payment of Communist Party dues by this group of individuals, who were known as the Perlo group. Also, the group discussed how they would receive Communist Party literature. There then followed a general discussion as to the type of information which these people, with the exception of John Abt, would be able to furnish, and, according to Gregory, it was apparent that these people, including John Abt, had been associated for some time and had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder.

Gregory stated that Kramer indicated he was associated with the Senator Kilgore Committee in Washington, D. C., and further indicated that he would be able to pass along Capital Hill gossip, which type of information was actually furnished at a later date by Charles Kramer.

Subsequent meetings were held by representatives of this group in the apartment of Mary Price, in New York City, and Charles Kramer attended approximately three of these meetings.

Gregory recalled that Charles Kramer was a friend of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, Helen Silvermaster. Kramer was likewise known to Harold Glasser, and, according to Gregory, Victor Perlo had indicated that Harold Glasser, who at one time was a member of the Perlo group, had been taken away by someone in Washington and had been turned over with other members to a Russian contact. Perlo indicated he did not know the identity of the person who had taken Glasser away but that Charlie Kramer was the only person who had that information. Subsequently, Gregory in discussing this matter with Charles Kramer in New York City ascertained that Glasser had been taken away from the Perlo group by a man named Niss in the United States State Department, which individual is indicated to be Alger Niss, a subject in this investigation.

It was further indicated by Gregory that Charles Kramer was a known Communist Party member active in union affairs in the District of Columbia and associated with the CIO Political Action Committee.

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Background

Charles Kramer was born December 14, 1907 in New York City of Russian-Jewish parents. His legal residence is in New York City and at one time he was employed by the National Labor Relations Board in that city. In 1942 Kramer came to Washington, D. C., and was employed by the Senate Subcommittee on War Mobilization, which committee is known as the Kilgore Committee. In 1943, Kramer was employed by the Office of Price Administration and was for a period of time on loan by the Office of Price Administration to the Senate Military Affairs Committee. At the present time he is associated with Senator Claude Pepper, and his office is located in the Library of Congress. Kramer is known to have written speeches for Senator Pepper.

A former prominent member of the Communist Party and courier between Alexander Stevens (J. Peters), a known Soviet agent in New York and the Communist underground in the United States Government, stated that in 1931 he replaced Charles Kramer as Editor of the publication "New Masses," a Communist controlled propaganda organ. According to this informant, in 1935 he was designated to contact Harold Ware, who was head of a Communist underground group composed of approximately eight members and that each of these members was himself a leader of another underground Communist unit operating in the District of Columbia. He identified Charles Krivitsky, alias Charles Kramer, as a member of the Harold Ware group. Also identified by him as being affiliated with this group were John Abt, Leon Pressman, former General Counsel for the National CIO, Henry Collins, Nathan Perlow, identified as Victor Perlo, Alger Hiss, and his brother Donald Hiss, and Nathan Witt, former Secretary of the National Labor Relations Board.

Katherine Wills, who is the ex-wife of Victor Perlo, in a letter addressed to the President of the United States on April 14, 1944, identified Charles Kramer and his wife as being members of the Communist underground in Washington, D. C. In addition, Katherine Wills likewise identified as being members of the Communist underground, Victor Perlo, George Silverman and Harry White, all of these individuals being prominent figures in the present investigation.

Charles Kramer has in the past intimately associated with many Communist Party members, some of whom are reported to be connected with the Soviet espionage system in other parts of the United States.

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Stevens is the author of "The Communist Party - A Manual of Organization," and was reportedly a member of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party in the United States. Charles Kramer is also known through confidential sources to have been in close contact with David Massey, who has been described as a Communist editor, the ghost writer for Earl Browder, and a contact of Gerhart Eisler, a known Comintern agent.

[REDACTED]

Charles Kramer also has been identified as being possibly associated with Dr. Harry Grundfest, a scientist in New York, who is known to be active in various Communist controlled organizations.

Results of Investigation

It has been determined by physical surveillance that Charles Kramer and his wife have frequently been in the company of Harold Glasser, an individual who has figured prominently in this investigation.

[REDACTED] (c) b1

of 1943 Falk was reported to be a member of the 11th AD Club of the Communist Party under the name of Allen Falk. He was a Lieutenant in the United States Army Medical Corps stationed in Washington, D. C., where he was reported to be assigned in the office of Senator Pepper. His wife, Joy Hume Falk, also known as Jane Falk, nee Katherine Joy Hume, was reported to be a member of the 11th Club of the Communist Party in January, 1944. She was born in China of American

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parents and was educated at Fairfax College. She has been employed with the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China of New York City, and with Russian War Relief, Incorporated.

(c) [REDACTED]

Oliver Peterson has figured in another important Soviet espionage group. In November, 1942, Oliver Peterson headed the Consumers Division of OPA where Lydia Altschuler, a member of the group, was believed to have visited in October, 1942. In February, 1943, Oliver and Esther Peterson were definitely identified as acquaintances of Lydia Altschuler at that time. Oliver Peterson was also found to be a contact of Marie Josephine Reed, a member of the Communist Party in Pittsburgh.

(X) It has further been determined that Charles Kramer was very friendly with former Congressman Hugh Delacy and was called "Chuck" by Delacy.

(c) [REDACTED] Information indicates that Ruth Roemer in 1943 was a member of the White Collar Section of the Communist Party. She was also reported to be a member of the National Lawyers Guild in New York City in 1941. She was also mentioned as a possibility as secretary of a Washington Branch of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. She has an LL.B. degree from Cornell University Law School and in 1944 was reported to be employed by the Research Institute of America, Incorporated.

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(c) [REDACTED]

ascertained that the Kramers are acquainted with Joseph Gregg and his wife, also subjects of this case.

Charles Sidney Flato is another acquaintance of Charles Kramer. In December, 1942, Flato was employed by the Board of Economic Warfare as principal liaison officer, having formerly been employed by the Federal Power Commission. His wife was employed by the Civil Aeronautics Authority. He has been a free lance writer and contributed to various magazines, particularly with reference to labor problems and current events.

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(C) Investigation reflected that Kramer was very active in assisting Representative Ellis H. Patterson of California in preparing for his primary campaign in California. Kramer went to California with him, but despite their efforts, Patterson was decisively defeated in the primary. ✓

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(C) It might also be noted that while Kramer was in California assisting Patterson, he stayed at the home of Bill Pomerance, one of the leading Communists in the Los Angeles area. ✓

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(S) [REDACTED] (C) X (C) b1

[REDACTED] In 1942 it was stated that Pohlman had been employed by the Department of Agriculture since 1935. His name and that of his wife appeared on the active indices of the American Peoples Mobilization and on the indices of the Washington Bookshop. He was reported to have attended a meeting of the American Youth Congress in Detroit in 1935 and meetings of the Young Communist League in Fitchburg, Massachusetts. U

[REDACTED] prominent in this case, for the Democratic National Committee. She took part in a parade in October, 1945, sponsored by an organization known as "Wives," whose members called on Congress to exert pressure to get their husbands back from overseas. Up until September, 1945, Helen Fruchtman was reported to have been very active in Communist Party work in San Francisco and was known to have contacted Steve Nelson, a known Soviet espionage agent, in New York City on November 10, 1945. She was Membership Director of the Richmond Communist Party Club in San Francisco

[REDACTED] X (C) b1

[REDACTED] b1 (C)

(C) [REDACTED] Josephson is closely associated with numerous individuals engaged in Communist activity and with Communist organizations. He has been reported to be an OGPU agent and associated with persons suspected of Russian espionage activities. In 1935 he was arrested in Copenhagen, Denmark, with George Mink and charged with espionage for the Soviet Union. U

Nathan Einhorn is another associate of Breners. His signature appeared on the nominating petition of the Communist Party for September 30, 1940. He is presently employed in the New York Newspaper Guild and on U

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[REDACTED]

b1

Witt has been reliably reported as being a member of the Communist Party and was formerly Secretary of the National Labor Relations Board. He was closely associated with Lee Pressman and appeared as Counsel for the Communist dominated Teachers Union after his resignation from the Labor Board. In 1943 Witt was listed as a sponsor of a meeting to be held by the Peoples Committee and the Negro Labor Victory Committee at Madison Square Garden on June 7, 1943.

[REDACTED]

b1
(C)

Investigation has shown that Kramer made out a check to John J. Abt, another subject in this case, dated July 28, 1946, in the amount of \$60.

[REDACTED]

b1

On September 11, 1946, Senator Pepper delivered a speech in Madison Square Garden at a meeting sponsored by the NCPAC and the Independent Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions. This speech condemned our foreign policy saying that such was dictated by conservative Democrats and reactionary Republicans and tainted with McKinley Imperialism. Kramer indicated that he had been instrumental in preparing this speech for Senator Pepper.

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1
(C)

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[REDACTED]

(C) 65-56402-2288, pg 142

b1

[REDACTED]

(C) 65-56402-2288, pg 145

b1

(C)

[REDACTED]

(C) 65-56402-2288, pg 146

b1

[REDACTED]

(C) 65-56402-2288, pg 146

b1

[REDACTED]

(C) 65-56402-2379, pg 71

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

the following day a physical surveillance verified their meeting at the ^{OR} Bay-flower Hotel at 10:05 A.M. Kramer was observed to go to Whitney's room. Thereafter Whitney stepped out of the room into the corridor and talked with Kramer. Their discussion was concerning two checks that Whitney had given to Kramer. Subsequently it was determined through investigation that Kramer had deposited two checks to his account in the amount of \$750 each. These checks were issued by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Cleveland, Ohio. It was indicated that the checks were for services rendered for December, 1946, and January, 1947. The checks were made payable to Kramer. 65-56402-2379, pg 72, 73

[REDACTED]

b1

(C)

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[REDACTED]

(C) 65-56402-2379 pg 78

Also, in March, 1947, information was received from a highly confidential and reliable source that Kramer's wife, whose maiden name was Mildred Gladstone, was employed by the Soviet Embassy during 1942 and 1943.

65-56402-2379, pg 73, 74

[REDACTED]

(C) 65-56402-2379, pg 79

[REDACTED]

(C) 65-56402-2379, pg 80, 81

A physical surveillance on March 17, 1947, reflected that Kramer and Victor Perlo met at the Sheraton Hotel in Washington, D. C.

65-56402-2379, pg 53

[REDACTED]

(C) 65-56402-2379, pg 53, 54

[REDACTED]

65-56402-2379, pg 62

A physical surveillance on April 19, 1947, reflected that Victor Perlo arrived at the residence of Charles Kramer at 10:55 A.M., that date. Shortly thereafter Perlo and Nathan Witt, an attorney from New York City, and his daughter left Kramer's residence in Perlo's automobile and drove to the Jefferson Memorial in Washington. They walked around the Memorial and Witt and Perlo were observed to be engaged in continuous conversation. The surveillance reflected that they were discussing the interviews that had been conducted on April 15, 1947, by Agents of the Bureau with various subjects in this investigation. They then proceeded to the Washington Monument where they again left the car and began walking and conversing.

65-56402-2379, pg 41

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On August 30, 1947, an article appeared in the Washington "Times-Herald" and was written by James Walter. The article pointed out that the Communist Party in the United States was battling desperately to save itself from virtual extinction as a legal organization, and has reached the inner circles of the Government in an effort to have the heat taken off. The article mentioned a Grand Jury panel in session in New York City and, according to Walter, the Grand Jury hearing had become a question whether political or national security would prevail. The article stated, "Among the Party's most active political friends in Washington has been Charles Kramer, real name Krivitsky, a former employee of Senator Pepper, Democrat of Florida, who came out as supporting President Truman for re-election. Kramer is listed by Government investigators as pro-Communist. He is reported to have helped Senator Pepper in preparing speeches and statements in which Pepper leans strongly toward Russia on international problems." Rept of SA Lambert G. Zander, U

Wash., D.C., 2/24/48, pgs 41, 40
On September 13, 1947, Kramer was observed to contact John Att, another subject, at the Hay-Adams Hotel in Washington, D. C. U

65-56402-2379, pg 43

[REDACTED]

b1

(C) 65-56402-2379, pgs 45, 46, 47

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

(C) 65-56402-2379, pg 50

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Investigation has reflected that Kramer, during October, 1947, was extremely active in connection with the appearance of the 19 witnesses who had been subpoenaed to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee in connection with Communist activities in Hollywood. During these hearings Kramer was closely associated with Robert Kenny, an attorney for those subpoenaed; Bartley Crum; David R. Wahl; Max Lowenthal, and Martin Popper. U

Interview

Charles Kramer was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on August 27, 1947, in Washington, D. C. U

When Kramer was advised that the interview concerned his activities during the period he was employed by the United States Government, he somewhat nervously stated, "I would rather not discuss it," and repeated this statement on a number of occasions thereafter. When he was asked why he refused to cooperate in this investigation he finally indicated that he had been the victim of a smear campaign which had irreparably damaged his reputation and jeopardized his position on Capitol Hill. He stated he had learned of this smear campaign from persons other than his friends although he intimated his friends had informed him similarly. However, he declined to furnish their names. U

Kramer was informed that he had not been smeared by any campaign and that he was being given the opportunity to explain his position in connection with allegations and known facts involving him. He stated that he had no quarrel with the Agents and realized that they were performing their duties. He then stated that the Attorney General had smeared him and indicated he resented this very deeply and for this reason he declined to cooperate with the Department of Justice although he recognized his responsibility as a good citizen. During the interview he was sullen and determinedly uncooperative. U

65-56402-2777

SOLOMON AARON LISCHINSKY
with alias Sol Lischinsky

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Allegations of Gregory

According to Gregory, during the early portion of 1944, Earl Browder arranged a meeting for Gregory with a group which was known as the Perlo group. At the first meeting, which was held in the apartment of John J. Abt in New York City, Gregory met with Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald. It was indicated to Gregory that all of the individuals in the Perlo group were Government employees and were furnishing information which they had obtained from Government files to Gregory for the use of the Soviet Union. Subsequent to this meeting, Gregory learned that there were other members of the Perlo group and that one of these was Sol Lischinsky. Gregory stated that Lischinsky was an employee of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and although definitely a member of this group, to Gregory's knowledge had never furnished any intelligence information.

Background

Solomon Aaron Lischinsky was born on March 27, 1908, at Montreal, Canada, entered the United States in June 1936, and became a naturalized citizen of the United States on February 6, 1940, in the District of Columbia. Lischinsky received his education at universities in Canada. In 1932 he received a Ph.D degree from the University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada. He took work at the American University in Washington, D. C. in mathematics and statistics in 1941 and 1942. His present residence address is 2002-B Ft. Davis Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

Lischinsky has had numerous employments in the United States and from October 1938, to February 11, 1941, was employed as the head of the Wage and Hour Bureau, Washington, D. C., of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. It is noted that his immediate supervisor at that time was John J. Abt who has been identified as a prominent individual in this investigation. In 1941 and 1942 he was an economist for the House Committee investigating National Defense migration, and from 1942 until 1944 he was with the War Production Board. He left the War Production Board and went to UNRRA in September 1944. He was Chief of the Agricultural Equipment Branch, Supply Bureau, Agricultural Rehabilitation Division. He was named on the Polish Mission but according to latest reports, he had not been cleared to go to Europe. In his Federal Employment applications in 1942 and 1945 he listed among other references, Irving Kaplan, George Perazich and Harold Glasser, subjects in this case.

Lischinsky, through a confidential source, has been indicated to have been an active member of the American Peace Mobilization, which group has variously been reported as being a Communist front organization. Lischinsky is also reported to be in contact of Dr. Indwih Witold Rajchman, who was also employed with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration representing the Polish Government, and who is alleged through confidential sources to be a close contact of individuals suspected of espionage for the Soviets.

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Results of Investigation

Through a physical surveillance on December 2, 1945, it was ascertained that Sol Lischinsky was visited at his home by Herbert Schimmel. It has been confidentially ascertained that Schimmel is known to have contacted Dr. Harry Grundfest, a prominent scientist, who is reported to be a Soviet. U

Solomon Lischinsky and his wife were visited on December 3, 1945, by Frank J. Donner, an individual who, from various sources, has been reported to be a Communist and who, with his wife, Madeline Jaffe Donner, has been associated with numerous Communist Party front organizations. Madeline Jaffe Donner on June 11, 1944, was identified through a physical surveillance as having been in attendance at a meeting on that date which was attended by Albert Lannon, Secretary, Communist Party District #4 and a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, and James P. Branca, Chairman, Communist Party, District of Columbia. U

On December 8, 1945, through a physical surveillance, it was ascertained that Lischinsky and his wife met Mollie Kassin, a former Government employe, who was through confidential sources known to be a member of the Washington Cooperative Book Shop Association, a Communist front organization. A complaint was received at the Bureau on March 28, 1946, to the effect that Miss Kassin had expressed views extremely pro-Soviet and had praised the Communist government in Russia and had intimated that she was a member of the Communist Party. It might also be noted that Orville Olsen, a close friend of John Abt who is mentioned above, is a contact of Mollie Kassin. U

It has been ascertained through confidential sources that Sol Lischinsky and his wife are quite well acquainted with Harry S. Magdoff who has been identified as a member of the Perlo group. It has been further ascertained through a confidential source that on December 18, 1945, Mrs. Harry Magdoff advised an unidentified individual as to the addressee of Mr. Stein, residing at 5750 MacArthur Boulevard, and of Sol Lischinsky. It is noted that Arthur J. Stein resides at 5750 MacArthur Boulevard and this individual is National Research Director of the United Public Workers of America. Stein is also known to be closely associated with prominent Communist Party functionaries and to have on several occasions had these Communist Party functionaries at meetings in his home. U

On the evening of April 13, 1946, a physical surveillance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joel Gordon at 3818 W Street, S.E., disclosed that a party was U

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being held in honor of the return of Sol Lischinsky from Seattle. Harry Magdoff and his wife were identified at this party. Gordon has been identified as chief of the Yugoslavia Branch, Bureau of Areas, of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

(U)
On July 30, 1946, it was observed that Lischinsky had lunch with Irving Kaplan and a third party who was not identified. In the course of this lunch period Solomon Adler, a subject in this case, entered the same restaurant with another man and, after eating his lunch and leaving the restaurant temporarily, returned to join Lischinsky, Kaplan, and the unidentified person with them.

(U)
It has been observed that Sol Lischinsky has been in contact with Seth Levine who is Research Director of the CIO Maritime Committee. Levine is an active member of the Washington Bookshop. Levine is said to have attended meetings of the white collar group of the Communist Party and is an associate of prominent Communist Party members.

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(U) (C) (K)
Through a confidential source it was ascertained that in February, 1947, Sol and Melva Lischinsky were in contact with the Harry Magdoffs, the Irving Kaplans, the Harold Glassers and David Kahl.

(U)
Sol Lischinsky left the employment of UNRRA on November 15, 1947, and he plans on buying a dairy farm in Virginia.

Interview

Solomon Aaron Lischinsky was interviewed by Bureau Agents on May 31, 1947. Lischinsky confirmed the fact that he was born on March 27, 1908, at Montreal, Canada, and advised that he became a naturalized citizen of the United States on either February 2 or February 8, 1940, in the District of Columbia. He stated that he was first employed in Washington by the Amalgamated Wage and Hour Bureau of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union. According to him this Bureau was set up by Sidney Hillman and was operated by John Abt, who remained in New York City.

(U)
Lischinsky advised that he is acquainted with John Abt, Harry Magdoff, George Perazich, Sol Adler, David Weintraub, Verda Barnes,

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Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Edward Fitzgerald, Allan Rosenberg, Irving Kaplan, Dr. Rajchman, Ed Stone, and George Silverman, all of whom are subjects or have figured prominently in this investigation.

Lischinsky denied ever having been a member of the American Peace Mobilization or the Communist Party. He stated that he had never been asked to join the Communist Party and that he knew no Communist Party members. When asked if he considered any of the above-mentioned individuals with whom he was acquainted as being Communists he hesitated and then said that he had never concluded that any of them were Communists.

Lischinsky denied ever having furnished any information, either documentary or orally, to any of these individuals and stated that he did not know whether these individuals had ever furnished information concerning their Government employment improperly to other sources. He added that he would be very surprised to hear that they had done such a thing.

When asked if he had ever attended any meetings at the home of John Abt he replied in the negative, stating that he once had dinner at Abt's home but that none of the above-mentioned individuals were present. He stated that he did not know whether Harry Magdoff, Charles Kramer, or Edward Fitzgerald knew Abt. He advised that he had seen Earl Browder once, this being at a public meeting in New York.

Lischinsky readily agreed to furnish a signed statement concerning the results of this interview and when the statement was prepared he signed it.

During the interview with Solomon Lischinsky, his wife, Melva, was questioned as to her connection with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. She advised that she had made several contributions to this organization and had attended one meeting but that this was the extent of her activities.

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HARRY SAMUEL MAGDOFF, with alias
Henry Magdoff

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Allegations of Gregory

According to Gregory, Jacob M. Goles had through Earl Browder, made contact with a Government underground Communist group in Washington, D. C. Subsequent to the death of Jacob Goles, Earl Browder arranged a meeting between this group and Gregory in the apartment of John J. Abt, in New York City. Gregory stated that at the first meeting with this group, four individuals were introduced, namely Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Henry Magdoff, and Edward Fitzgerald. During this meeting these individuals discussed the payment of their Communist Party dues to Gregory, as well as the fact that Gregory would furnish them with Communist Party literature. It was apparent that these individuals, including John Abt, had been associated for some time and had engaged in espionage for Earl Browder. During the meeting, they discussed the type of intelligence information which they would be able to furnish to Gregory. It was ascertained that Magdoff, who at that time had just returned from a period of approximately six months of hospitalization, expected to return to his job with the War Production Board, in Washington, D. C., and was uncertain as to what specific type of information he would be able to furnish. Gregory recalled that later Harry Magdoff did furnish meager information which he obtained through the War Production Board. Gregory recalled that Magdoff had come to Washington, D. C., in the early 1930's and was a member of the Communist Party. (L)

Background

Harry S. Magdoff was born August 21, 1913, at New York City. His education included a B.S. Degree from New York University received in 1936 as well as education at the University of Pennsylvania and City College of New York, New York. (L)

Harry Magdoff was employed as a statistician from 1936 to 1940 by the Works Progress Administration, which in July, 1939, was changed to Work Projects Administration. He was later employed by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense and on July 3, 1944, became an employee of the United States Department of Commerce, where he served as an economic analyst in the War Production Board. On December 26, 1945, Harry Magdoff was appointed to the Fact Finding Commission to work on the General Motors strike. In March, 1946, Magdoff was moved "upstairs" into the office of the Secretary of Commerce. Magdoff resigned from the Department of Commerce in December, 1946, to accept a position with the New Council of American Business in Chicago and New York City. In April, 1948, it was determined that Magdoff was employed by Trubeck Laboratories, State Highway #17, Rutherford, New Jersey. (NY teletype to Bureau dated 4-7-48). (L)

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Confidential sources have indicated that during Magdoff's career at City College of New York, he was reported with his brother, Samuel Magdoff, to be a Communist and to have associated with individuals known to be members of the Communist Party. During that period Harry Magdoff was also reported to be very active in the Social Problems Club of the City College which club was reported to be a Communist front organization. During the period that Harry Magdoff was at the University of Pennsylvania, he resided at 49 East Cliveden Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and at that time was reported, through confidential sources, to have been a subscriber to the Daily Worker, which paper was delivered in his name to that address. (U)

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[REDACTED]

It has further been ascertained through confidential sources that Harry Magdoff has been in contact in 1945 with Eugene Victor Jasinski, an individual who is known to be a member of the Communist Party.

[REDACTED] (U) (S) (U)

The records of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, reflect that Magdoff was admitted to the Clinic on January 11, 1944 and was discharged on February 10, 1944. His treatment was listed as being surgery for gall bladder. (Source report of Lambert G. Zander, dated June 30, 1947.) (U)

Results of Investigation

Through a physical surveillance it was determined that on December 10, 1945, Harry Magdoff was visited at his home by Solomon A. Lischinsky, who has been identified as a prominent subject in this investigation. (U)

It was further ascertained that on December 1, 1945, Harry Magdoff, accompanied by his wife, attended a showing of the picture "The House on 92nd Street" and by means of a physical surveillance it was determined that during the showing of the picture where secret writing was being brought out on a postage stamp, Beatrice Magdoff inquired of her husband, Harry Magdoff, "Do you do things like that?" It was not known whether or not Beatrice Magdoff was referring to the activity on the screen. (U)

During the course of the investigation, it has been determined that Mrs. Harry Magdoff is extremely active in the League of Women Voters. She spends a considerable part of her time in the activities of this group and (U)

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attended its National Convention in Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. Magdoff and Mrs. Bernard Redmont frequently attend meetings of this organization together. Bernard Redmont has been identified as a prominent subject in this investigation. Through a confidential source it has been determined that Mrs. Magdoff informed an unknown man as to the addresses of one Stein who resides at 5750 MacArthur Boulevard, and Solomon Lischinsky. It is noted that Solomon Lischinsky is a prominent subject of this investigation and that Arthur Stein, who resides at 5750 MacArthur Boulevard is a national officer of the United Public Workers of America, CIO, and is further known to be a close associate of prominent Communist Party functionaries, including Al Lannon, Chairman, Communist Party District No. 4. Arthur Stein is further known to have held Communist Party meetings in his home which have been attended by Communist Party functionaries. Arthur Stein and his wife, Anna, have contacted the Magdoffs socially on several occasions during this investigation. On one of these occasions George Perazich was present. There have also been observed other contacts between Mr. and Mrs. Perazich and the Magdoffs. Perazich has been identified by Gregory as a member of the Perlo group.

On December 14, 1945, it was ascertained that the Magdoffs entertained at dinner Eugene R. Finick who was employed by the Soviet Purchasing Commission.

Also during the course of the investigation Harry Magdoff and his wife have been determined to be very close friends of Charles Kramer and his wife, Mildred Kramer. It is noted that Charles Kramer is also a major figure in this investigation.

On February 2, 1946, Harry Magdoff and his wife attended a party which was also attended by Irving Kaplan, Edward Fitzgerald and Beatrice Heiman. It is noted that Beatrice Heiman is the former secretary to Constantin Oumansky, former Russian Ambassador to the United States.

On February 26, 1946, a reliable confidential informant advised that Edward Fitzgerald had invited Harry Magdoff and his wife to come over for dinner. He suggested that after dinner he and Magdoff could "do some work."

Numerous contacts between these families, possibly of a purely social nature, have been observed.

Harry Magdoff is on excellent terms with Irving Kaplan, whose activities are more specifically described elsewhere in the memorandum. Confidential informants advise that they consult each other on matters in connection with their work, and frequently visit each other at their homes.

Magdoff has likewise been observed to have contact with Victor Perlo and George Silverman, prominent subjects in this case.

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Harry Magdoff has been observed to have had several contacts with Catherine D. Stone, who is the wife of Harry Clinton Stone. Mrs. Stone is Russian born and has spent many years of her life in Russia. Her name appears in the indices of the Dies Committee and she is known to be closely associated with the Soviet Purchasing Commission, having acted as an English instructor for that group. She has been closely associated with Victor Stepanoff, a naturalized American of Russian extraction, who was the leader of the Russian War Relief in Portland, Oregon. Mrs. Stone has shown considerable interest in the work of the League of Women Voters and has been in contact with Mrs. Magdoff in this connection on several occasions. Repeated contacts have also been observed between the Magdoffs and Leslie Kish, a contact of subject Fitzgerald. Kish's name appears on the active list of members of the American Peace Mobilization. The Dies Committee report indicates he was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. His name appears in the 1938 year-book of the Young Communist League where he is also indicated to have been a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade which fought in Spain. He was interviewed in April, 1942, in connection with a Hatch Act investigation. At that time he denied affiliation with the American Peace Mobilization and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, but admitted being an Abraham Lincoln Brigade Veteran.

(U)

Another person with whom Harry Magdoff has been observed in contact is Jay Diess. Diess has been reported to be a contact of Mrs. John Abt, editor of "Soviet Russia Today," and wife of John Abt, in whose apartment members of the Perlo group held meetings, according to Gregory.

(U)

The cordial relationship existing between the Magdoffs and the Lischinskys is indicated by the observed presence of the Magdoffs at a party honoring Sol Lischinsky on April 13, 1946, given by Joel Gordon, and also Lischinsky's presence at the Magdoff house on April 16, 1946. During Lischinsky's absence from the city his wife frequently contacts Mrs. Magdoff.

(U)

A dinner party at the Magdoff's residence on April 19, 1946, was attended by Hildegarde Kneeland. Mrs. Kneeland was reported by the Dies Committee in September, 1942 to be a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and the Washington Bookshop. She is also active in the League of Women Shoppers and, further, is a close friend of Mildred Kramer, wife of one of the subjects in this case.

(U)

Another frequent contact of the Magdoffs is Leonard D. Mierenberg. His wife, Margaret Pollock Mierenberg, is also friendly with Mrs. Magdoff. She is a member of the Washington Bookshop and was formerly employed by the Board of Economic Warfare and in the Office of the CIO Maritime Committee in Washington, D. C. Leonard D. Mierenberg returned from Europe in December, 1945, where he was a civilian employee of the Treasury Department working with the Office of Military Government. The Mierenbergs are in contact with the Irving Kaplans and the Edward Fitzgeralds, subjects in this case.

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In March, 1946, Norton Long, then employed in the Office of the Administrator of the National Housing Administration, contacted Harry Magdoff on several occasions in an effort to persuade him to take a position with the National Housing Authority. In the course of these conversations he indicated his confidence in Magdoff and his disappointment at Magdoff's decision not to leave the Department of Commerce. (S)u (A)

On May 16, 1946, Magdoff suggested the name of Marcel Kistin as a likely prospect for a position with the Assistant Research Director under the Secretary of Agriculture. It is to be noted that Kistin is a frequent contact of several of the subjects of this case. (S)u (A)

On July 10, 1946, Magdoff was reliably reported to have visited George Silverman at his home, reportedly for the purpose of discussing the possibility of Murray Latimer's appointment as Commissioner of Labor Statistics. (S)u (A)

A confidential source regarded as reliable stated that on September 8, 1946, Beadie Magdoff, wife of Harry Magdoff, was in contact with Mrs. Sol Lischinsky and they discussed their past summer vacations. On the same date, according to this source, Mrs. Magdoff contacted Arthur Stein and Stein invited the Magdoffs to visit them sometime in the future. Stein is an official of the United Public Workers of America - CIO and is strongly suspected of being involved in a current Communist underground group in Washington, D. C. (S)u (A)

A highly reliable source advised that on September 21, 1946, Mrs. Magdoff discussed former Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace's resignation and stated that Harry Magdoff helped write the Madison Square Garden speech of Wallace, but it was all of Wallace's ideas. Mrs. Magdoff remarked that they must organize so that something might be done in 1948, if not in 1952. She said that Harry Magdoff is willing to go out on a soap box and said, "It is life or death for all of us." She suggested that letters be written to the President criticizing his request for Wallace's resignation. (S)u (A)

The same highly reliable source advised that on September 22, 1946, Joel Fisher of the Commerce Department contacted Harry Magdoff and they (S)u (A)

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discussed the appointment of the present Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Harriman, Joel said that he had talked to Harry White, who still has not worked on his speech. It appears that Joel Fisher, Harry Magdoff and Harry White with others were attempting to bypass President Truman's request that Wallace discontinue making speeches until after the Paris Peace Conference was over by having Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., carry the issue until Wallace is again at liberty to speak regarding the foreign policy. Harry Magdoff said the more he thinks about it, the decision he must make is either that he steps out and participates in some organization, or he would be a lot happier if he is going to stay in Washington to sit down and do a technical job and be available evenings and weekends for a guy like Henry Wallace if he needs any help preparing material or other things such as that. (S) u

(Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 10/17/46, page 103)

The same source advised that on October 4, 1946, Harry Magdoff was in contact with David R. Wahl and Wahl advised that he was selling his house. Wahl remarked that Carl Green had suggested that he contact Harry Magdoff before otherwise committing himself. Magdoff said he was interested but indicated that his position is now in a "very vague state", but he would like to come to see the house sometime the following Saturday. (S) u

On October 20, 1946, according to a reliable confidential source, it was learned that Harry White, Irving Kaplan, Harry Magdoff, Edward Fitzgerald, Abraham George Silverman, and V. Lewis Bassie were endeavoring to organize a political organization which would be financially supported by business friends of Harry Magdoff, in New York City. It appears that after this organization is completed, it will offer its facilities to support Henry A. Wallace and will endeavor to work in conjunction with other labor organizations such as the CIO, PAC, and the AFL. The following men have been suggested to assist in the organization of this political group: Lee Pressman, Joel Fisher, Joe DuBois, Bernard Bernstein, Randy Feltus, and David Karr. Of the above group, White, Kaplan, Fitzgerald, Silverman, and, of course, Magdoff are all subjects in this investigation. The other individuals have been mentioned previously in other sections of this memorandum. (S) u

(Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 11/19/46, pages 17 and 18)

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that on November 23, 1946, Charles Kramer, a close associate of Senator Claude Pepper and also a subject of this investigation, advised Mrs. Harry Magdoff to tell her husband that a group would be meeting on Monday night at 8:00 PM at Senator Pepper's office in room 253 of the Senate Office Building. (S) u

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Through a physical surveillance on November 25, 1946, it was learned that Charles Kramer met Martin Pepper of the National Lawyer's Guild. Subsequently, Kramer proceeded to the Dodge Hotel and was joined by Victor Perlo, likewise a subject in this case, and thereafter they went to the Senate Office Building. Later, Irving Kaplan, another subject, was observed to arrive in his personal automobile and entered the Senate Office Building, also Harry Magdoff and V. Lewis Bassie were observed to enter the offices of Senator Claude Pepper. Another individual observed to enter the Senate Office Building was Herbert Schimmel of the Kilgore Committee, a known close contact of Kramer. Schimmel was later observed leaving the offices of Senator Pepper. At 11:30 PM that same evening, Kramer, Perlo, Kaplan, Magdoff, Bassie, and Schimmel were all observed leaving the Senate Office Building and after conversing briefly on the sidewalk, departed. (u)

(Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 12/23/46, pages 90 and 91)

In a pamphlet published by the New Council of American Business, Incorporated, covering their First Washington Conference - 1946, there appeared a section devoted to views of various Government officials on the business outlook. Among these Government officials were the photographs and comments of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Harry Magdoff, and Victor Perlo. Magdoff is listed as a Special Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce (Program Planning) and Victor Perlo is listed as an Economist, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department. Silvermaster is listed as "Chief Economist, War Assets Administration." (u)

(Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 11/5/46, page 100)

On December 20, 1946, a reliable and confidential source advised that Harry Magdoff stated that he anticipated beginning his new employment with the New Council of American Business a week from the following Monday (December 30, 1946.) He stated that although the Council has a Washington office, his work would no doubt keep him out of town in New York and Chicago for the next few months. Magdoff indicated that he was happy to be leaving the Commerce Department as "things have been pretty messy the last couple of months." (u) (u)

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During February, 1947, a reliable source advised that David Carliner had been in contact with the Magdoffs and that Carliner was connected in the Washington office of the New Council of American Business, with which organization Magdoff was affiliated. (S) (u) (A)

David Carliner has been connected with the Communist Party for many years.

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] when his true identity was learned he was dismissed from the University. (u)

During the period from January to May, 1947, Magdoff was in contact with the following individuals who are subjects in this case or have been previously identified: Ed Fitzgerald, Sol Lischinsky, George Perazich, Ed Stone, Charles Kramer, Vest Bassie, Leonard Elerenberg, Alfred Van Tassel, Irving Kaplan, Herbert Schimmel, George Silverman, Arthur Stein, and Carl Green. During this period of time, Magdoff spent most of his time in New York City, where he was busy with the New Council of American Business. (u)

On May 4, 1947, a reliable informant advised that Harold L. Posner was in contact with the Magdoffs. Posner has been reported as a known member of the Communist Party by Mrs. Victor Parlo, on September 6, 1944. (u) (A)

A reliable informant advised that during the summer of 1947 the Magdoffs resided at Peekskill, New York. During this time they sublet their apartment to Helen and George Jaszi. (u)

George Jaszi is a Hungarian by birth who became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1931. His Government employment began in 1940, and since June 12, 1947, he has been Chief of the National Accounting Section, Bureau of Business Economics. (u)

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(c) Investigation has indicated that Madame de Vali Gergely is sympathetic towards the U.S.S.R., but no indication of espionage activities on her part has been noted.

Helen R. Jassi was formerly employed in the Office of Strategic Services under Donald N. Wheeler. (65-57507; Rept Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 9-9-47)

Harry Magdoff was employed with the New Council of American Business with headquarters in New York City until early 1948. He is now employed by Trubeck Laboratories in Rutherford, New Jersey. He now resides at 20-17 23rd Street, Astoria, Long Island, New York.

Interview

Harry Samuel Magdoff was interviewed by Bureau Agents on April 15, 1947. He verified most of the background information available concerning him and admitted having been a member of the Social Problems Club while attending City College of New York. He advised that Adam Lapin, whom he understood to be a Communist, was also a member.

He stated that he had been a member of the National Students League and had been editor of "The Students Review," the official publication of the League. He admitted writing the article "Karl Marx, Fifty Years After," for the Review. He denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party and also denied ever having subscribed to the Daily Worker. He admitted, however, that he had read the Daily Worker.

Concerning any serious illnesses of his in the past, Magdoff advised that he had one serious illness in 1935 and another in 1943. After this latter illness he went to the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, for an operation, and remained there for a month or six weeks. He then took a two weeks vacation in Canada and did not return to work until March or April, 1944.

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Among associates and friends Magdoff listed Ed Fitzgerald, Irving Kaplan, Sol Lischinsky, and George Peraziah. He did not mention Charles Kramer or Victor Perlo until asked about them and then admitted knowing both. He denied, however, ever having seen Kramer or Perlo in New York City, and admitted meeting Fitzgerald there only once, in the summer of 1944. ✓

Magdoff was informed that information had been received that he had been in John Abt's apartment on February 27, 1944 with Victor Perlo, Edward Fitzgerald, and Charles Kramer. While he shook his head negatively and said "No," it was apparent that this statement had shaken him severely. ✓

(Report of Lambert G. Zander dated April 21, 1947, WFO) U

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T. Tolson _____
E. A. Tamm _____
F. Clegg _____
F. Glavin _____
F. Ladd _____
F. Nichols _____
F. Rosen _____
F. Tracy _____
G. Egan _____
G. Gurnea _____
G. Harbo _____
G. Mohr _____
G. Pennington _____
G. Quinn Tamm _____
J. E. Room _____
F. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

GEORGE H. PERAZICH

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory related that prior to the death of Jacob Goles in November, 1943, he had indicated that Earl Browder had placed him in contact with a Communist underground government group in Washington, D. C. During the early part of 1944 (it later was ascertained from Gregory that the meeting probably took place on February 27, 1944) at the request of Earl Browder, Gregory met with representatives of this group which was identified as the Perlo group, and the first meeting with these individuals took place in the apartment of John J. Abt in New York City. During this meeting these individuals discussed the payment of Party dues, the receipt of Communist Party literature, as well as the type of intelligence information which they would be able to furnish to Gregory during the course of their governmental duties. It was indicated to Gregory that several individuals belonging to this group were not present at the meeting and one of these persons was subsequently identified by him as George Perazich, who was employed during that period in the Yugoslav Section of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and accordingly had access to considerable data concerning Yugoslavia. According to Gregory, the information subsequently supplied by George Perazich, principally concerned the UHRA activities or contemplated activities in Yugoslavia. Perazich would also make notations on the material which he believed to be of value and thereafter would report it to Victor Perlo, who would type the information. Gregory recalled that sometime in the fall of 1944 George Perazich proceeded to Yugoslavia via Egypt, as a representative of UHRA and at that time Gregory recalls mentioning the trip to either "Bill" or "Jack", two Russian espionage agents known to Gregory, but who have at this time not been identified. It was indicated that arrangements would be made for George Perazich to be contacted in either Egypt or Yugoslavia but as to whether such a contact was in fact made was never known to Gregory. Gregory advised that Perazich was born in Yugoslavia and a naturalized American citizen. He was also known to Gregory to be a member of the Communist Party.

Background

George H. Perazich was born on April 20, 1905, at Resevichi Petrovac, Yugoslavia, entered the United States at Galveston, Texas, in August, 1924, as a student and re-entered for permanent residence at Brownsville, Texas, on February 25, 1941. He was naturalized as an American citizen on September 3, 1941 at Buffalo, New York. At the present time he resides at 5805 Dorchester Avenue, Apartment 3-0, Chicago, Illinois, with a Professor Paul R. Sweet. His wife Amelia resides at 3207 Oliver Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. which Perazich considers his permanent address and to which he returns on week ends. He is employed by the University of Chicago and is working on the commercial aspects of atomic energy. His office is located at Room 305, Social Science Research

Building, 1156 East 89th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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George Perazich was graduated from the Naval Academy of Yugoslavia, and then was employed as a Junior Officer on merchant ships traveling extensively for a period of two years. During that time he lived for short periods in Holland, Turkey, Italy and South America, and according to his own account reads, speaks and writes Serbian and Italian and has a reading knowledge of the Spanish, French and Russian languages. From 1926 to 1933, he attended the University of California Engineering School, and in the latter year received a B.S. Degree. He has also attended the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Buffalo.

Perazich's employment record includes employment at the University of California. From November, 1935 to August, 1940, he was employed by the National Bureau of Economic Research, Works Progress Administration and National Research Council. During this latter employment he was in charge of a Division and surveyed the technical and economical performances of over 100 industrial plants in the United States. From August, 1940, through October, 1942, he was a Research Director employed by the Research Advisory Service, an organization maintained by fifteen leading banks throughout the United States. From October, 1942, to October, 1943, he was employed by the Western Electric Company, Kearney, New Jersey; from November 8, 1943, to December 31, 1943, by the Foreign Economic Administration as an industrial specialist and from January 1, 1944, to February 28, 1947, by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. It has been confidentially disclosed that during the course of his employment with UNRRA, while serving in the Balkan Mission in November, 1944, his brother, whose name is not known, escaped with eight other individuals from Yugoslavia. Four of the party were arrested and Perazich entered the camp where his brother was detained in order to intercede for him. It was reflected in the official report that all of the individuals were definitely anti-Partisan and all of them had received money from anti-Partisan funds. For this action Perazich was reprimanded by UNRRA officials and ordered not to discuss UNRRA policy matters with any members of the Yugoslavian Delegation.

According to the Dies Committee records, Perazich was a known member of the National Committee, Student Congress Against War, as a representative from the University of California, and it was confirmed that the individual mentioned in the Dies report and the subject of this investigation are identical.

Results of Investigation

As Director of the Industrial Rehabilitation Division, Yugoslav

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Mission, George Perasich was outside of the United States until December 31, 1945. Immediately upon his arrival he traveled to California to see his wife and family and then returned to the East Coast. Through a physical surveillance it was determined that subsequent to his arrival in Washington, D. C. from Yugoslavia, and prior to his trip to California, Perasich attended a party held at the home of Edward Fitzgerald, on December 31, 1945, which party was attended by Victor Perlo, Irving Kaplan and George Silverman. It is noted that all of the individuals in attendance at this party, as well as Edward Fitzgerald, are prominent subjects of this investigation. U

During the course of the investigation Perasich has been observed to be in frequent contact with Irving Kaplan, Harry Magdoff and Edward J. Fitzgerald. Many of these contacts were apparently social. The families are on excellent terms. Perasich is also known to have contact with Lou Goldblatt, an associate of Irving Kaplan and a close associate of Harry Bridges. Goldblatt is employed by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in San Francisco. U

Another contact of Perasich observed was with Alfred J. and Beatrice Van Tassel. Van Tassel was Perasich's supervisor in the WPA in Philadelphia from 1937 to 1939 and Van Tassel is reported to have been a member of the International Labor Defense and to have been associated with prominent Communists and to have participated in Communist demonstrations in California. He was also reported to have had in his possession a number of Communist pamphlets while he was living in Philadelphia. Among these pamphlets were several relating to the Spanish League for Peace and Democracy. U

Perasich is claimed as a friend by Herb Schimmel. Schimmel is a close friend of Charles Kramer, a subject of this investigation. U



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George Perasich on November 15, 1946, attended a rebroadcast of the Nuremberg trials, which broadcast was also attended by Harry White, George Silverman, and Harry Magdoff. U

Highly confidential and reliable sources have advised that Mr. and Mrs. Perasich have continued to be in frequent contact with Irving and Dorothy Kaplan, Beatrice Van Tassel, Harry and Beatrice Magdoff, Jane Stone, and Norman Bursler, all subjects or contacts of subjects in this case. In addition they have been in contact with Mr. and Mrs. Dan Kukanja. Kukanja is the chief UNRRA delegate from Yugoslavia. U

4-23-47- p 116 Reports of SA Lambert Fitzgerald, Washington, D. C. 3-11-47 p 111
9-9-47 p 108

On June 7, 1947, Perasich was interviewed by FBI Agents and stated that he had never been a member of the Communist Party or any organization known by him to have been affiliated with or controlled by the Communist Party. U

He said that he was not acquainted with and had never heard of Jacob Golos, Victor Perlo, John Abt, Charles Kramer, Harold Glasser, Donald Wheeler, Allen Rosenberg, Mary Price, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, William Ullman or Anatole Volkov. U

He admitted knowing subjects Harry Magdoff, Edward Fitzgerald, Sol Lischinsky, and Irving Kaplan, and also Herb Schimmel, Norman Bursler, Carl Green and David Weintraub, whose names have figured prominently in this case, and said he did not know if any of them were Communist Party members or not. U

He further stated that his work with the Foreign Economics Administration and UNRRA did not involve confidential or restricted information, that he never was solicited for any information which was not available to member nations of the UNRRA, and had never given information regarding his work to unauthorized persons. U

The above was reduced to a statement signed by Perasich. U

In addition he advised that while attending the University of California he had been a member of the League for Industrial Democracy but did not recall ever being on the National Committee of the Student Congress Against War, and had never been a member of the Young Communist League. U

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ALLAN ROBERT ROSENBERG

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Allegations of Gregory

According to Gregory, Jacob Golos was in contact, prior to his death in November, 1943, with a Communist Government underground group in Washington, D. C. Subsequent to Golos' death, Earl Browder arranged for Gregory to meet with representatives of this group which had been identified as the Perlo group at the apartment of John J. Abt in New York City. At the first meeting with this group, probably held on February 27, 1944, the individuals present mentioned the manner in which they would make Communist Party dues payments, as well as receive Communist Party literature. The group also discussed at length what contributions of intelligence might be expected from themselves, as well as other members of the group. With respect to the information to come from other members, Gregory recalled that Allan Rosenberg, who was at that time serving abroad in some capacity for the United States Government, was reported to be able to furnish information on his return to the United States. Gregory held frequent meetings with representatives of this group subsequent to the first meeting and one of the individuals who met with Gregory in Mary Price's apartment in New York City as a representative of the Perlo group was Allan Rosenberg. It was arranged that the representative of the Perlo group would gather together in Washington the intelligence information which had been secured from Government files by the other members of the group and would carry this information to New York to be turned over to Gregory and thence to Golos' successors.

According to Gregory, Allan Rosenberg furnished information which he had obtained as a result of observations, recommendations, plans and proposals made by various Government officials concerning the handling of Germany. During that period he was employed in the Foreign Economic Administration and material of that nature came to him in the course of his duties with that agency. It was recalled by Gregory that Rosenberg submitted rather voluminous reports and he turned over substantial quantities of written material bearing upon matters such as specific suggestions and proposals made by various American officials with respect to the problems expected to be met in postwar Germany. Gregory advised that it was indicated that Allan Rosenberg had come from a wealthy American-Jewish family and had received an LL.B. Degree at Harvard University. He came to Washington in the early 1930's and was known to Gregory to be a member of the Communist Party.

Gregory later advised that he had met Rosenberg only once, in November, 1944. At the time, considerable controversy existed within the Perlo group and Rosenberg was dissatisfied and felt he should withdraw. Gregory had a lengthy conversation with him advising him regarding the material he should attempt to obtain, but does not know the effect of the

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talk as Gregory ceased espionage activities in December 1944.

Report of SA Lambert G. Zander dates 3-11-47 p 146

Background

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Allan Robert Rosenberg, according to his own statement, was born April 21, 1909, in Dorchester, Massachusetts. He resides at 3410 Lee Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia, and practices law at 1822 Jefferson Place, Washington, D. C. His father, Dr. Isaac G. Rosenberg, is presently residing in Brookline, Massachusetts, and was born in Portland, Maine. His mother, Jennie Lewis, was born in Lithuania. His wife, whose maiden name was Erna Rothschild, was formerly employed in the Rural Electrification Administration. She is reported to have been active in a Federal employee's union at that time. In connection with his employment, Rosenberg in 1944 listed the following persons as relatives in Federal employments: Robert Rosenberg, Columbus, Ohio, a second cousin and Lieutenant in the Engineer Corps of the United States Army; Dr. Howard Libby of Brookline, Massachusetts, First Lieutenant in the Army Medical Corps; and Stanley Feinberg, address and employment not given.

Allan Rosenberg has had Government employment with the Railroad Retirement Board and the National Labor Relations Board. During the period he was with the Railroad Retirement Board he was loaned by them to the Senate Civil Liberties Committee as an investigator. It is further noted that while employed in the National Labor Relations Board he was under the immediate jurisdiction of Nathan Witt, who is identified as a contact of subjects in this investigation, and who is identified by a former prominent Communist, as a leader in the Communist underground group in Washington, D. C. The informant furnished information that Nathan Witt succeeded to the leadership of the Communist underground in Washington, D. C. following Harold Ware and in turn was succeeded in leadership by John J. Abt. It was reported that in December, 1944, while Allan Rosenberg was on the Staff, Foreign Economic Administration, he reported by a confidential source to have requested material classified as top secret by the War Department. Rosenberg was employed from 1941 to 1945 by the Foreign Economic Administration and in 1945 resigned to go into private law practice with his brother-in-law, William Koplovitz. The Dies Committee records reflect that the names Allan R. Rosenberg and Allan Rosenberg were listed as members of the Marian Anderson Citizens Committee. These records also reflect that Allan Rosenberg was affiliated with the National Lawyers Guild.

Through a confidential source believed reliable it was determined that Allan Rosenberg was an active member of the Lawyers Guild in Washington, D. C., and served on the Committee on Civil Rights and Liberties of the National Lawyers Guild.

Results of Investigation

During the course of the investigation, Allan Rosenberg has been

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noted to be frequently in the company of Warren Leonard Sharfman, who was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation, and has been reported by the Dies Committee, as well as many confidential sources, to be pro-Communist and a member of numerous alleged front organizations. U

On November 28, 1945, through a physical surveillance, it was determined that Allan Rosenberg drove to the home of Harold Glasser in Washington, D. C., who is a prominent subject of this investigation, and that Rosenberg and Glasser then drove to the residence of Warren Sharfman. The physical surveillances conducted during the course of this investigation have further disclosed that Rosenberg, Sharfman and Glasser are intimately acquainted with each other. It is noted that Harold Glasser has been identified as a member of the Perle group of which Allan Rosenberg was also a member. It has likewise been observed that Rosenberg had maintained contact with Nathan Witt who has been previously mentioned as a member of the Communist underground group; David Wahl, a reported Communist; Edwin S. Smith, formerly Director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, and Thomas I. Emerson, Associate General Counsel for the National Labor Relations Board. U

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On July 26, 1946, a physical surveillance on the home of Harold Glasser, 5410 Cathedral Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., disclosed that Allan and Erna Rosenberg attended a party there which was also attended by Sol Adler, a subject in this case, and Joseph E. Friedman of Arlington, Virginia, an attorney with the Treasury Department as well as Samuel Miller of Washington, D. C., an employee of the War Assets Administration as a sales manager and a former assistant to Harold Glasser of the Treasury Department. U

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On September 9, 1946, Rosenberg was observed in the company of George Silverman and Harry Magdoff at Fan and Bill's restaurant, Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C. Both are subjects in this case. U

On October 11, 1946, Allan Rosenberg and his wife were observed, through a physical surveillance, to have spent several hours at the apartment of Mary Jane Keeney in Washington, D. C. Keeney has also been prominent in this case. Also noted at Keeney's apartment were Bowen Smith and his wife. U

Investigation has disclosed that Allan Rosenberg has complained about the lack of law business for his firm and has contemplated obtaining more lucrative employment. Concerning additional business for the firm, Rosenberg has been in close contact with Harry M. Plotkin, General Council for the Federal Communications Commission. Plotkin is reported by confidential informants to be pro-Russian. U

On February 19, 1947, a confidential and reliable source advised that Carl Marzani and Rosenberg discussed Marzani's case. It should be noted that from this point on Rosenberg was exceedingly active in the defense of Marzani, a former State Department employee later convicted in Federal Court for furnishing false information to the government in that he denied his Communist Party membership. Marzani is a contact of subject Joseph E. Gregg. U

A highly confidential and reliable source reported that the Rosenbergs are mentioned several times in the diary of Mary Jane Keeney, X subject in this case. (X) U (Rept of SA Zander, WFO 4-23-47 p-134)

On March 30, 1947, a confidential and reliable source advised that Rosenberg talked with William and Beatrice Koplovits. Beatrice was upset regarding the difficulty radio station WQQW was having and indicated it had been hurt by the fact that it had been linked with Communists and Communism. U

The same informant advised that on the same date Rosenberg conversed with Marshall McDuffy of New York, a contact of David Wahl, Andrew Older, Charles Kramer and Herbert Schimmel. McDuffy remarked that the Greek situation "stirred his stomach", and also indicated his distaste for the President's Executive U

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Order authorizing the dismissal of disloyal government employees. In discussing the Marzani case, Rosenberg exhibited his disgust with the lack of liberalism displayed in it. Both agreed that the Executive Order would be a denial of the right to work for the Federal Government which would be a denial of civil liberties and of constitutional rights. McDuffy indicated that he had been on a mission to Russia.

On April 25, 1947, it was determined through physical surveillance that David Wahl visited Rosenberg at his office on that date.

A confidential and reliable source has informed that Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg have continued to contact the following individuals who either are subjects or contacts of subjects in this case:

Harold and Faye Glasser, Carl Green, Just Lunning, Charles Flato, Mary Jane Keeney, Elizabeth Sasuly, Polya Habicht, Maynard and Anne Gertler, Warren and Emily Sharfman, Mary Wheeler, Peggy Hobbs, (a contact of subjects William Remington, Bernard Redmont, and Sylvia Skoloff, a known Party member, and Dr. Albert E. Blumberg, Secretary of the Communist Party's National Legislative Board) Lucille and Mr. Mordecai Esokiel, Philip Dunaway, and Nathan Witt.

Additional contacts were made with Isabel Older, (a known Party member) William Knedler, of Sherwood, New Jersey, (subject of a Hatch Act Case and associate of Frederick V. Field of the Daily Worker, New Masses, and Jefferson School) Selma and David Rein (attorney for Gerhard Eisler, German Communist convicted for entering the United States on a false passport). Selma Rein is a member of the United Public Workers of America - CIO and of the reported Communist fronts, the Washington Book Shop, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, the American Peace Mobilization, and the American Youth Congress. Other contacts were Max Lowenthal of New York, (a contact of David Wahl and Bartley Crum, President of the National Lawyers Guild and Chief Counsel for "hostile" witnesses in recent hearings before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives) - Mrs. Rose Green, a known Party member formerly in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, now in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Howard Hausman, New York, a reported Party member, Lester M. and Janet Levin, New York, whose telephone number

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at one time was in the possession of a suspected Soviet Agent, Hubert Crampton Barton, formerly of the State Department who is presently raising funds for an appeal in the case of Carl Margani; Daniel and Harriet Margolis, contacts of Max Lowenthal, (Daniel is a member of the National Lawyers Guild, the Anvari League for Peace and Democracy, and subject of a Hatch Act investigation when formerly employed in the State Department) William and Beatrice Koplovits, (Beatrice is the sister of Erna Rosenberg) Rena Markidias, (a contact of Mary Jane Keeney and of Daniel and Harriet Margolis) Helen Dunlop, Paterson, New Jersey, another sister of Erna Rosenberg, Allan Saylor, Detroit, Michigan, formerly with the Federal Communications Commission, who married Frances Wheeler a reported Party member, Bernard and Edith Gekoski, who are contacts of subject Bernard Redmont and Don Rothenberg, a reported Party member, Walter and Edith Salant, contacts of subjects Harold Glasser, David Wahl, and Harry Magdoff.

In conversations between the Rosenbergs and Carl Green, it was indicated that the Rosenbergs are acquainted with Theodora Athanassov, wife of Boyan Athanassov, a reported Communist Party member; Philip Keeney, Harry and Beatrice Magdoff, Henry Bowen Smith, Barney Leroy, Edward Brecher, Herbert Schimmel, Marcus Goldman, all subjects or contacts of subjects; Jane Patterson, employed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and a contact of Mary Jane Keeney; Gail Richter McDonald, wife of Angus McDonald who is the Washington representative of the "New Republic"; Elizabeth Sasuly, Philip Dunaway, Carl Green, Max Lowenthal, Larry Todd of Tase Jews Agency, Mikhail S. Vavilov, former First-Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Vladimir Hoodck of the Czechoslovakian Embassy, and Esther Plotnik, a contact of Carl Green otherwise thus far unidentified. Rept SA Lambert G. Zander, 3-11-47, p. 114; 4-23-47, p. 134, 9-9-47, p. 125, Wash., D.C. 65-56402-2601, p. 74; rept of SA John T. Hilsbos, 6-3-47, INTERVIEW p. 52, NY.

On May 29, 1947, Rosenberg was interviewed by FBI Agents. He would neither affirm nor deny the allegations of Gregory. He denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party. He stated that Nathan Witt and John Abt have been friends of his for years. Rosenberg denied ever furnishing information from Government files to either of them. He admitted knowing Mary Jane and Philip Keeney. He said he knew David Wahl who was a member and official of the Washington Book Shop. He described Benedict Alper as a casual acquaintance and the following as "friends": Harold Glasser, Henry Bowen Smith, Just Lunning, Charles Kramer, Harry Magdoff. The above are all subjects or contacts of subjects in this case. (65-56402-2530)

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DONALD NIVEN WHEELER

Allegations of Gregory

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According to Gregory, Jacob M. Golos had been placed in contact through Earl Browder with a Communist underground Government group in Washington, D. C. Early in 1944, Earl Browder arranged for Gregory to meet representatives of this group in the apartment of John J. Abt in New York City. During this meeting the representatives of the group discussed the payment of Communist Party dues, the receipt of Communist Party literature, and the type of intelligence information they would be able to furnish from the Government sources with which they had contact and the group also discussed the intelligence information which could be expected from other members of the group who were not present at the meeting. Gregory recalled that mention was made of Donald Wheeler and it was indicated that because of his position on the Editorial Board of the Research and Analyst Section of the Office of Strategic Services, he would be able to make contributions of value. Accordingly, Gregory indicated that during the course of Gregory's association with the Perlo group, Donald Wheeler furnished considerable information which he had obtained through his employment on the Editorial Board of the Research and Analyst Division of OSS. The information he furnished included "ditto" copies of monthly and semi-monthly reports of the Office of Strategic Services as they were concerned with political developments throughout the world. It was recalled that these "ditto" reports were sometimes marked "secret" and sometimes marked "confidential." They did not, however, contain any marginal notations as to what Division of the Office of Strategic Services they were to be routed, nor did they, so far as is recalled, indicate any other Governmental agencies to which they were to be directed. Donald Wheeler also furnished typewritten and handwritten exhibits which he had obtained from an OSS digest made up of cable reports from the State Department and OSS personnel. Included among his material were also various reports and memoranda prepared by the Foreign Nationalities Branch of the Office of Strategic Services, this material relating to particular racial groups and their activities within the United States. U

Subsequent to the initial meeting with the Perlo group, Gregory regularly met representatives of this group at the apartment of Mary Price in New York City, and on at least one occasion Donald Wheeler was the representative who brought the intelligence information secured by other members of the group in Washington, D. C. to Gregory. It was further recalled by Gregory that Victor Perlo, at the initial meeting of Gregory and the Perlo group, produced written material including OSS comments which had been made available to Perlo by Donald Wheeler. L

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Gregory related that Major Duncan Lee, a prominent figure in this investigation, but not associated with the Perlo group, mentioned to Gregory at one time that he had a friend named Donald Wheeler in OSS. He also mentioned that Wheeler had attended either Oxford or Cambridge University with him and that Wheeler was a "progressive person." Gregory further recalled that Donald Wheeler was American born, a graduate of Yale University and subsequently studied in Oxford or Cambridge University, specializing in economics. Gregory also had knowledge of the fact that Donald Niven Wheeler was a member of the Communist Party.

Background

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] refer

[REDACTED]

Through confidential sources believed reliable, Donald Wheeler has been reported to have been a member of the following organizations, all of which have been identified by various sources as being Communist front organizations: Civic Emergency Federation, Citizens Unemployment League, Unemployment Council and Spanish Aid Committee.

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It has further been indicated through confidential sources that Wheeler is a very close friend of David Hedley, a known member of the Communist Party and a known contact of reported Soviet agents in California.

Another confidential source has stated that while Donald Wheeler was residing at 511 Orange Street, New Haven, Connecticut, he was known to have subscribed to and received the Communist paper "The Daily Worker."

[REDACTED]

It has further been indicated through a confidential source that Donald Wheeler and his wife are members of the Washington Cooperative Book Shop. The Dies Committee records reflect that Donald Wheeler has been a member of the Washington Book Shop, American League for Peace and Democracy, and was a member at large of the Executive Council of the Washington Committee to Aid China, which organizations have been reported by the Dies Committee to be Communist front organizations.

Through a confidential source it was ascertained that Donald Wheeler attended a meeting of the Second Washington Youth Conference in connection with the American Youth Conference as a member of the Washington Committee for Aid to China. At that time Donald Wheeler spoke to the gathering urging cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union, and indicated the Soviet Union to be the only country giving consistent aid to China. This same source indicated that Hudson Wells, a known Communist Party functionary and at that time acting Executive Secretary of the Washington Branch of the Communist Party, also spoke at this same conference.

Results of Investigation

Through the course of the investigation it has been determined that Donald Wheeler has, on several occasions, been in contact with other individuals prominently mentioned in this investigation. On November 20, 1945, Donald Wheeler parked his automobile in the 4500 block of Brandywine Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and it is believed that he visited the home of Victor Perlo at 4517 Brandywine Street. It is also believed that on the same evening he visited the home of Harold Glasser who is also a prominent figure in this investigation. It is noted that Harold Glasser and Victor Perlo are both, according to Gregory, members of the Perlo group of which Donald Wheeler was also an active member. On November 25, 1945, an individual driving an automobile registered to Victor Perlo visited at the home of Donald Wheeler.

Through a highly confidential source it was determined that on December 1, Isabel Lee, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Lee, contacted Donald Wheeler's wife and arrangements were made for the two families to

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visit the following day. It was decided that Donald Wheeler would pick up the Lee family and bring them to the Wheeler residence. On December 2, 1945, through a physical surveillance it was determined that Donald Wheeler drove to the residence of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Lee and then returned to the Wheeler home with the Duncan Lee family. It is recalled that Duncan Lee mentioned to Gregory that he had a friend named Donald Wheeler employed in CIG; that they attended either Oxford or Cambridge together and that Wheeler was a progressive person. Throughout the course of the investigation it has been determined that the Duncan Lee and Donald Wheeler families have been in close contact with each other. (C) W

On December 9, 1945, a highly confidential source advised that Mrs. Wheeler was contacted by a person who identified herself as Annie, and this confidential source advised that through previous conversations, this person was believed to be identical with Annie Stein. It is noted that Annie Stein is the wife of Arthur Stein, a national officer in the United Public Workers of America, CIO, and both Annie Stein and her husband, Arthur Stein, are known to have held meetings at their home which have been attended by Communist Party functionaries, including Albert Lannon, Chairman, District Number 4, Communist Party, and a member of the Communist Party National Committee. (C) W

It has further been determined through confidential sources that Mrs. Wheeler has been in contact with Reba Lewis, and on December 9, 1945, through a physical surveillance it was determined that an automobile registered to Roger Abbott Lewis arrived at the Wheeler home and an individual believed to be Roger Lewis visited the Wheeler residence. It is noted that Reba Lewis is a former employee of the National Labor Relations Board and is known to be in contact with many prominent Communist Party members in the District of Columbia. Reba Lewis is also the daughter of Rose Leaf Anderson, a known member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia, and is the step-daughter of John Anderson, also a known Communist Party member. Roger Abbott Lewis is also known to have, in August, 1944, been in attendance at a meeting of the leaders of the white collar units of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia, held at the home of Charlotte Young, who was at that time organizational secretary for the white collar units of the Communist Party. (C) W

As of February, 1946, Wheeler was in charge of the Western European Economic Intelligence Section, Economic Branch, European Near East and African Intelligence, Office of Research and Intelligence, State Department. His connection with the State Department was severed June 8, 1946, and he is not yet re-employed. U

On February 27, 1946, it was determined that the wife of Donald Wheeler was in contact with Sarah Rosenbaum, co-manager of the Washington Book Shop Association, 916 17th Street. It was further determined that Donald Wheeler's wife was in contact with Eleanor Driesen. Driesen is reported to be a member of the Communist Party Mid City Branch and was (C) W

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formerly president of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, Local 27. She is presently reported to be an organizer for the Committee for Spanish Freedom. Mrs. Wheeler has also been in contact with Carolyn de Caux. Carolyn is the wife of Leonard de Caux who is editor and publicity director of the CIO News. Leonard de Caux is reported to be a member of the Communist Party and was formerly treasurer of the Washington, D. C., unit of the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, the sponsors of which included several high ranking Communists. The Wheelers have also been in contact with Eleanor Fowler who is presently secretary-treasurer of the CIO Women's Auxiliaries. She has been reported by several informants to be a probable member of the Communist Party and has been a leader in Communist front organizations for many years. Her husband, Cedric Fowler, was known to have been a member of the Communist Party as late as 1938 and is still believed to be active. Eleanor Fowler served as a picket for the Washington Peace Mobilization at the White House in the spring of 1941 and was executive secretary of the Washington Chapter of the American League for Peace and Democracy. She is also a member of the Washington Book Shop Association.

The Wheelers have also been in contact with Ruth Sherman. Ruth Sherman is the wife of Robert Sherman, president of the Commerce Department Local 23, UPEA. He was on the CIO Committee to reinstate Helen Miller who was dismissed from the Labor Department for Communist activity. Robert Sherman was also active in the Committee for Democratic Action and worked for the National Negro Congress.

It has also been noted that Donald Wheeler has stayed in close contact with his brother, George S. Wheeler. George Wheeler was a member of the American Peace Mobilization, the Washington Book Shop, and a member at large of the Executive Council of the Washington Committee to Aid China. The former superior of Wheeler while the latter was working for the National Labor Relations Board stated that he had a difficult time keeping George Wheeler straight because after each week-end he would have to be talked to to overcome the indoctrination that George's Communist friends had pumped into him over the week-end. Furthermore, it was stated that Wheeler was the principal behind the defense of Helen Miller against the charges of Communism which had been brought against her at the Labor Department.

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It might be noted that letters were written on behalf of George Wheeler by Representative Charles Savage from Washington, Senator Wayne Morse from Oregon, and Senator Downey from California. In addition, Representative John Coffey, Congressman from Washington, sent his secretary, Paul Olson, to appear on Wheeler's behalf before

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the Loyalty Rating Board.

Investigation has reflected that the Wheelers were in contact with an individual named Richard Liebes. Investigation in San Francisco has reflected that Liebes was born in California and while employed as a graduate assistant in economics at the University of Hawaii from September, 1936, to June, 1938, he was closely associated with John Reinecke, a well known Communist who is suspected of being the Honolulu contact of Communist couriers. In 1939 he married Brunhilde Kaufer who is an active member of the Communist Party and attends meetings of the Bethune Branch of the Party. For the past two years Liebes has been employed as an economist for the National Labor Bureau in San Francisco and has been an instructor in the California Labor School which is a Communist front organization. He is also acquainted with prominent East Bay Communists and was a contact of Steve Nelson at the time the latter was a Communist Party functionary in Alameda County, California. U

It has been noted, also, that the Wheelers have been in contact with Elizabeth Grambs in Berkeley, California. Grambs was a member of the Communist Party in December, 1943, and [REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] It is also noted that in 1943, Hazel Collins, the wife of Dr. Charles Collins, who has been a Russian espionage suspect since March, 1940, told Sherna Vinograd, wife of Jerome Vinograd, whose visits at meetings with Gregori Kheifets and Kasparov were considered of significance in Russian espionage activity in the San Francisco area, that the "group" was meeting January 3, 1944, at the home of Betty Grambs. It is also noted that Dr. Collins and his wife correspond with Vladimir Poesner, a suspected Soviet agent. It is also noted that Karl Kahn, who was scheduled to lead a discussion on the Teheran agreement at a Communist meeting to be held in the home of Mrs. Grambs is also a good friend of Billie Wachter, a known Communist and employee of the California Labor School of Oakland, California. At the time Mrs. Grambs executed her application for federal employment she gave as references Dr. Ben W. Peters and Liala Hassie. It is noted that Dr. Peters and Mrs. Hassie have both been active in the functions of the Communist Party and are closely associated with many known Communists. Dr. Peters has been employed in a highly confidential position with the Manhattan Engineer District, working on the development of the atomic bomb. (S) U

On July 16, 1945, George Taylor of the National War Labor Board advised as follows: "Mrs. Grambs has submitted her resignation with the War Labor Board to be effective August 15, 1945. We should like to suggest that action in her case remain suspended until such time as she may make application for re-employment in the government." U

It is noted that on April 17, 1946, the Wheelers were invited to

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dinner at the home of Robert Barnett. Barnett is employed in the Japanese-Korean Section of the State Department. In connection with the Barnetts, it is noted that during a conversation between Barnett and Duncan Lee, another subject in this case, Barnett was upset upon learning that a mutual friend was connected with the paper "Human Events" and described this paper as "Fascist propaganda," stating that it is "anti-Soviet, anti-federal bureaucracy, and anti-New Deal."

It is noted that Donald Wheeler has been in contact with Mrs. Hastay of New York City. It was determined that this is Mrs. Willard Walter Hastay who lives at 501 West 121st Street, New York City. Mrs. Hastay is the sister of Donald Wheeler and her husband was employed in 1944 by Columbia University to work under contract for the Office of Scientific Research and Development, being classed as a "mathematical statistician performing analyses of combat and equipment problems."

A highly confidential and reliable source advised on June 10, 1946, that Donald Wheeler, his wife and child, Margaret Jean Danicleon, Donald Wheeler's sister and her daughter left Washington on that date for a motor trip to the West Coast. This source stated that they would visit with F. M. Wheeler at Rolling Bay, Washington. It is believed that F. M. Wheeler is Donald Wheeler's father. It was also reported that they would spend some time with Mary Wheeler's mother, Mrs. J. B. Lukes, at 122 6th, Warren Place, Seattle, Washington. (65-56402, Serial 1359, p. 175)

During the latter part of 1946 Donald Wheeler continued in contact with the same individuals previously mentioned and was noted to be in contact with Arthur Stein, Victor Perlo, Duncan Lee, and others.

A highly confidential and reliable source reported on December 7, 1946, that Lillian Clot of the Washington Book Shop Association contacted Mary Wheeler about a New Year's Eve party that was to be given at Joe Pierce's place. Mary Wheeler agreed to serve on the committee for this event.

(65-56402, serial 2288, pages 258 & 260) b7E

From a highly confidential source it was ascertained that in a 1946 calendar maintained by Donald and Mary Wheeler there was a notation on the pages for February 22 and 23, 1946, that Vic and Ellen (Perlo) were to be their guests for dinner on the latter date. Rept SA Lambert G. Zander, 5-12-47 at Washington, D.C.

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that on January 25, 1947, Harry Magdoff mentioned to Joseph Fitzgerald that he had seen Donald Wheeler on the street and that Wheeler was unemployed and was depressed. (65-56402, Serial 1970)

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During February, 1947, Donald Wheeler received a letter which was postmarked February 5, 1947, at Portland, Oregon, and bore the return address of R. Marford, Reed College, Portland, Oregon. (S) u

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[REDACTED] (S) u

On March 11, 1947, a reliable source advised that Betty Anari in Eugene Cotton's office had been contacted by Mrs. Donald Wheeler. Betty Anari's name appears in the records of the Communist Party of the District of Columbia. (S) u

This same reliable and confidential source advised that on April 19, 1947, Mrs. Duncan C. Lee planned to have dinner at the home of Mary and Donald Wheeler on that date. (S) u (65-56402, Serial 2849, page 77)

A reliable source advised that on March 29, 1947, Marcus Goldman attempted to contact Mary Wheeler. Goldman was listed as being a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the Washington Rock Club. He has occasionally been in contact with Mary Jane Keeney, a subject in this case, and is a known contact of David R. White. (S) u

A highly confidential and reliable source reported that on May 17, 1947, Donald Wheeler discussed with Harry Baltuscher the possible sale of Wheeler's home to Baltuscher. Baltuscher has been reported from various sources as a Communist Party member and a possible member of the Communist Party Government Underground Group. (S) u (65-56402, Sub 1, Serial 1649)

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

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This same reliable source reported on May 6, 1947, that Duncan Lee was drawing up Donald Wheeler's will. (S)u

This same source reported on June 4, 1947, that Donald Wheeler was preparing to leave Washington, D.C., for Seattle, Washington, on the following Tuesday or Wednesday and that Wheeler was planning to do some farming at the latter place. (S)u

A highly delicate and reliable source known to Agents of the Washington Field Office advised in December, 1947, that Donald Wheeler, Conduit Road, Brocksont, Maryland, phone Oliver 4324, is a life member of the Washington Book Shop Association. (S)u

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(65-56402, Serial 3165)

Interview

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On May 29, 1947, Donald N. Wheeler was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI. The Agents advised Wheeler that they desired to speak to him regarding a serious and confidential matter concerning his activity in furnishing information obtained by him during his employment with the Office of Strategic Services to an unauthorized source and to a foreign government. Upon being so advised Wheeler stated that he did not want to talk to the Agents regarding this matter and refused to discuss it any further.

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- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

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MISCELLANEOUS INDIVIDUALS
IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

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MICHAEL GREENBERG
with aliases, Menahen Greenberg,
Michael Gibson

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that from the summer and fall of 1943 to about August or September, 1944, Michael Greenberg was supplying information. Gregory informed that Greenberg was associated in some capacity in Washington, D. C., with Lanchlin Currie, who is also a subject in this case. Greenberg became acquainted with Currie when he was an assistant to President Roosevelt and continued close to Currie when he assumed his duties with the Foreign Economic Administration. Gregory further informed that Greenberg was educated in England and at Harvard. Gregory advised, however, that although Greenberg was reputedly brilliant, he was not particularly valuable but he did furnish considerable information, principally concerning China. Gregory advised that the information obtained by Greenberg was passed on to Mary Price, the former secretary to Walter Lippman, and eventually passed on to Jacob Golos. Gregory advised that on one occasion Mary Price mentioned that Greenberg was a Communist in England but Gregory did not know of any Communist Party activities on the part of Greenberg in the United States.

Background

Michael Greenberg was born Menahen Greenberg on November 28, 1914, in Manchester, Lancashire, England, the son of Anchel and Clara Segal Greenberg. His father is believed to have been born in 1888 in Makovah, Russia, and apparently is a Soviet subject. Michael Greenberg has two sisters, Helen, born in 1917, and Esther, born in 1919. There is no subversive information available concerning Helen, who is presently employed in the General Post Office in England.

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[REDACTED] At the age of twelve years, Menahen Greenberg changed his name to Michael. However, he attended Trinity College at Cambridge University under the name Michael Menahen Greenberg and received an A.B. degree in 1936, followed by M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. In 1938 one Michael Greenberg, believed to be identical, was reported to be a Cambridge member of the Communist Party and the author of a booklet on Palestine.

Greenberg arrived in the United States at New York City on September 30, 1939, on a student's visa to attend the Graduate School of Harvard University. He remained at Harvard from October, 1939, to January, 1941. It has been reliably reported that while at Harvard University, officials of the school were disappointed at his progress and several professors at the school regarded him as "a left of the center." Others reported him as "an out and out Communist."

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Greenberg is married to Marian Galin who was born October 15, 1917, at Boston, Massachusetts, and at one time was employed as a stenographer by the British Broadcasting Corporation, Washington, D. C. *refer*

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Greenberg's last residence in the United States was 428 East 56th Street, New York City. He has been unemployed.

He left the United States and arrived in England September 2, 1947. He is attending Trinity College, Cambridge University, Cambridge, England. His stay in England has been extended until July, 1948.

Results of Investigation

It was determined that Michael Greenberg and his wife moved into Apartment 2-14 at 7 West 15th Street, New York City, about the middle of November, 1945. This apartment was originally rented to one Dr. Joshua Epstein and Epstein had sublet the apartment to Greenberg.

In December, 1945, Greenberg placed a call to Port Washington, New York, 2563, which is the number of Thomas A. Bisson, 40 Richards Road, Port Washington. The files show that Bisson had been in frequent contact with Philip Jacob Jaffe, main subject in the investigation involving Jaffe and others in unauthorized disclosures of material contained in Government files. It is noted that Bisson was appointed to the position of Principal Economic Analyst in the Far Eastern Division of the Economic Warfare Analysis Section on January 22, 1942. It is also indicated that Bisson contributed several articles to the Communist magazine "Soviet Russia Today" and had been on the editorial Board of "Amerasia."

In February of 1946 it was determined that Greenberg was located in the offices of the FEA, 1515 22nd Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., being employed there on a special State Department project. His regular office was in Room 308 of the LaSalle Building, Connecticut Avenue and L Street. In April, 1946, he was employed by the State Department in the Research and Planning Division of the Analysis Branch. On June 15, 1946, according to the State Department, he was dismissed due to a reduction in force.

In February, 1946, Greenberg contacted Michael Straight of the "New Republic." It is noted that Straight had been employed by the State Department as a division assistant, Division of European Affairs, from August, 1940 to May, 1941. On November 7, 1941, Straight received an invitation to a reception at the Russian Embassy and available information reflected that he was active in the American Peace Mobilization and the North American Spanish Relief Committee.

In March, 1946, Greenberg addressed a letter to Alger Hiss setting forth his qualifications and stating, "I expect to be in New York next week and would appreciate any suggestions you might make. Should it be possible for you to put me in touch with principal UNO people, I would appreciate it duly."

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On September 18, 1946, he applied for a position in the American Division of the United Nations. His application was placed in file and not acted upon by that organization. (Report S.A. John Hilsbos, New York City, October 17, 1946, p 53)

Greenberg resided during a part of August, 1946, in New York City, at 20 East 80th Street. This apartment is leased to Murray J. Goldberg, a dentist who was away on vacation during the period that the apartment was occupied by the Greenbergs.

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[REDACTED] (S) U X

[REDACTED] (S) U X b7D

[REDACTED] U

[REDACTED] (S) U X

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Handwritten mark

A mail cover on Greenberg's apartment reflected that he received a communication from the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Washington, D. C. (S)u

Interview

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Greenberg was interviewed by F.B.I. agents on May 29, 1947, and reinterviewed on June 2, 1947. He gave a signed statement at both interviews. In the statement of May 29 he said he met Mildred Price during his association with the Institute of Pacific Relations in New York and through her, in 1941, met her sister, Mary Price, whom he met socially 2 or 3 times in Washington, D. C. from 1942 to 1944. He denied knowingly disclosing confidential government information, unless inadvertently in a social conversation, while employed under Lauchlin Currie on the White House staff.

In the June 2 statement Greenberg said that he and his wife had attended a dinner at the apartment of Mary Price in the middle or latter part of November, 1942, which was attended by a girl named Van Schaik whose first name may have been Elizabeth. In April or May, 1943, he had dinner with Mary Price who told him she was employed by Business Week Magazine. After dinner he spoke about international affairs and thought he spoke about China generally. In June 1943, Mary Price visited him and he was sure they discussed the Chinese situation as he was working on it intensely at the time.

In addition to the signed statements Greenberg advised that when he first went to New York, he became a friend of Phillip Jaffe and in view of their mutual interest in the Chinese situation he usually made a point of seeing Jaffe on his trips to New York. At a New Year's Eve party at Jaffe's home in 1943, Greenberg discussed China and the Chinese situation with him at some length. He refused a request by Jaffe to write an article for "Amerasia" on that occasion because of his official capacity with the government.

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JOSEPH B. GREGG, alias
Joseph Greenstein

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that Gregg obtained position with the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington, D. C., about 1942. Gregg thereafter had dinner with Jacob Golos one day at a Child's Restaurant in New York City and arrangements were made for Gregg to obtain all information possible which he could obtain in his official capacity with the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs. From about the early part of 1942 until the latter part of 1944, Gregg turned over to Gregory information he had obtained from a perusal of Office of Naval Intelligence, Military Intelligence and Federal Bureau of Investigation reports. The material he obtained included information reported by ONI as to suspected Communistic and Russian activities in Latin America. For instance, there would be information that a certain Russian bookstore might be engaged in Russian espionage. Gregory stated that similar information was obtained from the reports submitted by Military Intelligence and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Gregory also advised that the same type of information was being furnished by Robert Miller but Gregg was not aware of this. It will be recalled that Miller is also a subject in this case and was employed by the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Gregory stated that Gregg continued his employment with the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs and continued to furnish information until about December, 1944.

Gregory stated that in the latter part of 1943 shortly before Golos died, he, Golos obtained a Leica camera from the Russians which he turned over to Gregg with instructions that Gregg was to photograph the most important documents that came into his possession. Golos also informed Gregg that the information he was supplying was in fact going to Earl Browder and as a matter of fact Gregg, on one of his visits to New York City was introduced to Browder and had a long conversation with him concerning Latin-American matters in general.

Gregory stated that in the spring of 1945 "Jack", a Soviet espionage agent whose true identity has not as yet been determined, mentioned that Gregg was becoming highly suspicious as to the ultimate distribution of the information he was providing. Gregory stated, however, that he understands "Jack" was able to convince Gregg that as a good Communist he was performing a service that any other good Communist would perform and succeeded in convincing Gregg to continue with his activities. Gregory also stated that "Jack" was considering using Gregg as a courier for the Soviets in Washington, D. C. Gregory advised that Gregg did in fact later act in a courier capacity for "Jack". Gregory further informed that Gregg was a dues-paying Communist Party member and on his visits to Washington he, Gregory, collected Communist Party dues from Gregg.

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Results of Investigation

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Investigation regarding Gregg was undertaken in November, 1945, according to the Washington Telephone Directory, he was residing at 6829 Piney Branch Road, N. W., Washington, D. C., and was employed with the office of Inter-American Affairs, 499 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. He has since resigned from that position and is presently residing at 860 Hel-muth Avenue, London, Ontario, Canada. He is presently connected with the William Laff Company, (junk dealers) in London. He is also connected with Hyman Laff, a son of William Laff, who deals in scrap paper. Gregg recently purchased a paper shredding machine which he was operating in conjunction with the latter business. (Report of BA John T. Hilsbos, 4-21-47 and letter from Liaison Office, Ottawa, Canada to Bureau 1-31-47) ✓

As a result of a physical surveillance it was ascertained that Gregg visited the apartment of Minter Wood, 2141 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. ✓

Also through physical surveillances it was ascertained that Gregg has been in constant touch with Robert Talbott Miller, III, and Peter Christopher Rhodes, both of whom are subjects in this case. On December 6, 1945, it was learned that Rhodes and Gregg went to New York City and stayed at the residence of Rhodes, 40 Monroe Street, New York City. On the following day, December 7, 1945, Gregg was observed entering the office of Dr. A. B. Weinstein, 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, at about 10:00 a.m. At noon on the same day Rhodes was observed entering this same office. It will be recalled that Dr. A. B. Weinstein is identical with Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, who is a prominent subject in this case. Both Gregg and Rhodes left 20 East 53rd Street together for lunch at about 2:00 p.m. Approximately one hour later Gregg reentered Dr. Weinstein's office and did not again emerge until about 7:30 p.m. that evening. ✓

A highly confidential and reliable source has advised that Gregg has, on several occasions, been in contact with Maurice Halperin who is also a subject in this case. ✓

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(S) December 18, 1945, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that Gregg indicated he was going to obtain a new position in the Office of American Republics, Department of State (probably the Division of American Republics Affairs). ✓

✓ On January 11, 1946, as a result of a physical surveillance it was learned that Gregg went to the office of Dr. A. B. Weinstein, 20 East 53d Street, New York City, at 10:45 a.m. and left the office at 8:20 p.m. that same day accompanied by Dr. Weinstein and an unidentified man. Gregg returned to his home in Washington, D. C. on the following day. ✓

In connection with Gregg's activities with the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, it is interesting to note that on January 16, 1946, he received an invitation from this organization, which has offices at 13 Astor Street, New York City. ✓

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York City. This invitation was to attend the Eastern Seaboard Conference of the organization to be held on February 9 and 10, 1946, at Manhattan Center. He was asked to fill out an enclosed form furnishing his opinion with reference to the possible revival of the auxiliary of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. (S) u *

On January 24, 1946, Gregg received a letter bearing the return address "6th Floor, 20 East 53d Street, New York City," which is known to be the offices of Dr. Abraham B. Weinstein. On January 31, 1946, Gregg was surveilled from Washington, D. C. to the home of Harry A. Greenstein, 89 Midland Boulevard, Maple New Jersey. Greenstein is Gregg's brother. (S) u *

According to a reliable source of information, an employee in the offices of Dr. Weinstein in New York City contacted Dr. Weinstein's residence in Stamford, Connecticut, and advised that Gregg had left Weinstein's office without signing the checks. It was indicated that Joseph Gregg had been to Weinstein's office on that date and further, that he would return to the dentist's office in about two weeks. *

From another reliable source it was learned that on February 1, 1946, Dr. A. B. Weinstein mailed a letter to Gregg in Washington which stated as follows: "In our great hurry to leave the office we have overlooked to give you another check book which contained ten more checks of the series of the thirty-two, so we will hold them for you to sign when you next come into the office." (S) u *

A reliable source of information advised that on February 10, 1946, Inez Munoz conferred with Joseph Gregg concerning her dissatisfaction over the lack of work in her office. Gregg requested her to be patient and told her if she did not feel like staying a whole day when she comes to work she might leave as no one would know the difference anyhow. It is known that Inez Munoz was located in the office previously used by Gregg at the Office of Inter-American Affairs. (S) u *

Inez Munoz is a known contact of Helen B. Tenney and Robert Talbott Miller, III, both subjects in this investigation. *

On February 14, 1946, Gregg, according to a reliable source, contacted his wife and advised her that he would immediately depart for New York City from Washington and he stated he would be back on the following day. According to the reliable source it was indicated that Gregg would visit the offices of Dr. Weinstein in New York City. Subsequently Mrs. Gregg contacted one Hannah Goldman and stated, in connection with her husband's visit to the dentist in New York City, that Gregg was having some very intensive business with the dentist and it is necessary for him to be in the dental chair from 9:00 a. m. until 7 p. m. on some occasions. She said that Gregg had previously been going to a dentist in Washington but since he didn't want to have wires on his teeth he decided to go (S) u *

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to this dentist that he had heard about in New York. Joseph Gregg was observed to enter the building at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, at 10:00 a. m. on February 15, 1946. This is the office address of Dr. Weinstein mentioned hereinbefore. He remained in the building until 1:10 p.m. on this occasion. Gregg returned to Washington on February 17, 1946. (X) u

On March 12, 1946, a physical surveillance revealed that Joseph Gregg visited Robert Talbott Miller, III, in his office in the Otis Building at 5:40 p.m. and remained in this building until 6:17 p.m. when Gregg and Miller were observed to enter Miller's automobile. (X) u

On March 19, 1946, Mrs. Rose Gregg, according to a reliable source of information, made a statement to the effect that her husband had just gotten a telegram from his dentist in New York City and that it would be necessary for him to go up there for a few days. She indicated that the dentist was expecting Mr. Gregg at 10:00 a.m. on the following day. Thereafter Gregg departed for New York City on the evening of that same date. On March 29, 1946, a reliable source of information advised that Mrs. Gregg contacted her husband and a discussion was had concerning action being taken by the State Department on Joseph Gregg's dismissal. Gregg indicated he had contacted one of his superiors at the State Department and "gave him the old song and dance about his wife and kids" and buying a house, etc., apparently in an attempt to have the State Department forstall any action they were taking against him. Gregg indicated he attempted to determine what charges were brought against him but they would not make any positive commitments that charges would be pressed if Gregg resigned. Gregg advised that he wants it on the record that he is resigning and said he is afraid if he doesn't do so immediately it will get past the charge of "false statement." Mrs. Gregg suggested that her husband contact either Carl Spaeth or Maurice Halperin; however, Gregg did not agree with this suggestion. Halperin, it will be recalled is another subject in this case and was employed by the State Department at this particular time. Subsequently Joseph Gregg's resignation became effective from the State Department as of April 1, 1946. (X) u

Al Prago of New York City, according to a reliable and confidential source, contacted Gregg and told Gregg that he, Prago, was in Washington to see his girl friend and that they intended to go to a concert on the following day. Prago indicated that he desired to see Gregg after the concert. Prago mentioned that he is working at the Jefferson School of Social Science of New York City and wanted to tell Gregg all about it. On the following day Prago again contacted Gregg and stated he intended to pick up his girl friend, who resides on Buchanan Street, and would bring her to Gregg's home at 9:00 p.m. It was subsequently determined that the woman mentioned by Prago was Ruth Schwartz who resides at 537 Buchanan Street, N. W. and who Prago subsequently married on June 23, 1946. (X) u

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Concerning Al Prago, mentioned above, it has been determined that he resides at 520 West End Avenue, New York City, and is presently director of the Extension Division of the Jefferson School of Social Science. He was born in New York City on November 17, 1911, and is the son of William Prago, Russian born, and Gelia Leibowitz, also born in Russia. U

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(U) Prago has also been determined to have been active in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and the United American-Spanish Aid Committee. He is also reported to have been a member of the Loyalist Army in Spain from 1936 to 1939. X

In 1941, Prago and three other individuals entered the United States from Canada at Niagara Falls and their automobile was found to contain a quantity of Communist literature. One of the individuals with Prago was Harold Smith of No. 7 Highland Place, Yonkers, New York. It is known that Smith is the secretary to Earl Browder and that Browder resides at the aforementioned address. U

On April 6, 1946, the same reliable informant advised that Gregg conferred with Maurice Halperin and invited Halperin to visit him at his home. They discussed the possibility of seeing each other the following day at Halperin's home but Halperin declined stating that a former colleague of his, namely Phil Dunaway, would be there and he did not feel that they should have a visit at that time. (S) U X

The same informant stated that on April 11, 1946, Gregg was in contact with Charles Flato of P. R. Associates, Incorporated. Gregg advised Flato he was sorry that he was unable to keep the appointment with him on the previous day. They made a luncheon engagement for the following Friday. Flato inquired as to whether Gregg had heard about Jack Fahy, who, according to Gregg, was in Gallinger Hospital and was not allowed to have visitors. X (S) U

Charles Flato, mentioned above, is a known contact of many suspected Communists and Soviet espionage agents. With reference to Jack Fahy it is interesting to note that Fahy's name appeared in the address book of Ursula Wasserman, a suspected Soviet espionage agent, upon her departure from the United States for Buenos Aires in March, 1946. On April 16, 1946, according to the informant, Kathleen Fahy contacted Joseph Gregg and told him about the condition of her husband Jack who was at Gallinger Hospital with tubercular pneumonia. She said her husband was alive only because they were able to obtain some medicine through Mayor O'Dwyer of New York. In this connection she stated the Commissioner of Health in New York owes his job to Jack Fahy. (S) (4)

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A highly reliable source of information advised that Joseph Gregg had lunch with Robert Miller at Alphonso's Restaurant in Washington, on April 23, 1946. On April 25, 1946, Gregg and his family departed Washington for Maplewood, New Jersey, where they visited the residence of Harry Greenstein, Gregg's brother, and on April 26, 1946, a physical surveillance reflects that Gregg was observed to leave the office of Abraham B. Weinstein at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, at 1:05 P.M. (X) u

Gregg contacted Minter Wood of the State Department and inquired if Wood would object to using his telephone number in connection with his advertisement, which Gregg intended to place in the paper in an attempt to purchase an automobile. He told Wood he didn't want anyone to know the telephone number he was using in connection with this advertisement. (X) u

On May 12, 1946, according to a highly reliable source of information, Bruce Waybur, formerly an employee of Ludwig Ullmann, another subject in this case, contacted Joseph Gregg and Waybur advised he is now connected with Bill Glazer at the offices of the United Electrical Workers at 1029 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. It was arranged that Waybur, Glazer and Gregg would have luncheon together at an early date. Waybur offered Gregg a job with the United Automobile Workers in their Economic Department in Detroit, Michigan, in which Gregg did not display any interest. (X) u

The same reliable source stated that on May 13, 1946, Robert T. Miller, III, advised Joseph Gregg that Frank Jellinek, whom they both used to see about five years ago, has been in Mexico since that time. Miller stated that Jellinek and several others are thinking of forming an organization which is practically a duplicate of the Hemisphere Corporation which was operated by Miller and Gregg. Miller said this organization would be situated in Mexico and that Jellinek would be in Washington for a few days. Jellinek appeared to be interested in buying a mailing list owned by Miller and Gregg which they used in connection with the Hemisphere Corporation. However, this sale never transpired. (X) u

The informant stated that on May 24, 1946, Mrs. Rose Gregg, the wife of subject Joseph Gregg, inquired of Robert Miller if he had heard from his bank in New York. Miller stated that he had contacted the bank and that everything seemed to be in order. He advised he would give Mrs. Gregg a check on the following Sunday or Monday in the amount of \$1000. Apparently this was a loan made to Gregg in connection with the purchase of an automobile which Gregg was then attempting to buy. (X) u

While Joseph Gregg was in contact with Minter Wood on May 31, 1946, Wood mentioned that he planned to stay around Washington during that summer since he was afraid of losing his job at the State Department if he took a vacation. Gregg mentioned that the only thing that delayed his departure from Washington is the fact that he didn't know where he was going.

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

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On June 3, 1946, a reliable informant advised that Mrs. Gregg stated that she and her husband would be leaving Washington in about two weeks and that they would store their furniture and probably would return to the United States in the fall. She was apparently referring to their coming trip to London, Ontario, Canada. (u) u

On June 6, 1946, according to a reliable source of information, Maurice Halperin referred Joseph Gregg to the Metropolitan Broadcasting Company, a new corporation which has been organized in Washington, as an applicant for the position of sales manager. It is known that William Ludwig Ullmann, Mary Jane Keeney, and Carl Green, all important figures in this investigation, are stockholders in this corporation. ✓

On June 12, 1946, a highly confidential source advised that Joseph Gregg apparently was using the telephone number of Inez Munoz, mentioned hereinbefore, in newspaper advertisements in an effort to purchase an automobile. It appears that he used this telephone number for individuals to contact him in connection with this advertisement. The informant stated that Mrs. Rose Gregg contacted Inez Munoz on June 13, 1946, and Mrs. Gregg told her that Joseph Gregg had enjoyed his visit with her on the previous night and when he left he said he had a queer sensation as though he were back in Madrid. (u) ✓

A physical surveillance further reflected that on June 15, 1946, Gregg was visited at his residence by Lincoln Fairley of 6205 33rd Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. Fairley is an employee of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen Union in California, and a known contact of Henry H. Collins, Jr., mentioned hereinbefore. ✓

A reliable source has reported that Joseph Gregg received a communication from P. C. Rhodes, R.F.C. Amenia, New York. This person is apparently identical with Peter Christopher Rhodes, a subject in this investigation who will be mentioned in detail in another portion of this memorandum. (u) ✓

A highly reliable source of information stated that on June 18, 1946, Joseph Gregg was in contact with Maurice Halperin. Halperin discussed in detail his new position with the American-Jewish Conference in New York City. He stated that he would attempt to obtain a job for Gregg with his organization some time in the future. Gregg stated that he doubts that this would work out inasmuch as they might look into his background too far and find out "that an Arab got mixed up with a Jew way back in his family." (u) ✓

It is known through a highly confidential source that the Greggs lived at the residence of Maurice Halperin for two nights prior to their leaving Washington for Canada on June 29, 1946. Also, it is interesting to note (u) ✓

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that Gregg made arrangements with Inez Munoz, mentioned hereinbefore, to have his mail received at her address at 2231 California Street, N. W. (S) (4)

Gregg and his family left Washington, D. C., on June 29, 1946, and they traveled to New York City where, through a physical surveillance, it was noted that Gregg was observed to enter the offices of Dr. A. B. Weinstein on July 1, 1946. Thereafter the Gregg family visited relatives at 34 Bonair Av, New Rochelle, New York, which is the address of David Bogdanoff. From there they traveled to London, Ontario, Canada where they are presently residing with Joseph Gregg's in-laws, Mr. and Mrs. William Leff at 281 Williams Street. U

Since Gregg has been in Canada, there has been no indication that he was in contact with any of the subjects of this case until the Christmas Holidays of 1946 when he and his wife visited in Washington, D. C., as stated hereinafter. U

[REDACTED] Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 10/1/46, p 34) (S) u

Highly confidential and reliable sources advised that while Gregg was in Washington in July, 1946, he received a letter from the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in New York City under date of July 26, 1946. This letter announced that a National Convention would be held on September 14 and 15 and mentioned that Lister and General Walter, former Commander of the 45th Division ("our Division") in Spain had been invited. The letter asked for a contribution to finance General Walter's trip to the Convention. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 10/1/46, p 34) (S) u

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that the records in the offices of Dr. Abraham B. Weinstein, dentist at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, revealed that Dr. Weinstein has a file on Joseph Gregg which shows a chart with the address 6829 Piney Branch Road, N. W., Washington, D. C., telephone Randolph 5070, New York telephone Beekman 3-3358. The date on this chart is October, 1945, and next to a notation "Referred by" is the name Peter Rhodes, who is also a subject of this case mentioned elsewhere in this memorandum. On a treatment chart attached to his file are several dates, the first of which is October 19, 1945. Next to this date is the following notation: "X-Ray series: Study Models, Consultation," followed by the initials, "A.B.W.," undoubtedly those of Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein. The following dates appear beneath the date October 19, 1945: October 31, 1945; November 1, 1945; December 7, 1945; February 1, 1946; February 15, 1946; March 21, 1946; March 22, 1946; and March 25, 1946. Opposite these dates are various notations indicating certain dental U

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treatment administered to Gregg on those dates. Also, it is noted that after the treatment are the doctor's initials. In most cases, these initials are "L.G.". It is believed that these are the initials of an assistant to Dr. Weinstein, Dr. Leon Gerber. Weinstein's initials appear only after the first treatment on October 19, 1945. U

Various physical surveillances maintained on Gregg in the past reflect that on all the dates mentioned in the treatment chart beginning with December 7, 1945, and ending with March 25, 1946, Joseph Gregg was observed to go to the office of Dr. Weinstein. (Report of SA John T. Hilsboss, NYC, 11-21-46, pages 81 & 82) U

With respect to the visit of Joseph Gregg and his wife to Washington, D. C., during the Christmas holidays of 1946, information has been received from a source regarded as completely reliable that on December 25, 1946, Gregg and his wife arrived at the residence of Robert Talbott Miller, III, a subject in this investigation, having arrived by automobile. This same source stated that Rose Gregg advised that she and her husband had stopped in New York en route for a few days. Mrs. Gregg stated that Joseph Gregg had been working in a paper packing business in Canada which was not very thrilling but it offered a living. She stated that he had received an offer from Puerto Rico in his field and a decision would be made concerning this offer in the near future. (TT from WFO 12-27-46) U

Gregg is not known to have been in contact with any of the other subjects in this case during 1947. U

Interview

Joseph H. Gregg was interviewed on April 15 and 16, 1947, at Toronto, Canada, by Bureau Agents. On the first date that he was interviewed he was shown a photograph of Jacob Golos and he advised that he did not recognize this photograph and that he did not know any individual named Jacob Golos. U

Gregg volunteered the information that he had been a member of the International Brigade in Spain during 1937 and 1938, but stated that he had severed all connections with the Brigade after he returned to the United States in about December, 1938. He explained his joining the Brigade by saying he had gone to France in 1937 as a free lance reporter and had gone to Spain from there. Upon seeing the atrocities committed by the Spaniards he became sympathetic to the Loyalist cause and joined the International Brigade as a truck driver. He advised that the only member of the Brigade U

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he had been in contact with since returning to the United States was Albert Prago who came to see him on one occasion. U

Gregg stated that he had started work for the United States Government in September or October, 1942 and prior to that from 1939 to 1942, he had been a representative of the Hemisphere Corporation and that he had been connected with Jack Fahy and Robert Miller in this corporation. U

Gregg, when questioned, stated that he had visited New York City on several occasions while employed by the United States Government. He advised that he usually stayed with a personal friend, David Bogdanoff, but on one occasion stayed at the home of Peter Rhodes, 40 Monroe Street, New York City. He advised that he knew Rhodes through his connections in the Government. He also admitted being friendly with Maurice Halperin, formerly of OSS, who now is in New York City. U

Gregg talked freely of his having dental work done by Dr. Weinstein in New York City. He stated that the total bill for his work was about \$2200 and that he had paid for this by means of postdated checks, many of these being dated for the latter part of 1947 and possibly some in 1948. He stated that he had been to Dr. Weinstein's office on many occasions and on one occasion he spent almost two complete days there. He mentioned that Dr. Weinstein had been recommended to him by a fellow employee in CIAA whose name he could not recall. U

Gregg stated that while he was employed by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and the Office of Inter-American Affairs he was never asked to furnish any information or any documents relative to the Communist activity in Latin America to any individual outside of Government service. He stated that he worked under Robert Miller in both of these offices. Gregg was of the opinion that the security measures in both of these offices were more than adequate. U

A photograph of Gregory was shown to him and he denied knowing this person and stated he could not recall having met anyone answering the description of this individual. U

At the conclusion of the interview a statement setting forth the results of the interview was given Gregg to read but he advised that he did not desire to sign any statement or even read it and did not do so. U

(Report of Special Agent J. T. Hilsbos, New York City, 4-21-47) U

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MAURICE HALPERIN

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that he became acquainted with Maurice Halperin in the latter part of 1942 through arrangements made for such meeting by Jacob Golos. Gregory stated that Halperin was at one time a professor of romance languages at Oklahoma University and because of some trouble at the University, he had come to Washington, D. C., with a former colleague named Willard Park. It is noted that Park is also a subject in this case. According to Gregory, both these individuals indicated to Bruce Minton of "New Masses" that they desired to be placed in contact with some Communist in the East. U

Gregory advised that while in Oklahoma, Halperin had been a Communist Party member and that after he arrived in Washington, D. C., he was employed by the Office of Strategic Services in the Latin-American Division of the Research and Analysis Branch. Gregory informed that Bruce Minton apparently communicated to Golos the desire of Halperin to meet a Communist contact in the East and as a result of this, Gregory was later introduced by Golos to Halperin. Gregory stated that the first meeting with Halperin took place in Washington, D. C., at the residence of Willard Park and on this occasion, Gregory discussed with them the work they were doing. Arrangements were made whereby Gregory would collect Communist Party dues from Halperin. U

A few weeks later Gregory met Halperin and Park in Washington, D. C., at the home of Mary Price. It is noted that Mary Price is a subject in this case and was formerly the secretary of Walter Lippman. On this visit Gregory made arrangements with Halperin and Park to be supplied by them with certain information to which they had access in their respective offices. U

Gregory advised that after this meeting both Halperin and Park began to supply Golos with various information and made it available to Golos by giving it to Mary Price, who in turn passed it on to Gregory. Several months later Mary Price became ill and thereafter Halperin and Park gave their information direct to Gregory. U

Regarding the type of information being made available by Halperin, Gregory advised that Halperin delivered mimeographed bulletins and reports prepared by the Office of Strategic Services on a variety of topics and also supplied excerpts from State Department cables to which he evidently had access. Gregory reported that Halperin's contributions were gratefully received by Golos who appeared to attach considerable importance to them. U

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Gregory stated that on occasions, Halperin visited in New York City and was taken to dinner by Gregory and Golos. Gregory stated that on these occasions it appeared that Halperin was under the impression that information furnished by him was being transferred to Earl Browder and Gregory could not advise if Halperin had any knowledge as to what further disposition was made of this material. U

Halperin continued to furnish information to Gregory until about December, 1944, and at that time Gregory advised Halperin was still employed by the Office of Strategic Services. U

Background

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A Hatch Act investigation was conducted in 1941 and 1942 regarding Halperin and at this time it was learned that he was dismissed from the University of Oklahoma in September, 1941, by the Board of Regents of that state because of his radical tendencies. It was also learned that in 1940, Halperin had cashed a check drawn on the Bank of Foreign Trade, USSR, in the amount of \$436.01. In a personal interview Halperin advised that he had invested the money in a Russian bond which paid seven per cent and that he had done so because it was a good investment. A reliable informant advised that Halperin while at the University of Oklahoma had contributed articles to "New Masses", a Communist controlled propaganda organ. This same informant stated that Halperin spent considerable time in Mexico where it was alleged he associated with liberals and radicals. U

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In February, 1942, Halperin was interviewed in Washington, D. C., under the provisions of the Hatch Act. During this interview he denied that he was a member of the Communist Party or of the Young Communist League. It is noted that Gregory advised he personally collected Communist Party dues from Halperin. U

Results of Investigation

Investigation concerning the activities of Halperin was instituted in November, 1945. As a result of this investigation it was definitely determined that he frequently contacted Robert Talbott Miller, III, a prominent subject in this investigation, and David Wahl, mentioned hereinbefore. U

A confidential and highly reliable source advised that Halperin visited Joseph B. Gregg at his home on January 6, 1946. It is noted that Gregg is also a subject in this investigation. U

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that Halperin had a reservation for a room at the Hotel Embassy in New York City on January 23, 1946. Halperin was seen leaving this hotel on the morning of January 24, 1946, after which he contacted several individuals in New York City. On the afternoon of January 25, 1946, Halperin again left the Hotel Embassy and returned to Washington, D. C., on the Congressional Limited. As a result of investigation it was determined that Halperin had never actually registered under his own name at the Hotel Embassy on any day between January 23, 1946, and January 26, 1946. It was further determined that he apparently registered under the name of Peter H. Odergarde, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., according to "Who's Who in America," one Peter H. Odergarde is a consulting expert to the Secretary of the Treasury and his home is in Amherst, Massachusetts. No information is available at this time to indicate why Halperin did not use his own name while staying at the Hotel Embassy. U

According to a highly reliable source of information, Mr. and Mrs. Phil Dunaway and Mr. and Mrs. David R. Wahl were guests at the residence of Maurice Halperin. Philip Dunaway was a co-employee of Halperin at the Office of Research and Intelligence, U. S. State Department. (W) U

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The informant stated that on February 9, 1946, Robert Talbott Miller, III, advised Halperin that he and his wife would visit the Halperins on the afternoon of February 10 at the latter's residence. (S) u

On February 12, 1946, by order of the Secretary of State, Halperin's employment in the State Department, to which he had been transferred from OSS, was terminated. u

With further reference to David Wahl, a highly reliable source of information stated that on February 27, 1946, Halperin conferred with Wahl and told him that he, Halperin, needed a doctor and he asked Wahl if he had anyone in mind. Wahl stated he thought he might get some cooperation from a doctor he knows here in town. When asked about the doctor's specialty Wahl replied "allergy, but he is also a general man." Halperin was apparently discussing his separation from the Office of Research and Intelligence, State Department, because he stated that whatever illusions he had, if any, were broken that afternoon with an ultimatum. He indicated that he was suffering from a background of ulcers which he has had for some years. A further discussion was had concerning Halperin's physical condition, which was received with laughter by Wahl. Wahl said he would discuss Halperin's case with his doctor friend who, it was subsequently learned, was Dr. Isadore H. Alpher who has offices in the Farragut Medical Building, 900 17th Street, N. W. He resides at 3700 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., which is the Alban Towers Apartment House. (S) u

It is known that in 1941, Dr. and Mrs. (Ross) Isadore Alpher of 2901 18th Street, N. W., a physician, were active members of the Washington Chapter of the American Peace Mobilization which has been described as a Communist front organization. Also, Dr. Alpher was listed as a local sponsor for the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, Washington Friends of Spanish Democracy, and the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign in 1942. During a discussion which Halperin had with Louis Ream of the American Red Cross on March 4, 1946, a reliable informant stated that Halperin mentioned that he was going on sick leave at the end of that week, which would carry him along until the end of May and that upon the completion of his sick leave his annual leave would begin, which would carry him on until October, 1946. Halperin indicated that he hadn't done so badly. Halperin maintained that his dismissal resulted from his old Oklahoma University background but that he felt relieved in getting out of the whole mess and said he was going to get down to work. Halperin thanked Ream for all of his efforts in trying to find out something about his dismissal. (S) u

On March 18, 1946, a reliable informant stated that Woodrow Wilson Borah, an employee of the Office of Research and Intelligence, State Department, advised Halperin that Karel Deutsch of their division at the State Department had been fired. Borah also advised that Colonel McCormack advised him that he was waiting to clear Halperin's sick leave status through the Civil Service Commission before sending him a letter. He advised that Karel Deutsch would remain on the pay roll until June 30, 1946. (S) u

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The informant stated that on March 22, 1946, Halperin advised Mrs. Robert Talbott Miller, III, that he was on sick leave but that he was "sick in a special way." Mrs. Miller referred to his sickness as an "infection." (S)u

On March 29, 1946, informant stated that Charles Flato contacted Maurice Halperin and advised him he was no longer in the Government but he, Flato, was then associated with the New Council of American Business, Inc., and Public Relations Association, Inc. at 1737 H Street, N. W. Flato mentioned he had hired Theresa Soracco as a secretary. Halperin praised her capabilities at great length. It is noted that Theresa Soracco was the fiancée of Martin Robert Rogers, a close associate of Halperin while they were both employed at the State Department. (S)u

On the same date the informant advised that Karel Deutsch, mentioned hereinbefore, contacted Halperin and stated he was preparing to leave Washington and that he had accepted a professorship at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Massachusetts. On April 15, 1946, it was learned through a confidential source of information that Halperin had an appointment to see President Byrd of Maryland University on the following Thursday in connection with an effort being made by Halperin to obtain a teaching position at Maryland University. (S)u

A reliable source of information reported that on May 18, 1946, Joseph Gregg contacted Maurice Halperin and they discussed the possibilities of Halperin obtaining a professorship at the University of Maryland. Halperin stated he did not want anyone around town to get any ideas about this position as there were a lot of people who would definitely prefer to see him not get any job. Gregg indicated he understood about this. The informant further stated that on May 21, 1946, Philip Dunaway invited Halperin to his home in order to meet Robert Lamb of the CIO offices in Washington, and Carl Green of the Metropolitan Broadcasting Company. Shortly after this Halperin told Woodrow Borah that he would drop by his house at 8:00 P.M. (S)u

On May 28, 1946, according to the informant, Mrs. Edith Halperin, wife of Maurice Halperin, advised that a friend of hers, namely, Mary Jane Keeney of 215 B Street, N. E., was going to Japan and she had some furniture she wanted to loan somebody if they would pay for the transportation. (S)u

On May 30, 1946, according to a highly reliable source of information, Halperin was in contact with Henry Morgenthau, Jr., former Secretary of the Treasury, and arrangements were made for Halperin to visit Morgenthau in New York City on the following Wednesday at 3:00 P.M. at 285 Madison Avenue on the 22nd floor. (S)u

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The informant stated that on May 30, 1946, Halperin was in contact with Woodrow Borah and Halperin explained his duties with the American-Jewish Conference, explaining that he will perform liaison work with the United Nations and further stated that the organization represents a number of Jewish groups. He said in so far as he is concerned it will be like working in OGS all over again. He said they gave him a very interesting security check before they hired him in which all the weaknesses of other security checks became points in his favor. He said it really amounted to nothing more than a question as to where his people were born. He said he enjoyed this security check immensely and he might say it was the first time a security check was actually enjoyable.

The informant stated that Halperin, on June 2, 1946, mentioned that Henry Morgenthau, Jr., was considering having Halperin do some ghost writing for him in connection with a book that Morgenthau was writing concerning South America. However, it is known that this ghost writing did not materialize. The informant stated that on June 15, 1946, Maurice Halperin invited Martin Robert Rogers and Theresa Soracco to his home on the following day. It was further indicated that Just Lunning of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration, and Donald Russell of the State Department would be there. Lunning is a known contact of other subjects in this case. (S) u

On June 16, 1946, a confidential source advised that Mrs. Halperin, while contacting Mrs. Rose Gregg, mentioned that her husband, Maurice Halperin, would contact the Greggs and invite them to their home inasmuch as they wanted Joseph Gregg to meet Phil Dunaway. The informant stated that on June 18, 1946, Halperin contacted Martin Robert Rogers and Rogers commented that Halperin, in his new position with the American-Jewish Conference, would be able to help his friends. Halperin stated he believed he would be able to help them in the fall, stating "we might be able to move in some of our people." Halperin advised his new office is on the 14th floor of 43d Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City. (S) u

The informant stated that on June 26, 1946, David Wahl, while visiting at the Halperin home, discussed with one Oscar Gass the employment of various people in the American-Jewish Conference. Wahl, who is connected with that organization, mentioned he is interested in seeing that the committee of the American-Jewish Conference obtain several "live wire" members. We recommended Phil Dunaway, whom he described as having been in charge of all the reports for the Research and Analysis Branch of OGS, as well as John Dierkes of the Treasury Department who is a friend of Bartley Crum. Dierkes is a known contact of the Silvermasters and [REDACTED]

On June 30, 1946, Mrs. Robert T. Miller, according to a reliable source, was in contact with Mr. Halperin and she inquired if the Greggs, meaning Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gregg, had stayed at Halperin's house before their departure. (S) u

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from Washington. Halperin answered affirmatively and stated they were expected to stay only one night but they stayed two nights. Halperin added that his brother practically had to throw them out in order that the Halperin family could return. (S) u

A physical surveillance reflected that on June 26, 1946, Theodore Halperin, brother of Maurice Halperin, who was residing with the Halperin family in Washington, met Elisabeth Searle, Executive Secretary of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. at 1:00 P.M. that date in front of the New England Restaurant on 9th Street, Washington, D. C. While in Washington Theodore Halperin was in frequent contact with many suspected Communists and was engaged in the promotional activities of the Win the Peace Conference which was held in Washington during the Summer of 1946. U

With further reference to Theodore Halperin, it is of interest to note that a confidential source reported that on July 5, 1946, Theodore Halperin attempted to reach Clarence "Casey" Gurewitz who resides at Apartment 102 at 1619 R Street, N. W., and who is a Communist Party functionary in Washington, D. C. Subsequently this contact was had and "Casey" Gurewitz informed Theodore Halperin that he would be at home most of the day and it was arranged that Theodore Halperin would drop in to see him between twelve and one p.m. that day. (S) u

On July 7, 1946, according to a highly reliable source of information, Maurice Halperin informed Philip Dunaway that he was in Washington for the week-end. He stated that Martin Robert Rogers has an office at 250 West 57th Street in a building which is used in part by the State Department. Halperin stated that he, Halperin, is temporarily living at 7 Grove Street, New York City, which is an apartment occupied by Rogers. Dunaway informed Halperin that the chief thing that he has missed since Halperin left Washington are the various house guests of the Dunaways. In this connection it is stated that Julius Joseph Joseph has been staying with the Dunaways and will be going back in approximately three weeks. According to Dunaway, Joseph is presently in New York City where he will have a vacation for approximately ten days. Joseph is a subject in this investigation who will be mentioned more fully in another section of this memorandum. (S) u

A confidential source of information advised that on July 16, 1946, Mrs. Edith Halperin advised her husband, Maurice Halperin, who was in New York City, that he had received a letter from the State Department which disapproved his request for sick leave. She said the letter stated that under the date of March 5 Halperin had submitted his resignation from the State Department to become effective May 31. The letter pointed out that it was within their province (S) u

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to make an administrative determination relative to the granting of sick leave requested at the termination of an appointment; that in the light of certain investigation which has been conducted by the State Department it had been administratively determined that the Department would not approve Halperin's request for sick leave for the period for March 5 to May 31, 1946. Accordingly, the Division of Finance at the State Department was instructed to pay for that period on an annual leave basis. Halperin was to receive a final lump payment for any additional leave which had accrued to his credit prior to his resignation from the State Department. (S) (u)

In this connection it was determined that the State Department investigator had approached Dr. Isadore Alpher to whom Halperin was sent by his friend David E. Eahl concerning his certification of the ulcer trouble suffered by Halperin. Dr. Alpher reportedly cancelled his original report to the effect that Halperin was too sick to work. (u)

On July 20, 1946, a confidential source of information reported that Maurice Halperin's family would join him in New York City where they would all reside at 438 Crown Street, Brooklyn, New York, beginning September, 1946. (S) (u)

On July 21, 1946, Maurice Halperin, according to a reliable informant, stated that he has another job in New York City which consists of making short wave broadcasts to Latin America. He described this position as entailing a regular round table program every other week which is entitled "Mesa Redonda" and this program is beamed to three Latin American countries. He explained he is taking the place of a professor at Columbia University and that the program is broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System. He also advised that during the coming week he would be on a National Broadcasting Company program entitled "Information Please," which would be short-waved to South America. He bragged about the fact that the employees in the Office of the American Jewish Conference are not aware of this activity as they think he is lobbying at United Nations. (S) (u) (X)

During August, 1946, Edith Halperin, the wife of Maurice Halperin, was in close contact with Mrs. Mae Rhodes, whose husband Joseph H. Rhodes is an employee of the Department of Commerce in Washington, D. C. Investigation has disclosed that Mrs. Rhodes is very active in Communist front organizations in the District of Columbia. She is also an active participant in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and the Race Relations Committee of the League of Women Voters. It was determined that on August 7, 1946, Mae Rhodes and Edith Halperin discussed the activity in a Negro rally held in Washington, D. C., to protest the Georgia lynching. They discussed with pleasure that approximately (S) (u) (X)

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15,000 people attended this demonstration, and Mrs. Halperin stated that she was encouraged due to the fact that the anti-lynching propaganda was getting more attention in the press. (u)

Maurice Halperin has continued to be in close contact with Philip Dunaway and David Wahl, who have previously been identified in this memorandum. (Rept. SA Zander, WFO 10-1-46, pg. 40) (u)

Through a confidential and reliable source and physical surveillance it has been determined that Halperin has continued contacts with David Wahl, Carl Green, and Woodrow Borah, previously mentioned. (u)

(Rept SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO 3-25-47 p.71) (u)

Willard Z. Park when interviewed by FBI agents on July 16, 1947, stated that he had first met Philip and Mary Jane Keeney, contacts of the subjects in this case, at a dinner at Halperin's home in 1942. (u)

(Rept. SA Robert E. Leonard, WFO 7-17-47, p.1) (u)

Interview

On May 29, 1947, Halperin was interviewed by FBI agents. He stated that during the period when he was a professor at the University of Oklahoma he had made numerous trips to Mexico and South America, and in 1935, he and a group headed by Clifford Odets, who has been associated with known Communists and a number of Communist front organizations, such as the League of American Writers, were refused entry into Cuba because the group was considered by Cuban authorities to be of a revolutionary nature. (u)

He said that in 1941, as a result of an investigation by the Oklahoma State legislature, he and several other professors at the University of Oklahoma had been accused of Communist propensities and as a result he had obtained a leave of absence and had come to Washington. During his stay at the University, he went on, he had contributed to the New Republic and "guessed" he "must have" contributed to the New Masses, although he would make no definite statement. (u)

He admitted that he "may have met" Bruce Winton, editor of the New Masses, and knew Robert T. Miller, Philip Dunaway, Joseph Gregg, David Wahl, Willard Z. Park, Philip Keeney, and Woodrow Borah, subjects and contacts of subjects in this case, but denied knowing Jacob Golos, Gregory, Mary Price, Harry Dexter White, Frank Coe or the Silvermasters and did not identify photographs of Golos and Gregory. (u)

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He advised that during his government employment he has taken home some government documents for reference work and for courses he might teach on Latin-American affairs and also in case he had an opportunity to write his memoirs. He said he could not see anything wrong with doing so as they were not classified, to his knowledge, and were of no value at that time to the State Department. He stated very specifically that he had not furnished any of the information to anyone else. U

He denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party. U

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JULIUS JOSEPH JOSEPH

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in July or August, 1942, he was requested by Jacob F. Golos to go to Washington, D. C., and make contact with Julius J. Joseph who at that time was employed by the Social Security Board. From conversations with Golos, Gregory advised that he understands Joseph had come to New York City sometime previously and made contact with the Communist Party headquarters. Apparently the Communist Party headquarters recognized his potentialities and informed Golos of his identity. U

Gregory met Joseph at his home in Washington, D. C., and obtained a large amount of information which Joseph had been collecting for the previous two months. This information concerned labor relations and other matters in the labor field. About Christmas, 1942, Joseph was transferred to the New York Office of the Social Security Board and remained there for about six months. During this time Gregory contacted him and he supplied the same type of information which he got from the records of the Social Security Board. Thereafter he returned to Washington and continued his employment with the Social Security Board and at intervals was contacted by Gregory. W

Gregory stated that in 1943, Joseph was drafted into the United States Army and at that time Golos suggested that he attempt to be assigned to the Office of Strategic Services. Gregory recalled that about a week after his induction he was assigned to the Office of Strategic Services and that he was in the Japanese Division and was working in the Library of Congress but was not given free access to all Office of Strategic Services files inasmuch as he was then under investigation. However, even at this time he did furnish some information concerning general activities of the Office of Strategic Services, particularly as they related to the Russian Division. U

Gregory stated that about a year later Joseph informed him that he really had not been investigated and that the Army officials told him it was a case of having him confused with some other individual by the same name and thereafter he enjoyed much more confidence on the part of his associates. Gregory stated that thereafter Joseph was able to supply him with considerable material relating to the work of the Japanese and Russian Divisions of the Office of Strategic Services. Joseph made available to Gregory written reports which were carbon copies of the actual reports. Gregory could not recall if these reports were indicated as confidential. U

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restricted or secret. Gregory's association with Joseph continued until December, 1944. Gregory was not able to advise if Joseph actually knew the true identity of Golos and what actually happened to the material being furnished by him. Gregory stated, however, that sometime in 1943 Joseph's wife left him and later, Gregory, when speaking to Joseph's wife, learned that she knew Golos' true identity.

Gregory also advised that both Joseph and his wife, Bella, were dues paying members of the Communist Party and in fact on occasions, Gregory collected their Party dues from them.

Background

Joseph was born February 10, 1914, at Northampton, Pennsylvania, son of parents both born in Russia. He attended high school at Allentown, Pennsylvania, and received an A.B. degree from the University of Michigan in 1936. In 1938 he was granted a master's degree from the same institution with a major in political science, economics, sociology, and public administration.

Joe Joseph, as he is more commonly known, was employed in 1939 by Dr. William Haber, a former professor at the University of Michigan, who was then the director of a national refugee service in New York City.

On June 28, 1940, Joseph secured employment with the federal government as an associate economist with the National Research Planning Board. This employment was at New York City, also under the supervision of Dr. William Haber.

On December 1, 1941, Joseph transferred to the Federal Security Agency at New York City as an associate technical analyst, Social Security Board, Grade P-3.

On July 29, 1942, Joseph was transferred to the War Manpower Commission as a senior administrative official, Planning Division, Grade CAF-12. At this time he moved to Washington, D. C.

Joseph was inducted into the U. S. Army on April 30, 1943, and in May of the same year was assigned to the Office of Strategic Services. In this capacity he attained the position of deputy chief, Far Eastern Division, with a rating of P-6. In May, 1945, he was released from active duty, U. S. Army, in order that he might accept a position with UNRRA.

Beginning on June 29, 1945, Joseph was employed by UNRRA, and his last present position was that of organizational officer in the European Regional Office, London, England, Grade CAF-13.

Joseph was married to Bella Miriam Joseph but is separated. While in New York City he resided at 76-36 113th Street, Forest Hills, New York

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City. His Washington, D. C., address was 2321 Lincoln Road, N. E. U ~~SECRET~~

In conjunction with his employment with USRA, Joseph departed from the U. S. August 10, 1945, for London, England. He returned to this country in June, 1946, and again departed for England on July 26, 1946. In January, 1947, Joseph returned to the U. S. for a short period due to the death of his father. On November 13, 1947, he returned to Washington, D. C., where he was expected to remain for approximately one month. He occupied Room 312, Dupont Circle Building, Washington. U

A highly reliable source advised that when Joseph was investigated to determine his loyalty and fitness it was not proven that he was a member of the Communist Party but several individuals informed that he was decidedly radical in his views. One of these individuals stated that Joseph made a statement to the effect that he did not believe parents should be saddled with the responsibility of children and stated that a child should be removed from its home at an early age and educated by the state according to his mentality. The source advised that this was typical of other statements attributed by acquaintances to Joseph. U

Results of Investigation

It is to be observed that Joseph has been out of the United States during the past two years, except for brief visits in June and July 1946, and January 1947. U

The Files of the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that a Julius J. Joseph, as of December 9, 1936, was a Daily Worker Correspondent in Brooklyn, New York. It also reflects that a Julius Joseph, 113 East End Avenue, Manhattan, signed the 1940 Communist Party nominating petition in New York City. U

On November 18, 1942, J. Joseph of the Planning Division of the War Manpower Commission, spoke at the first session of a forum sponsored by "Science and Society" a reported Marxist quarterly. Among other speakers at this session was Earl Browder, the General Secretary of the Communist Party. The 1942 winter issue of the magazine contained Joseph's speech, which received favorable comment in the Daily Worker dated February 1, 1943. U

Through physical surveillance the following information was obtained: On July 1, 1946, it was determined that Joseph was residing with Philip and Lillian Dunway at Forest Glen, Maryland. Dunway is a close associate of Maurice Halperin, a prominent subject in this case, and of numerous known and suspected Communists. U

On the same date Joseph was observed to enter the apartment of Jeanette Gillerman and Marian Ainslee, both contacts of known and suspected Communists. U

On July 16, 1946, Joseph entered the apartment of Just Lunning, a contact of several subjects in this case. U

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On July 17, 1946, Joseph entered the law office of Allan Rosenberg and also indicated that he was acquainted with Maurice Halperin, both subjects. U

On July 21, 1946, Joseph visited the home of David Wahl. U

It was also determined through physical surveillance that during his sojourn in the United States, Joseph visited New York City where he stayed at 19 Commerce Street with his sister and her roommate Edith Feingold, an employee of the National Maritime Union-CIO, and a known Communist Party member. U

On July 23, 1946, he attended the Stanley Theatre, 7th Avenue and 11st Street, a Russian theatre which exhibits only Russian films. U

On July 24, 1946, he was in the company of an unidentified individual who was overheard to remark that he was interested in going to Russia. This man also mentioned the name of Jessica Smith. U

On July 26, 1946, Joseph departed for London, England, returning to his assignment with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. U

A highly confidential source advised that on January 27, 1947, David Wahl, Mary Jane Keeney and Joseph visited the home of Philip Dunaway, a contact of Wahl, Halperin and Carl Green. Keeney asked Joseph about the squatter movement of Communists in London, England, in the fall of 1946. (A number of Communists trespassed in apartment buildings and refused to be evicted) and Joseph stated that the incident had begun spontaneously but the Communist Party leaders saw its possibilities and organized and led the people. He spoke at great length, describing British government and police reaction and the street scenes. (S) (u) U

Joseph resigned from UNRRA on December 22, 1947, due to reduction of force. U

It was determined through a reliable source that in December, 1947, Joseph was residing at 41 King Street, New York City. It is noted that this is the same address where Philip and Mary Jane Keeney reside. U

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Interview

On November 17, 1947, Joseph was interviewed by FBI Agents. He failed to identify photographs of Gregory and Jacob Golos and denied knowing them, and refused to state whether or not he ever has been a Communist Party member. He admitted acquaintance with David Wahl, Maurice Halperin, Mary Jane Keeney, Allan Rosenberg, Philip Dunaway and Just Lunning. He denied ever having furnished information from Government files to any unauthorized individual. U

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DUNCAN CHAPLIN LEE

Allegations of Gregory

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Gregory advised that in 1942 Mary Price, a subject in this case and the former secretary of Walter Lippman, mentioned to Jacob Golos that D. C. Lee was going to Washington, D. C. with General Donovan in the Office of Strategic Services. Mary Price asked Golos if he was interested in Lee and Golos replied that he was and told Mary Price to handle him. Thereafter some material was obtained through Lee, but it was not very valuable and Golos ordered Gregory to handle Lee direct. Gregory contacted Lee at his residence in Georgetown. This occurred sometime in the latter part of 1942. Gregory learned from him what type of information he could furnish, and also learned that Lee realized that the information he was giving was destined for Russian Intelligence. U

After meeting Lee, Gregory saw him at rather frequent intervals until approximately June, 1943, at which time he left the country on an OSS mission. When he returned that fall, Gregory resumed his contacts with him. Gregory advised that Lee furnished him Office of Strategic Services information of a varying nature and always orally. The information included facts on various phases of anti-Soviet work by the Office of Strategic Services, its activities in European countries with respect to uncovering Russian activities and the location of Office of Strategic Services personnel in foreign countries. The information furnished by Lee was on a quality rather than on a quantity basis. U

Gregory advised that Lee's wife, Ishbel, had been a Communist Party member in New York City and when she was considering becoming a United States citizen, she was somewhat apprehensive that an investigation of her present activities might reveal her party affiliation and reflect on her husband. During the fall of 1943, Jacob Golos informed Gregory that he desired to meet Ishbel and this meeting was arranged and took place probably in October, 1943, in Washington. Gregory remembers the place distinctly as being a German restaurant and beer establishment on K Street between 14th and 15th, and said that he, Golos and the Lees spent a few hours there one evening. Golos was, as usual, introduced to Ishbel as "John" and she was given to understand that he was a big man in the Party. U

Gregory stated that at first he contacted Lee at his Washington residence but later met him on the streets. Gregory recalled that in February or March, 1944, Lee told him about the proposed exchange of agents between the OSS and the NKVD. These and other developments resulted in Lee's becoming increasingly apprehensive over meeting Gregory and they began meeting at the Georgetown Pharmacy on Wisconsin Avenue and at another pharmacy on R Street. U

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Lee's uneasiness intensified and in the fall of 1944 Lee did not show up at prearranged meetings. After Mary Price was unable to persuade Lee to see Gregory again, Gregory went to the Lee's residence and tried to convince Isbell that it was all right for her husband to see Gregory. U

In addition to the meetings in Washington, Gregory met Lee on several occasions in New York City. The first meeting occurred in January, 1943, at which time Gregory, Golos and Lee met at the Old Homestead Restaurant on Ninth Avenue. So far as Gregory is able to recall this constituted Golos' first meeting with Lee, who was in uniform at the time. The conversation at the meeting was principally along political and party lines. At infrequent intervals after this meeting Lee would telephone Gregory at his residence and they would arrange to see each other at some restaurant in New York. Gregory said that Lee occasionally came to New York to visit Mary Price and it was on these occasions that he would contact Gregory. U

Gregory's last meeting with Lee occurred probably in January, 1945, and it was at Longchamps Restaurant on Fifth Avenue at 12th Street. By this time Gregory had virtually terminated his espionage activities as far as the Washington group was concerned. U

Background

Duncan Chaplin Lee was born in Anking, China, on November 19, 1913. He resided there until 1926. From 1926 to 1931, he lived at Chatham Hall, Chatham, Virginia, with his father, Reverend Edmund Jennings Lee, an Episcopal minister, who is the rector of the girls' preparatory school known as Chatham Hall. U

In 1935, Lee received a B.A. degree from Yale University and in 1938, he received a B.C.L. degree from Oxford University, Oxford, England. On June 18, 1938, he married Isabella (Isbell) Scott Gibb at Oxford, England. On June 16, 1939, he was employed as a clerk by the law firm of Donovan, Leisure, Newton and Lambert, 2 East Street, New York, New York. He left this law firm on June 30, 1942, to become Assistant General Counsel of the Office of Strategic Services in Washington, D. C. U

In 1942, Lee was Assistant Secretary of the National Board of Directors of Russian War Relief and he was also a member of the Executive Committee of the China Aid Council. It should be noted that Mildred Price, another subject in this investigation, was at that time the Executive Secretary of the China Aid Council. U

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Results of Investigation

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An investigation was started in November, 1945, and it was ascertained that Duncan Chaplin Lee was a Lieutenant Colonel employed by the Office of Strategic Services and that his Washington address was 1522 - 11st Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

As a result of a physical surveillance it was ascertained that Mr. and Mrs. Lee visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Wheeler on December 7, 1945, and on the following day, the Wheeler family visited the home of Duncan Lee. It is noted that Gregory advised that on one occasion, Duncan Lee mentioned to him that he had a friend named Donald Wheeler who was employed by the Office of Strategic Services. Gregory also stated that Wheeler had attended either Oxford or Cambridge University with Duncan Lee and Lee had described Wheeler as a "progressive person."

It was determined that on May 23, 1946, Robert T. Miller, III, another subject in this case, contacted Frank Jellineck, a mutual contact of the subjects in this case, concerning a journalistic venture in Mexico City. Miller appeared favorable, however, they indicated that Joseph Gregg, another subject in this investigation, was somewhat unfavorably disposed. Jellineck commented, "We'll go ahead with Duncan Lee," indicating that Lee would take it if Gregg and Miller did not.

Investigation has reflected considerable data concerning Reverend Edmund J. Lee, the father of Duncan Lee. Reverend Lee is presently rector of the Chatham Hall School for Girls, located at Chatham, Virginia. This is a finishing school for girls whose families generally possess considerable wealth. Available information shows that the name of Edmund J. Lee of Chatham, Virginia, appeared in a black notebook of Alice Burke, then Secretary of the Communist Party, District No. 16. It was also noted that Reverend Lee is an advocate of racial equality, which stand has made him rather unpopular.

On August 26, 1946, Mary Price, a prominent figure in this investigation whose activities are identified elsewhere in this memorandum, was in contact, according to a confidential source, with Ishbel Lee. Mary Price advised that she was going to New York City and offered to leave her automobile with the Lees for their use while she was in New York stating that she preferred to go by train.

During February, March, April and May, 1947, Duncan Lee and his wife, were in contact with Donald Wheeler and Herbert Fierst, who are identified elsewhere in this memorandum.

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From a confidential source it was ascertained that on May 9, 1947, Duncan Lee was in contact with Eli Shrook. Shrook remarked that he had been in the First French Army in France and Germany from November 1944 until the war's end. He asked to be remembered to Isabel Lee and remarked "Tell her and yours that I remember our work together with the North American Committee to Aid Spain." (u) X

On June 11, 1947, Mary Price left word for Lee that she was just passing through town again and would recontact him on the 13th. On this latter date she did contact Lee and they arranged to meet shortly thereafter at "that place we met the last time." (u) X

Again on June 30, 1947, Mary Price contacted Lee and advised that she was en route to New York and was staying in Alexandria overnight. Lee arranged to meet her at Parchy's Restaurant, 1900 K Street, N.W., within a few minutes. (u) X

Lee is still residing in Washington, D. C. at 1522 31st Street, N.W., and is employed as an attorney with the law firm of Coreoran and Youngman, having become associated with them on January 28, 1946. U

Interview
(Duncan Chaplin Lee)

Duncan Chaplin Lee was interviewed by Bureau Agents on May 29, 1947. He verified the background information previously reported concerning him, but advised that instead of being Assistant Secretary he had been General Counsel for the National Board of Directors of Russian War Relief in 1942. During the same year he was on the Executive Committee of the China Aid Council. He said he was, and still is, connected with the Institute of Pacific Relations. U

He identified a photograph of Gregory. He disclaims knowing his last name and did not remember whether he had ever heard it. His recollection was that he first met Gregory at the apartment of Mary Price, probably during the latter part of 1942, and was certain that he was not introduced to Gregory at his own home. U

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He stated that he may have discussed his OSS work with Gregory, but said that Gregory did not appear overly curious concerning it and did not ask him for any OSS records or any specific information concerning the work. Lee claimed not to be aware of the type of business that Gregory was engaged in, but said he gathered from Gregory's conversation that he sold some type of article or service.

According to Lee he first met Gregory in the fall of 1942 and the last time he saw Gregory was in either late 1944 or early 1945. He could not recall whether his last meeting with him was in Washington or New York, and while he recalled meeting Gregory on one occasion at Longchamps Restaurant at Fifth Avenue and 12th Street, New York City, he could not say whether this was the last time he saw Gregory.

It was pointed out to Lee that he admitted knowing Gregory for approximately two years and it seemed rather unusual that he could not recall Gregory's last name or his occupation, but he replied that he had a very bad memory for names.

Lee was asked if he had not seen Gregory rather frequently at approximately two week intervals after he met Gregory until the time he left the country. in June 1943, and he replied that he did not recall that this was the case. He said that whenever Gregory came to town Gregory called him and he explained this by saying that Gregory seemed to be quite fond of both himself and his wife, Ishbel. He said that Ishbel was with him nearly every time that he saw Gregory. He denied ever having met Gregory at the Georgetown Pharmacy on Wisconsin Avenue or at any other pharmacy, but stated that on one or two occasions he had met Gregory on the street.

He recalled having met Gregory in New York City on only two occasions, although he often telephoned him when he was in New York on business. He could not recall Gregory's telephone number and said he did not know Gregory's address as he had never met him at his home.

Lee recalled having met Gregory in the Old Homestead Restaurant on Ninth Avenue in New York City on one occasion and that at this time Gregory introduced him to a man he knows only as "John". He placed this meeting as being during the first part of 1943, shortly after he met Gregory, and he said he recalled seeing "John" on only one other occasion, which was in the fall of 1943 in Washington in a restaurant located at 823 Fifteenth Street, N. W. He claimed to know nothing about John's background, and said he was an interesting guy. He stated that "John", Mary Price and Gregory were all "left-wing" and therefore interesting as he himself was "left-wing", and as he described it, a "Henry Wallace Democrat."

Concerning Mary Price he stated that he first met her in 1941. He recalled that he and his wife stayed with her for approximately two weeks in

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July, 1942, when he first came to Washington and while he was looking for a place to live. He said that Mary Price never appeared overly interested in OSS work and did not ask him for any confidential information. U

Lee denied ever having furnished "John", Gregory, Mary Price or any unauthorized individuals with any confidential information concerning OSS. He admitted that Gregory had given him and his wife Christmas presents of a slight value, but that he had attached no significance to them. U

Interviewed
(Ishbel Scott Gibb Lee)

Ishbel Scott Gibb Lee was also interviewed by Bureau Agents on May 29, 1947. She advised that she was born on October 12, 1913, in Allahabad, United Provinces, India. She resided in India and England until June, 1938, when she came to the United States with her husband. She is still a citizen of England. U

Ishbel Lee denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party either in the United States or in England. She admitted being associated with the China Aid Council with which her husband was connected. U

Mrs. Lee identified a photograph of Gregory. She advised that she met Gregory at the same time that her husband did at a party held in the apartment of Mary Price. While she was unable to recall Gregory's last name she believed that it might be Grant. U

She recalled that in October 1943 she met an individual named "John" in a restaurant at 823 Fifteenth Street, N. W. She did not recall John's last name and did not know whether she had ever heard it. She was of the opinion that she had seen Gregory about five times, the last one being about one and a half or two years ago. She recalled that at one time Gregory had telephoned her from a drugstore on Wisconsin Avenue and at Gregory's invitation Ishbel met him at the drugstore and they discussed family matters and so forth over cocktails. U

Mrs Lee stated that she had never heard her husband discuss OSS matters with Gregory and had never heard Gregory ask specifically concerning Duncan Lee's work. She advised that she had no information concerning any activities of an espionage nature engaged in by Gregory, "John", Mary Price or anyone else. U

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ROBERT TALBOTT MILLER, III

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in April or May, 1941, Jacob Golos introduced him to Robert Miller who operated the Latin-American news service "Hemisphere" and his wife. Gregory met Miller every two weeks for dinner and on these occasions Miller furnished him with copies of "Hemisphere" which he gave to Golos. Gregory stated that Miller is the son of a prominent New England physician; that he went to Moscow as a newspaper correspondent and while there met an American girl, Jenny (Jennie) Levy who worked for the Moscow Daily News and married her. Gregory stated that while in Moscow, Miller apparently became indoctrinated with Communistic philosophy. Gregory advised that subsequently Miller returned to the United States and started the publication of "Hemisphere." He apparently lost money over a period of time and then attempted to obtain a job with the Government. He was successful in obtaining employment with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, moved to Washington, D. C., and brought with him some of the files of "Hemisphere." Miller allegedly informed Gregory that his files had contained materials supplied by Communists in South America but that he had destroyed all of this material prior to bringing his files to Washington, D. C. U

Gregory contacted Miller in Washington and obtained from him pamphlets and other information which he obtained through his official connection with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Gregory could not recall definitely what these pamphlets contained but believed they were at least restricted articles such as might be passed between Government agencies and which were not for public consumption. Gregory was unable to recall whether any of these pamphlets were stamped restricted or confidential. Miller also told Gregory that in his capacity in the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, he had the opportunity to see reports written by the Office of Naval Intelligence, the Military Intelligence Service, the Office of Strategic Services and the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Latin-American matters. U

Gregory stated that during his initial contacts with Miller in Washington, Miller would hand him a typewritten summary of some of the information appearing in the ONI, G-2 and FRI files. This material always concerned Communist or Russian activities in Latin America. As time went on Miller became somewhat alarmed over handing Gregory these typewritten notes and thereafter would merely verbally inform Gregory of the material that he had observed in the above-mentioned Government reports. U

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Gregory stated that Miller's association with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs ceased about November, 1943 and thereafter he informed him that he was attempting to obtain a position in the State Department. Gregory stated that he saw Miller in December, 1944, at which time he was employed in the State Department but advised that Miller never furnished him with any information from the files of the State Department. U

Background

Robert Talbot Miller, III, was born April 5, 1910, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. On August 29, 1934, he left the United States allegedly for a visit to Moscow, Russia, where he arrived September 12, 1934. While there he obtained employment as a correspondent for the Chattanooga, Tennessee, "Herald" and remained in the Soviet Union until June, 1937. While there he was married on December 3, 1935, to Jenny (Jennie) Levy, an American born employee of the Academy of Sciences in Moscow.

From June, 1937 to August, 1938, Miller and his wife lived in Paris, France, and he apparently was employed there as a newspaperman. From October, 1939 to September, 1941, Miller resided in New York City and was President of the Hemisphere News Service as well as editor of the weekly publication "Hemisphere" printed by that Service. U

On September 11, 1941, Miller and his family moved to Washington, D. C., and at this time he was appointed as an analyst for the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. He later became Director of the Division of Reports of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. In July, 1944, he was transferred to the State Department. Later he was assigned to the New Eastern Division of the State Department handling confidential matters pertaining to relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. He resigned from the State Department in December 1946. He presently resides at 2731 Fallisade Avenue, Spuyten Duyvil, New York, and is associated with J. H. Randolph (Randy) Feltus in a public relations business at 128 East 56th Street, New York City. U

The Hemisphere News Service was incorporated under the laws of New York on September 25, 1939. Miller was listed as President, Jack Bradley Fahy was listed as Vice President and Treasurer, and Jennie Miller was listed as Secretary. The principal activity of the corporation was the publication of a weekly news bulletin pertaining to economic matters in Latin America, Canada and Alaska. This bulletin was known as "Hemisphere." U

In September, 1941, the Hemisphere News Service was moved to Washington, D. C., and became the Export Information Bureau, Incorporated. This concern was managed by Joseph E. Gregg and was devoted exclusively to research work for the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. It will be noted U

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that Jack Bradley Fahy, former Vice President of the Hemisphere News Service, was a veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War. In the "Daily Worker" for October 17, 1938, he published an article renouncing his membership in the Socialist Party which he accused of damaging the cause of the Spanish people. Jack Fahy's name has appeared in an address book of Ursula Kasseran, a strongly suspected Soviet espionage agent. U

As a result of a physical surveillance it is known that in February, 1941, Miller was in contact with Jacob Golos. U

A highly confidential and reliable source has advised that in the summer of 1944, Miller was very well acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, subjects of this case. U

Results of Investigation

As a result of an investigation started in November, 1945, it was ascertained from a highly reliable and confidential source that Miller frequently contacted Joseph B. Gregg, a subject in this case. U

Through a physical surveillance it was ascertained on December 8, 1945, that Miller and his wife visited the home of Maurice Halperin, who is also a subject in this case. U

On January 17, 1946, Palageya (Polya) Habicht gave a talk at the Friends Meeting House of Washington, 2111 Florida Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., which was sponsored by the East-West Society. This talk was actually a propaganda lecture on behalf of Russia. It was noted that both Mr. and Mrs. Miller attended the talk. Palageya Habicht is a native of Russia who was at one time interned by the Russians as a political prisoner and who in 1941 was exchanged to the United States for Gaik B. Ovakinian, the head of the Soviet espionage organization in the United States from 1934 to the time of his arrest in 1941. A highly reliable and confidential source has advised that the Millers are very friendly with Palageya Habicht. U

A highly confidential and reliable source has stated that on several occasions Robert Miller has visited with John Paul Milan Marsalka who lives at 3317 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Marsalka was a translator for the State Department, Foreign Service, at Moscow, USSR, from May, 1934 until August, 1939. In 1940, he was employed as a library assistant at the Library of Congress and in 1941, he was connected with the Office of Price Administra- U

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tion in Washington, D. C. A very reliable source advised that in August, 1941, he was dismissed from the Office of Price Administration because of charges of being a Communist or having Communist tendencies. In 1943, he was engaged part time as the District Manager of Russian War Relief in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and for a period in 1944, he was connected with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. A highly reliable source has advised that [REDACTED]

Through a highly reliable source it is known that on March 5, 1946, Miller was in contact with Mr. Charles P. Kindleberger requesting advice relative to Miller's being detailed by the State Department to a job at the German Embassy in Washington, D. C. Kindleberger told Miller that Miller should go into the job with his eyes open, that it was an administrative job and not a policy-formulating one and that the politicians were handling it.

Also on March 5, 1946, Miller is known through a highly confidential and reliable source to have contacted Dr. Robert F. Morse, 3106 N Street, N.W., who is Miller's personal physician but whom he has known through this source to have contacted under peculiar circumstances in the past. It is believed that Miller's contact with Dr. Morse related to matters other than medical treatment.

Ann Feltus, wife of Randy Feltus, a former employee of the Treasury Department and a known contact of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Harry Dexter White, both prominent subjects in this investigation, contacted Jennie Miller, on March 11, 1946, and advised her that she and her husband had arrived by plane on the previous evening from California.

On March 12, 1946, through a physical surveillance, it was determined that Joseph B. Gregg and Robert Talbott Miller, III, were together and that Gregg had gone to Miller's office at 810 18th Street, N. W. On March 16, 1946, it was determined that Florence Levy, sister-in-law of Robert Miller, was then employed at the State Department. It will be noted that investigation has determined that Florence Levy has been affiliated with Communist front organizations and has indicated Communist sympathies. She was dismissed from the State Department on June 23, 1947.

Jennie Miller, on March 22, 1946, was in contact with Maurice Halperin, who is a prominent subject in this investigation. Also on that date Jennie Miller was in contact with Rose Gregg, wife of Joseph B. Gregg. According to a highly confidential source, during the contact with Rose Gregg, Rose advised Jennie Miller that Joseph Gregg had left Washington on the previous Wednesday and that he would let her know when he was going to return. She informed Jennie Miller that Gregg still had some more dental work to be finished. This was an apparent reference by Mrs. Gregg to her husband's visit to the office of Dr. Abraham B. Weinstein, a dentist in New York City who is prominently mentioned in this investigation.

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Joseph B. Gregg, as well as other individuals in this investigation, has visited the office of Dr. Weinstein under peculiar and questionable circumstances. This point is being brought out in view of the fact that Mrs. Miller apparently had knowledge of the fact that Gregg had visited this dentist in New York City. (X) u (X)

On March 26, 1946, Mrs. Maurice Halperin was in contact with Jennie Miller, and at that time the Halperins agreed to meet for dinner at the Miller residence on Friday, a week. (X) u (X)

Through a highly confidential source it is known that on April 2, 1946, Helen Silvermaster, wife of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, attempted to contact Mrs. Robert Miller. (X) u (X)

Through a physical surveillance maintained at the residence of Robert Talbott Miller, III, at 3223 Northampton Street, N.W., on the night of April 5, 1946, the following people were observed to enter the Miller residence between 7:30 P.M., and 8:30 P.M.: Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and a man believed to be William Ludwig Ullmann, who, it is noted, resides with the Silvermasters and is a subject of this investigation; Maurice Halperin and his wife, Edith; Mr. and Mrs. John Dierkes, and Charles Flato, all of whom are highly suspected of being Communist functionaries. Also, an unknown man and woman arrived in a Buick sedan and entered the Miller residence. It was subsequently determined that the license plate on this car was assigned to Bernard Leroy of 6142 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. An unknown man and woman also arrived in a District of Columbia car which was identified as being registered to Myra C. Callis, 3206 E Street, N.E., who is the wife of a colored doctor. It was further observed that Mrs. Polya J. Habicht, a suspected Soviet agent, was also in attendance as was Florence Levy, Miller's sister-in-law, who has been mentioned previously. (u)

On April 10, 1946, Joseph B. Gregg and Robert Miller met and discussed Miller's work for the State Department at the German Embassy. (u)

Victor Perlo, a prominent subject in this investigation, was in contact with the Miller residence, according to a highly confidential source, on April 13, 1946. At that time Perlo stated that he would like Mrs. Brinkerhoff to have her husband contact him concerning a tennis engagement. (X) (u)

On April 17, 1946, Robert Miller was in contact with Mrs. Kathleen Fahy, then an employee of the American Red Cross and wife of John Fahy, then employed at the Interior Department. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fahy are suspected to be Communist Party members. The conversation was of a personal nature. (X) (u) IA

William Ludwig Ullmann, who has been mentioned hereinbefore as a subject in this case, attempted to contact Robert Miller at his residence on April 20, 1946. (X) u

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On April 21, 1946, Joseph B. Gregg and his wife were supposed to be at the Miller residence at 8:00 on that evening. (U)

Mrs. Miller, was in contact on April 28, 1946, according to a highly confidential source, with Alexandra Pavlovna Lewis, also known as Siara Lewis, wife of James W. Lewis who was an employee of the State Department and was formerly employed in Moscow, Russia, as a code clerk in the United States Embassy. Mrs. Lewis was a Russian National at the time of her marriage to James Lewis in Russia and she is highly suspected of being an NVD agent. Mrs. Miller invited Mrs. Lewis to a gathering which was to be held on the evening of April 28, but Mrs. Lewis declined the invitation inasmuch as she had guests for the evening. (U)

Through a physical surveillance on April 29, 1946, it was determined that Miller and his wife visited the residence of John P. Marsalka, a suspected Communist. (U)

On May 19, 1946, according to a highly confidential source, Mrs. Polya Habicht, mentioned hereinbefore, was in contact with Miller, at which time she invited him to a discussion which was to take place at her home. She asked Miller to take the part of the American view in the discussion and added that she would take the Russian view. She informed Miller that she had received up-to-date literature and newspapers direct from Pravda and Ivestia in Moscow. (U)

On June 19, 1946, Robert Miller contacted Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ullmann, at which time Mrs. Silvermaster invited the Millers to dinner on that evening. During this contact Helen Silvermaster advised Robert Miller that Ullmann was trying to make an impression on his new boss, John Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury. Miller informed Mrs. Silvermaster that his place (his job at the State Department) was going to "rack and ruin" and he desired to talk to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster in order to obtain some advice from him. He also stated that he wanted some advice from Mrs. Silvermaster and from William Ludwig Ullmann. (U)

On June 19, 1946, Jennie Miller was in contact, according to a highly confidential source, with Ruth Seegar, who inquired as to the individual in charge of the Friends School. It appeared that Ruth Seegar was interested in placing her son, Michael, in the school. Jennie Miller advised that Dr. Savits was in charge and that if she talked to Dr. Savits to use the Millers as a reference. Ruth Seegar further advised Jennie Miller that her husband, Charlie Seegar, had been working behind closed doors on a very important letter. Jennie Miller told Ruth Seegar that she knew three adults who had formerly gone to Friends School and all had turned out very well. One later fought in Spain. Jennie Miller mentioned that at the progressive schools the (U)

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children get more democratic ideas nowadays and she said that the progressive intellectuals in New York all send their children to "the little red school-house and the town and country schools." (d)u X

Through a highly confidential source it is known that during the month of June, 1946, Jennie Miller was in close contact with F. Gregg, Helen Silvermaster, and Edith Halperin. (d)u X

Through a physical surveillance it was ascertained that on June 24, Robert Miller was in the company of John K. Tibby, who was a former Lieutenant in the United States Navy, during which time he served as Senior Intelligence Officer and Principal Intelligence Officer with the Board of Economic Warfare and with the Joint Intelligence Committee as an Assistant Secretary. Subsequent to his contact with Miller he was observed to enter the War Department Building, Room 2164, which is the office of the Central Intelligence Group. ✓

Through a highly confidential source it is known that in June, 1946, Jennie Miller was contacted by a person who identified himself as Ed and who stated that he could be contacted at the Roosevelt Hotel, Room 311. [REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] S

On July 2, 1946, according to a highly confidential source, Jennie Miller was contacted by a woman believed to be Margaret Greenfield. At that time she told Jennie Miller that the Callises were in town and she would contact them. The Callises referred to are probably Dr. Henry Arthur Callis and his wife, Myra, who reside at 2306 P Street, N.W., and are colored. (d)u

(d)u [Robert Miller and his wife were invited by Olya Margolin to a reception to be held for Abel Flann at the home of Henry Hilgard Villard, 1520 33rd Street, N.W. Villard was born in 1911.] His wife is named Mary. He has been employed by the Federal Reserve System as an economist since October 1945. Before that he had been employed by the State Department in the Foreign Service Unit and in the War and Treasury Departments. His grandmother, Mrs. Henry Villard, is a member of the American Peace Federation, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Women's Peace Party, and X

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avored recognition of the U.S.S.R. His father, Oswald Garrison Villard, is editor of "The Nation" and a member of the American League to Limit Armaments, Civil Liberties Bureau, Fellowship of Reconciliation, American Civil Liberties Union, Commission on Militarism in Education, The People's Lobby, Peace Patriots, League of Independent Political Action, and favors the recognition of the U.S.S.R. W

According to a highly confidential source, on July 22, 1946, a woman identified as Ella contacted Florence Levy, who was at that time residing at the Miller residence. Florence Levy advised Ella that the State Department had begun an investigation of her and that a friend of hers had been contacted by investigators who inquired as to where her parents were born and concerning her integrity. Florence Levy stated that this was probably a security investigation. During the conversation, Ella informed Florence Levy that the investigators probably had not found out that they bought the "PW" which, she added, is supposed to be the uptown edition of the Daily Worker. (X) W

Robert Miller is also known through a physical surveillance to have been in contact with Inez Munoz, who is known to be a close contact of Joseph B. Gregg and Helen Tenney, both of whom are prominent subjects in this investigation. J

A highly reliable and confidential source advised that on August 9, 1946, Alice Raine was in contact with Jennie Miller and Alice advised that she and her husband, Philip, had returned to Washington on August 3, 1946. She said that they just got back from Florida and the situation there is terrible - just like going to Germany in 1934 and 1935. The people in Florida, she stated, are very reactionary and, in fact, it is more or less that way all over the south. Alice stated that Philip Raine was going back to work at the State Department the following week. (X) W

This same source advised that Alice Raine and her husband have contacted the Millers socially on numerous occasions subsequent to this time. (X) W

On August 19, 1946, a source regarded as completely reliable advised that Jack Marsalka contacted Jennie Miller and was desirous of knowing when she would be free for a shopping tour. When questioned as to what he intended to buy, Marsalka said, "nothing," but that the remark that had been made by Jennie Miller about Mrs. Condon gave him an idea that they "might do Mrs. Condon some good." Jack stated that Mrs. Condon is rather touchy on several subjects and he thought that one of these days he might accidentally be downtown with Mrs. Condon and they might accidentally run into Mrs. Miller in Garfinkel's and Jennie could give him some idea as to how to get Mrs. Condon "fixed up." Marsalka remarked that Mrs. Condon must think that she is in Pittsburgh somewhere where she has to economize. Jennie remarked that she thought that Mrs. Condon is a born economizer. Mrs. Miller and Marsalka made arrangements to meet that (X) W

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afternoon and Marsalka remarked "We will give her the works. \$200 and she'll think I cleaned the town." This reference is regarding Mrs. Edward Uhler Condon, wife of the Director of the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 9-17-46, page 151) U

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that on August 30, 1946, Randy Feltus, formerly employed by the Treasury Department and now residing in New York City, contacted Mr. Miller and invited the Millers to New York for the week-end, furnishing his address as 30 West 70th Street. This invitation was tentatively accepted. (X) U

Subsequent information through this same source has reflected that when Randy Feltus comes to Washington on business, he contacts the Millers and visits at their home. (X) U (Rept of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 9-17-46, p. 153) U

According to a highly confidential source, on September 12, 1946, Alix Reuther of the State Department was in contact with Jennie Miller and advised her that a friend of hers, Inez Munoz, was leaving on the 22nd of September and that she, Alix, was giving a farewell party for her on the 21st and would like the Millers to attend. This invitation was accepted and it was indicated that the party would be held at 2241 California Street, N. W., Apartment 107. Alix Reuther is a known contact of Mary Jane Keeney, who is mentioned elsewhere in this memorandum. (Rept of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 10-1-46, p. 140 & 141) U

This same highly confidential source advised that on October 29, 1946, Jennie Miller was in contact with Peggy Greenfield, previously mentioned, and Mrs. Miller advised that they are going to picket the Lisner Theater. Mrs. Miller suggested that she and Peggy could take some colored guests with them; however, Peggy was not in agreement with this. Peggy stated that she would tear the tickets up in their face. The picketing of the Lisner Theater was due to racial discrimination inasmuch as this theater does not permit negroes to attend its plays. (Rept of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 12-6-46, p. 73) U

A reliable source advised that on November 19, 1946, Robert Miller invited David and Edith Wahl to their home for dinner on Friday night, November 22, 1946. David Wahl has been mentioned previously as a contact of numerous individuals connected with this case. A physical surveillance at the Miller residence on the night of November 22, 1946, reflected that the following individuals were present: Dr. Henry Arthur Callis and his wife, Myra, (negroes); Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, Helen; Ludwig Ullmann; Jack Marsalka; and Mr. and Mrs. Wahl. (Rept SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 12-23-46, p 92 & 93) U

On February 28, 1947, through physical surveillance it was determined that Miller conferred with subject William Ludwig Ullman and Barney Leroy, a contact of several subjects. (SA Lambert G. Zander, D.C., 3-25-47, p. 138) U

On March 7, 1947, through physical surveillance it was determined that Miller met with Joseph Gillman and Randy Feltus at the Hay-Adams House. [A confidential and reliable source previously had advised that Gregory Silvermaster also was supposed to have met with them, but he was not observed.] (X) U

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On March 13, 1947, it was determined through physical surveillance that Miller, Joseph Gillman, Randy Feltus, Gregory Silvermaster and an unknown individual met at the Mayflower Hotel. (Rept. of SA Lambert G. Zander, D.C., 4-23-47, p. 100) U

On April 3, 1947, it was determined through physical surveillance that the Millers and Margaret Greenfield attended a dinner held at the Statler Hotel by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. (Rept. SA Lambert G. Zander, D.C., 5-27-47, p. 74) U

On April 6, 1947, it was learned through physical surveillance that the following individuals attended a birthday party for Miller at his residence; Florence Levy, Helen and Gregory Silvermaster, Ludwig Ullman, Milada Marsalka, Margaret Greenfield, Minter Wood, Polya K. Habicht, Bernard and Eleanor Leroy, Bella and Samuel Rodman and J. Leiter. (Rept. SA Lambert G. Zander, D.C., 5-12-47, p. 112) U

A reliable informant who had been engaged in military intelligence work for the Russians from 1928 to 1937 advised that she met Miller on a boat to Paris, France, in the summer of 1934 as he was on his way to Moscow. She became friendly with him and, as he was quite anti-Soviet in his views, she attempted to convert him to Communism without success. She gave him the names of Louis and Makoosha Fisher in Moscow, however, and later heard that Louis Fisher had converted Miller to Communism. (Mrs. Hedweig Massing, the first wife of Gerhart Eisler.) U

Another reliable informant advised that Miller had visited her home frequently when he had first arrived in Moscow and that although he was not pro-Soviet when he arrived, he became so during his stay. (Makoosha Fisher) U

Through physical surveillance it has been determined that on April 14, 1947, Miller and Charles Flato, suspected Communist functionary, went to New York City where they contacted Randy and Ann Feltus and Maurice Halperin, a subject of this investigation. (Rept. of SA John T. Hilsbos, 6/3/47, p. 30, New York) U

A highly confidential and reliable source has furnished the following information: On May 3, 1947, Anna Monat, wife of Dr. Henry A. Monat and contact of Randolph Feltus, inquired of Jennie and Robert Miller whether Ann and Randy Feltus were in town. She said that the Polish Embassy party the previous night was the third one to which she had not been invited this year, and she was "mad" because she had wanted to see Randy. She said she had been sightseeing all day with Roman Tautenberg (phonetic) and Archie Baufen (phonetic). (Both connected with the Polish Embassy) Tautenberg told her that the people at the Polish Embassy were very complimentary toward Feltus, and that he would like to have Feltus handle his public relations work. Anna told Robert Miller that she recently had had lunch with Dr. Joe Gillman, who had asked her if she knew Feltus and Miller. (W) (K) (U)

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Gillman is a known contact of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and David Wahl, prominent subjects in this case, [REDACTED]

On May 8, 1947, Mrs. Flato told Jennie Miller that Luke Wilson had opened an office in Washington and needed some experienced people. She asked Jennie to help. (S) (u)

Wilson is the Washington representative of the Progressive Citizens of America and a contact of David Wahl and Elizabeth Sasuly, both subjects.

On the same date, Jennie Miller contacted Shura Lewis, previously mentioned, and asked her if she were getting ready to return to Russia because of the stories carried in the newspapers about her speech at Western High School. Lewis said no and that neither she nor her husband had had any trouble. She then asked Jennie if she had seen the headline, "Western High Speaker Eyed by FBI Since Entry Into United States in 1943", and Jennie replied that the FBI have been watching her and listening to her conversations, and that "there is a witch hunt going on and, particularly, a foreigner is a bad influence. This disgusting thing of giving these children (Western High students who objected to Lewis' speech) a silk American flag and bestowing honor upon them. It's disgusting. Don't worry, it will all pass like a bad dream." (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, 6/30/47, p. 95, Washington, D.C.) (S) (u)

On May 16, 1947, Duncan Aikman, formerly of the Office of Inter-American Affairs of the Commerce Department, and of the State Department, contact of Bernard Redmont, subject, and Isabel Older, known Party member, discussed with Robert Miller the current excitement concerning the Communist situation. Duncan remarked that it is a form of "political hypochondria, like rubbing the spot, you think you've got a cancer until the darn pimple may turn into one". (S) (u)

On May 20, 1947, Robert Miller discussed the Marzani case with Margaret Greenfield. (Carl Marzani was being tried for falsifying a Government questionnaire in that he stated he was not a Communist.) Greenfield said that since the "stool pigeons" had been on the stand, she didn't see how Marzani could be convicted. She also said that she couldn't see why the subjects in this case had said anything when interviewed by FBI agents on April 15, 1947. (S) (u)

On May 21, 1947, Rose Hannah, as yet unidentified, discussed with Jennie Miller the divorce of Polya (suspected Soviet Agent) and Herman Habicht, and they were much concerned because Herman accused Polya of being a Communist. They also discussed the Shura Lewis incident. (S) (u)

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On May 28, 1947, Rose Hannah told Jennie Miller that Polya Habicht had gone over a lot of Herman Habicht's correspondence which was stored in their attic and had turned the papers she thought might be useful over to the proper authorities, the embassy. (Soviet Embassy) (S) (u)

On June 17, 1947, Robert Miller told Duncan Wilman, previously mentioned, that he had been glad to see so many people at the Henry Wallace meeting after they (Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives) had tried to scare everybody away. (S) (u)

On June 23, 1947, it was determined through physical surveillance that Miller visited the home of James Ansara. W

On June 25, 1947, Alice Ansara told Jennie Miller that she and James Ansara (dismissed by the State Department for alleged disloyalty) were beginning to consider his letter of dismissal as a great compliment. (S) (u)

A confidential and reliable source has advised that Mr. and Mrs. Miller have continued to contact the following individuals: (S) (u)

- William Ludwig Ullman, subject in this case.
- Minter Wood, contact of various subjects.
- Hilda Kohn, wife of Paul Kohn, formerly of the Office of Strategic Services and subject of a Hatch Act investigation.
- Ed Hart of Radio Station WINK, who conducted a program in extenuation of ten State Department employees who had been discharged for alleged disloyalty.
- Klinor and Barney Leroy, formerly of the Treasury Department and a contact of Randolph Feltus, David Wahl, Charles Kramer, and Elizabeth Sasuly.
- Belen and Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, principal subjects.
- Ruth Seegar, who has indicated Communist sympathies.
- Lucy Flato, wife of Charles Flato, previously mentioned.
- Fritzie Marnel, a contact of Herbert Schimmel and Charles Kramer, the latter a subject and the former a contact of Dr. Harry Grundfest, a suspected Soviet Agent.
- Herman and Polya Habicht, previously mentioned.
- John Marsalka, a pro-Soviet individual.
- Henry Bowen Smith, a contact of Mary Jane and Philip Keeney, and Larry Todd of Tass News Agency.
- Maynard and Anne Cartler, contacts of David Wahl, Carl Green, Philip Dunaway; and Woodrow Borah, discharged by the State Department for alleged disloyalty.
- Carl Green, contact of David Wahl, Maurice Halperin, Mary Jane and Philip Keeney, and Philip Dunaway.

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David Wahl, (u)

Maria Williams, formerly employed in the office of Leonard Rennie, who was dismissed by the State Department for alleged disloyalty.

Florence Dowler, wife of Thomas A. Dowler, contact of Bernard Redmont and William Remington, subjects, and Helen Scott, a contact of Redmont.

Wilder Fuchs of East Chester, New York; wife, Marcia. He is formerly of the State Department Security Council and a contact of principal subject Alger Hiss.

Jane Hutchins, with alias "Wren", secretary of Abe Flaxer, president of UPWA-CIO, who has been reported to be a Communist Party member by numerous sources.

Helen Lamb, employed by the New Republic and contact of the Silvermasters, Philip and Mary Jane Keeney, and Harry Bowen Smith, all previously mentioned.

Bella and Sam Rodman. Bella is a known Party member and Sam is a member of the Washington Bookshop Association. Both are contacts of Polya Habsicht and the Marsalkas.

Herbert Schisgal, contact of Dr. Harry Grunfest, previously mentioned, Charles Kraver, George Peranich, and Sol Lischinsky, subjects.

Jack Fahy, a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and contact of suspected Soviet Agent Ursula Wasserman and Joseph Gregg, subject.

Charlotte Hankin, a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

Dr. Henry Sigerist, reported to be pro-Soviet.

Ian and Carolyn De Caux. Ian is editor of the CIO News and a reported Party member.

Willie McVoy, active in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, to some extent Communist-controlled, and wife of Clifford McVoy of the CIO-PAC, and contact of the Silvermasters, William Ludwig Ullman, Elizabeth Beatty, and Palmer Weber.

Dr. Nathan Halfgott, a Soviet Embassy physician.

Milada Marsalka, wife of John Marsalka.

Helen Sweeney, close friend of Clara Lewis, Joan and Bernard Redmont, and Abel Flaxer.

(Reports of SA Lambert G. Zander, Washington, D.C., 3/11/47, p. 51; 3/25/47, p. 133; 4/23/47, p. 100; 5/2/47, p. 112; 5/27/47, p. 74; 9/9/47, p. 94.)

Interview

On April 15, 1947, Robert Miller was interviewed by FBI Agents. He admitted having been employed by the Spanish Loyalist Government News Service in Paris, France, for a year, commencing in July, 1937, and stated that he had

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Gurnea _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

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met Mrs. Joseph Gregg during that period, although he did not meet her husband until the summer of 1939. He admitted being aware that Gregg and Jack Fahy, Miller's associates in the Hemisphere Corporation, were truck drivers for the Spanish Loyalist forces in Spain. Miller claimed he could not remember ever having met Jacob Golos, alias Jacob Raisin, or having been introduced by Golos to Gregory and described as ridiculous the accusation that he had been Soviet political agent. (This information appeared in the files of the Czech Communist Headquarters in Paris, France, which was raided in October, 1939.)

He admitted that he and his wife knew Gregory in New York City, and that Gregory afterwards came to see them in Washington, D.C. He did not offer any explanation as to why he knew Gregory only by a first name after seeing him on a number of occasions over a period of years, though he admitted it was unusual and constantly tried to change the subject. He denied that he ever gave Gregory prepared reports or any information on Communist or Russian activities in South America. He admitted, however, that he may have discussed confidential matters with him generally and in a casual sort of way.

He denied being a member of the Communist Party or ever having been connected with it in any way and stated that he would not employ, or associate with, any individual whom he knew to be a Communist or a definite Communist sympathizer.

He readily admitted acquaintanceship with the following individuals who either are subjects or whose names have appeared in the course of the investigation:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Nathan Gregory Silvermaster | Alice Baine |
| Helen Silvermaster | Philip Baine |
| William Ludwig Ullman | Hilda Kohn |
| Joseph B. Gregg | Sylvia Weyl |
| Maurice Halperin | Nathaniel Weyl |
| Alger Hiss | Dr. Nathan Helfgott |
| Harry Dexter White | Margaret Greenfield |
| Victor Perlo | Dr. Henry Arthur Callis |
| David Wahl | Myra Callis |
| Mary Jane Keeney | Olga Margolin |
| John Marsalka | Ben Margolin |
| Herman Habicht | John Dierkes |
| Polya Habicht | Cynthia Dierkes |
| James Lewis | Rosena Rosuel |
| Shura Lewis | Kinter Wood |
| John Hazard | Duncan Aikman |
| Jack Fahy | Barney Leroy |
| Ann Feltus | Charles Flato |
| Randolph Feltus | Dr. Eugene Kulischer |

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He insisted that he had no knowledge of any Communist sympathies on the part of the above individuals. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, Washington, D.C., 4/21/47, p. 19)

On April 21, 1947, Miller was re-interviewed by FBI Agents. He furnished no additional information but admitted that he has been pro-Soviet ever since his trip to Russia in the middle 1930's. He added, however, that he has harbored no anti-American sympathies and in the event of a war between the United States and the Soviet Union, he would most certainly do everything in his power to assist the United States. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, Washington, D.C., 5/27/47, p. 74)

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WILLARD ZEPHRE PARK

Allegations of Gregory

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Gregory advised that Maurice Halperin, an individual who has figured prominently in this investigation and who was a former professor at Oklahoma University, and Willard Z. Park, who also had been a professor at Oklahoma University, had moved to Washington, D. C., and became acquainted with Gregory during the latter part of 1942. Gregory related that these two individuals had indicated to Richard Bransten, alias Bruce Minton, a prominent Communist Party member, that they desired to be placed in contact with some Communist in the East. This information was transmitted by Bransten to Jacob M. Golos. Gregory, on the instructions of Golos, contacted Halperin and Park and collected Communist Party dues from Halperin. Gregory stated that Golos during the latter portion of 1942 made a visit to Washington, D. C., and personally met Halperin and Park at the home of Mary Price, also a prominent figure in this investigation. At that time, according to Gregory, Golos apparently made arrangements with them that on occasions he would be supplied with information to which they had access in the course of their Governmental duties. U

Subsequent to this meeting, according to Gregory, information was made available by Halperin and Park to Mary Price and was then transmitted by Gregory to Jacob M. Golos. At a later date Mary Price became ill and the information being supplied by Halperin and Park was passed directly from them to Gregory and thence by Gregory to Golos. Gregory stated that Park was able to supply only throw-away and rather inconsequential data which he obtained from the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs where he was employed. However, Halperin supplied information of apparently great value to Golos which he obtained from the Office of Strategic Services and the State Department. Gregory stated Park's activity ended early in 1943. Gregory advised that Park had made occasional contributions to the Communist Party through Gregory. U

Background

Willard Z. Park was born October 14, 1906, at Salt, Colorado, and received his formal college education in the United States and Germany. Park was employed from 1935 to 1938 as a professor at Northwestern University and from 1938 to 1942 at Oklahoma University as a professor of sociology and anthropology. From February, 1942, through July, 1944, Park was employed by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs as Assistant Chief of the Economic Section and later as Head of the Social and Geographical Unit. From July, 1944, to September, 1945, he was employed by the Foreign Economic Administration as Chief, WEFRA Liaison and Coordination Staff. On September 24, 1945, he was appointed as Chief of the Ethiopian Mission in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration which position he currently holds. He has been in Ethiopia from September, 1945, to July 4, 1947, with the exception of one month, July 13, to August 19, 1946. U

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

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As of July 16, 1947, he was still employed by UNRRA but expected to be through within seven to ten days, after which he would take a three to four months vacation to visit his mother, Mrs. William Stafford Park, at 1820 South Chapel Street, Alhambra, California, and his mother-in-law, Mae Brandenstein, (Mrs. Henry Brandenstein) at 2030 Gough Street, San Francisco, California, after which he may return to Ethiopia as an advisor of the Ethiopian Government. In April of 1948, he was residing at Pond Farm, P. O. Box 188, Guerneville, California, and used both addresses alternately on his correspondence. N

Park is married to Susanne Brandenstein who is a cousin of Louise Bransten, the former wife of Richard Bransten, alias Bruce Minton, mentioned previously. Louise Bransten is a well-known Communist Party member who has had close association with USSR officials. Park also is a known associate of Minter Wood and Julia Dorn Wood. Beatrice Heiman, sister of Julia Dorn Wood, was formerly Secretary to Constantine Gurnansky at the time he was Russian Ambassador to the United States. Minter Wood is known to have many Communist contacts and is a former employee of the State Department. Wood is a known contact of Robert T. Miller III and Joseph E. Gregg, both subjects in this case. N

Results of Investigation (c)

A confidential source, considered reliable, advised [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and also held a conference with Max Yergan, a well-known Communist Party figure in New York City. (c) u b1

Interview

Park was interviewed by FBI Agents on July 16, 1947, and denied furnishing information from United States Government files to unauthorized persons. He said he met Maurice Halperin while both were professors at Oklahoma University. He denied knowing Gregory and did not identify his photograph or that of Jacob Golos. He admitted knowing Louise Bransten as she is his wife's cousin, and through Bransten, meeting Max Yergan prior to Park's departure for Ethiopia in November, 1945. He insisted that this contact concerned Africa and nothing else. He described Philip and Mary Jane Keeney as extremely casual social acquaintances, whom he had first met in 1942 at a dinner at Halperin's. He said he knew Robert Talbott Miller III as Miller was his superior at the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and Minter Wood, who was employed in the same office. He denied all other allegations of Gregory. (Report of SA Robert E. Leonard, WFO, 7-17-47 in 65-56402) U

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MARY WOLFE PRICE, with alias
Mary Watkins Price

Allegations of Gregory

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Jacob M. Golos informed Gregory that he was interested in the articles of Walter Lippman, as well as the friends he had and any information which Lippman might have in his possession. Golos also stated that he was acquainted with Mary Price, who at that time was the Secretary of Walter Lippman, and he further stated that Mary Price had agreed to furnish him with all of the information she could obtain concerning the type of material Lippman was writing, as well as other information concerning Lippman's activities. Jacob Golos indicated to Gregory that he desired to introduce Mary Price to Gregory, and accordingly a meeting was arranged which was held at the 13th and 5th Avenue Schraffts Store, New York City. At the time Gregory was introduced to Mary Price, Gregory was introduced under a cover name and arrangements were made for Price to forward mail to Gregory through an intermediary. Arrangements were also made between Gregory and Mary Price for future meetings every two weeks, alternating between Washington and New York City. On the occasion of the first meeting in Washington, D. C., a short time thereafter, Mary Price furnished Gregory with a large envelope which contained copies of the correspondence of Walter Lippman. This envelope was given by Gregory to Jacob Golos. Approximately two weeks later Mary Price informed Gregory that she would be in New York City and Gregory arranged an appointment for her to see Jacob Golos. On the subsequent visits of Mary Price to New York, Gregory accompanied Golos, and the material in Mary Price's possession was turned directly over to Golos. This arrangement, according to Gregory, continued with little interruption until December, 1942, at which time Mary Price became quite ill and went to New York City. In April, 1943, Mary Price returned to Walter Lippman's employment and the passing of information continued as previously until June of 1943, at which time Mary Price resigned her position with Walter Lippman. U

It will be recalled that Gregory had established contact with Maurice Halperin and Willard Park in Washington, D. C. During one of Jacob Golos' infrequent trips to Washington, D. C., he met Halperin and Park at the home of Mary Price, and at that time made arrangements with them to be supplied with certain information which they had access to. After this meeting Maurice Halperin and Willard Park began to supply Jacob Golos with information and made it available to him by giving it to Mary Price who would in turn give it to Gregory to be delivered to Golos. This arrangement continued for several months and after the time Mary Price became ill Halperin and Park furnished their information directly to Gregory. U

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Another individual with whom Gregory became acquainted during the latter part of 1942 was Major Duncan Lee, and Gregory first became acquainted with him through a remark made by Mary Price at the time she was in New York in 1942, to the effect that she was attending a party in New York City given by Duncan Lee, a friend of her sister, Mildred Price. Subsequently, Mary Price mentioned to Jacob Golos that Major Duncan Lee was going to Washington, D. C. with General Donovan of the Office of Strategic Service, and she inquired whether Golos would be interested in Lee. Golos replied that, of course, he would be interested and delegated Mary Price to contact Lee. Mary Price proceeded to handle Duncan Lee who had been given an Army commission directly upon entering OSS, but his contributions were not particularly voluminous or valuable, and Jacob Golos decided that it would be better if Gregory could meet with Lee and determine exactly the nature of his duties and the type of information coming to his attention in OSS. Accordingly, Mary Price arranged a meeting, at which time Lee informed Gregory that he was in an advisory capacity to General Donovan and was cognizant of most of the material directed to General Donovan's attention. Gregory advised that it was apparent at that time that Lee, who had been a Communist Party member in New York City, was under the impression that the information he had been giving Mary Price was being delivered to Earl Browder. However, from subsequent conversations and remarks later made by Lee, it was brought to Gregory's attention that Duncan Lee realized that such information was actually destined for Russian intelligence.

According to Gregory, Helen Tenney, who was also an employee of OSS and who supplied Golos with intelligence information, took over Mary Price's apartment located at 2038 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mary Price also had another contact who supplied her with information which she in turn passed on to Jacob M. Golos. In this connection, according to Gregory, Michael Greenberg, who was associated in some capacity with Lauchlin Currie, was invited to give information when Mildred Price, the sister of Mary Price, suggested to Jacob Golos that Greenberg might be of some use. Thereafter, appropriate arrangements were effected by Mildred Price whereby Greenberg would relay information to Mary Price and thence to Golos. Gregory recalled that Greenberg's activities continued until approximately September, 1944, at which time Mary Price, at the suggestion of Gregory, dropped him. Mary Price had previously indicated that Greenberg was a Communist Party member in England and Mary Price occasionally attempted to collect Communist Party dues from him. However, Gregory had no specific knowledge of Greenberg's Communist Party activity in the United States. In the early portion of 1944 Gregory was introduced through Earl Browder to representatives of a group of the Communist Party government underground in Washington, D. C., which was known as the Perlo group. The first meeting by Gregory with this group was in the apartment of John J. Abt in New York City and it was arranged at this meeting that a representative of this group would collect such intelligence information as the various members were able

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to secure and would deliver it to Gregory at the apartment of Mary Price, who at that time was residing at 207 West - 11th Street, New York City. It was arranged that when a member of this group desired to meet Gregory, Mary Price would arrange the meeting and the representative of the group would write to her and give the date of the visit. If any changes were made, Mary Price was to be apprised thereof by letter and would, accordingly, inform Gregory. No particular member of the group was delegated to be the representative. In connection with these meetings, according to Gregory, between the spring of 1944 and December, 1944, Gregory met a member or members of the Parlo group in Mary Price's apartment once every two or three weeks. Victor Parlo represented the group in the meetings more often than anyone else. However, Edward Fitzgerald, Charles Kramer, Allan Rosenberg and Donald Wheeler each represented the group in Mary Price's apartment on at least one occasion.

In November, 1943, "Catherine," one of Gregory's Russian contacts, and a Soviet agent who has not as yet been identified, introduced Gregory to the person who was to replace Golos as Gregory's principal. This individual who was identified as "Bill" and who has not been further identified, instructed Gregory that all of the material collected from Mary Price should be turned over to him. Also, the individual who succeeded "Bill" as Gregory's Russian contact and who has not been identified other than as "Jack" also made efforts to have Gregory turn Mary Price over to him. These demands were rejected by Gregory. Gregory recalled that "Jack" had issued instructions for the purchase of Christmas gifts for people who were furnishing information to Gregory, and one of the individuals named by "Jack" was Mary Price.

Shortly after June, 1944, Earl Browder informed Gregory that he desired to meet some of the people whom Gregory had been contacting, and shortly thereafter Earl Browder was introduced to Mary Price and Joseph Gregg, at Mary Price's apartment in New York City. This was, to Gregory's knowledge, the first meeting between Mary Price and Earl Browder, and after they had conferred for a considerable time, Mary Price informed Gregory that she had indicated to Browder that she desired to get out of the whole business and that he had stated he would let her know. A few days later Earl Browder informed Gregory that he had decided to let Mary Price get out of the business and that Gregory was to inform her accordingly.

Background

Mary Wolfe Price was born March 31, 1909, at Madison, North Carolina. She received her university education from 1926 to 1930 at the University of North Carolina. Mary Price's employment includes numerous private enterprises and it is noted that she was employed from June 1939 to June 1943 by the New York Herald Tribune, and from June 1943 to January 1945 by the McGraw-Hill

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Publishing Company on the editorial staff of the publication "Business Week." It is noted that during her employment with the New York Herald Tribune she was also a stenographer for Walter Lippman who maintains a Washington contact for the New York Herald Tribune. It is further noted that Mary Price, in March, 1945, was appointed director of the Legislative and Educational Department of the United Office and Professional Workers of America. U

Mary Price's sister, Mildred Price, now Mrs. Harold Coy. Mildred Price is a known member of the Communist Party and is confidentially reported to have done research work for the Communist Party for over a period of ten years. Through a confidential source it was determined that Mary Price is a known contact of Louise Bransten, who reportedly was the mistress of Gregori Kheifets, prominent NKVD agent on the West Coast at one time. (u)

Through a confidential source it was determined that in 1940 the names Mary and Mildred Price appeared as members of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action which organization has by various sources been reported to be a Communist front organization. It was further determined through the same source that the name Mary Price appeared as a member of the Capital City Forum, which organization maintained its headquarters in the same office with the Socialist Party in the District of Columbia. A confidential source has indicated that Mary Price is known to be an associate of Helen Tenney, an individual who has been identified with this investigation and also with Donald Henderson of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who is National President of the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America, CIO, and who is reported to be closely associated with important Communists in the United States. It has also been ascertained that Branson Price is the brother of Mary Price and it is noted that Branson Price, during 1942, was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation. He has been reported by confidential sources to be a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and a Washington organizer for the Washington Peace Mobilization which organizations have from various sources, been reported to be Communist front organizations. U

Results of Investigation

During the course of the investigation it has been determined that Mary Wolfe Price is presently residing at 903 Courtland Drive, Greensboro, North Carolina, and is serving as Secretary-Treasurer of the North Carolina Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. U

According to a confidential source it is known that on December 10, 1945, James Hibben endeavored to contact Mary Price. This individual is believed identical with James Herbert Hibben who was associated as Chief of the Chemical Division, United States Tariff Commission and who, according to confidential sources was reported to have performed services for the Antorg (u)

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Trading Corporation to influence the securing of men to fill technical positions in the USSR. This individual has also been reported to have attempted to procure files and reports from the Army-Navy Munitions Boards and to have attempted to obtain other confidential information on explosives, all of which was outside of the scope of his jurisdiction. A confidential source advised that Hibben was acquainted with Russian Ambassador Constantin Gumansky and expressed the opinion that Hibben would aid Russia even though it is to the extent of harming the United States. This source stated that Hibben had, on several occasions, taken confidential files of the Chemical Division, United States Tariff Commission, to his home in violation of the Commission rules. (S) (u) X

During the December holidays in 1945 Mary Price visited her sister and other individuals in New York City, and on approximately January 1, 1946, returned to Greensboro, North Carolina. During 1946 she was known to have been in contact with Duncan C. Lee and his wife Ishbel. (S) (u) X

On June 11 Mary Price left word for Duncan Lee that she was just passing through town again and would recontact him on the 13th. On the 13th she did contact him and she arranged to meet him shortly thereafter at "that place we met the last time". (S) (u) X

On June 30, 1947, Mary Price contacted Duncan Lee and advised that she was enroute to New York and was spending the night with Virginia Durr in Alexandria. Lee arranged to meet her at Parchey's Restaurant, 1900 K Street, N. W., within a few minutes. (S) (u) X

Interview

Mary Watkins Price was interviewed by Special Agents at Birmingham, Alabama, on April 17, 1947. During the interview she was shown photographs of the following individuals: Maurice Halperin, Willard Z. Park, William W. Remington, Bernard Sidney Redmont, Victor Perlo, Solomon Aaron Lischinsky, George Perasich, Harold Glasser, Allan Robert Rosenberg, Donald Niven Wheeler and Harry Samuel Magdoff. She denied knowing any of these individuals although she stated that she had heard of Donald Niven Wheeler and knew he was an employee of the Office of Strategic Services. U

She was asked concerning Charles Kramer and advised that she did not know any individual by this name. She was also shown a photograph of Joseph Gregg, alias Joseph Greenstein, and stated that while this individual looked familiar she could not state definitely that she had ever seen him. U

She recognized a photograph of Michael Greenberg as an individual she had met at a dinner party in New York City at the home of her sister, Mildred Price. She recalled having seen him on one or two occasions thereafter and having been quite friendly with his wife.

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Concerning Duncan Lee, she advised that she first met him through her sister, Mildred Price. She saw him on numerous occasions in New York City and admitted that when he moved to Washington, D. C. he resided in her apartment for a week or two until he found a place to live. She also recalled that after his arrival in Washington he became associated with OSS. She denied that her contacts with Lee were other than social and stated that she had not asked for nor received any confidential information from Lee. U

She recognized a photograph of Helen Tenney and stated that she met Helen as a result of an advertisement which she placed in a New York newspaper offering to sublet her Washington apartment. Helen Tenney, among others, answered the ad and did sublet the apartment. Mary Price claimed to have only seen Tenney on one or two occasions but stated that at one time when she was in Washington and unable to secure hotel accommodations she spent the night with Tenney. U

When shown the photograph of Jacob M. Golos, she immediately stated she believed she recognized this individual but then hesitated and eventually said she was not positive and that she could not recall the circumstances under which she might possibly have met him. U

When shown a photograph of informant Gregory, she was rather hesitant but then stated that she recalled this person as "a Vassar gal" whom she may possibly have met in New York City through Hope Sterling, also an alumna of Vassar. She stated she recalled seeing Gregory in Washington on a few occasions but she was of the opinion that Gregory was just in Washington on visits as she believed Gregory was employed in New York City for a travel bureau. The name "World Tourist" was mentioned to Mary Price but she appeared not to recognize the name of this company. U

Concerning Earl Browder, she stated she knew of him but had never met him. U

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BERNARD SIDNEY REDMONT
also known as Bernard Sidney Rothenberg

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that Bernard Sidney Redmont was recruited by William Walter Remington, a subject in this case, sometime in 1943. Gregory stated that Redmont had attended the Columbia University School of Journalism and had won a Pulitzer Prize and had travelled through Russia and Mexico in the course of his studies. Gregory stated Redmont was a reporter for a short time after his return to the United States and then went to Washington, D. C., where he obtained a position with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in the Press Division.

Gregory advised that he told Jacob Golos of the possibilities of Redmont and Golos gave instructions that Gregory was to obtain Remington's assistance in getting the cooperation of Redmont.

Gregory stated that Redmont subsequently met Golos in New York City and at that time Golos told Redmont that he was desirous of obtaining any information that came into his, Redmont's, possession and indicated that this information was to be turned over to Earl Browder. Thereafter Gregory met Redmont in Washington, D. C. from sometime in the spring of 1943 until August, 1943, when he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps.

Gregory stated that the information supplied by Redmont concerned principally information from cable intercepts and other such material concerning Latin America that would normally pass through the Press Division of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Background

Bernard Sidney Redmont was born in New York City on November 8, 1918. On May 5, 1942, Bernard Sidney Redmont applied for a position as Assistant Information Publicist, Office for Emergency Management. In this application it was noted that he received an A.B. degree from the College of the City of New York in 1938; an M.S. degree from the Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University in 1939. While in college he was awarded the Pulitzer Travelling Scholarship. At the City College of N.Y. he was entered as Bernard Sidney Rothenberg. He was a member of the American Student Union, a reported Communist front organization, and openly criticized the college president for a public attack on "The Red Machine".

Redmont voluntarily enlisted as a private for general services in the United States Marine Corps Reserve on August 2, 1943. At that time he listed as his occupation, Chief Day Editor, Radio News Unit, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and enumerated among his duties the supervision of the preparation of news and commentaries for broadcasts to Latin America. Redmont was married March 12, 1940, to Miss Joan Rothenberg at Mexico, D.F., she having been born in Brooklyn, New York. Her brother, Donald Rothenberg, has been reported to be a Communist Party member. Redmont was wounded in action on February 12, 1944, in the Marshall Islands during a Japanese air attack

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and he was discharged from the Marine Corps on September 23, 1944.

Results of Investigation

An investigation of Redmont was started in November, 1945, and it was determined that he was then employed in the Office of Inter-American Affairs and was then head of the Foreign News Bureau with Offices at Sixth and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. He resided at 3418 Tenth Place, S. E., Washington, D. C.

On January 9, 1946, as a result of a physical surveillance, it was ascertained that Redmont attended a meeting of the American Veterans Committee in a small frame building near the old District Building, Washington, D. C. Prior to attending this meeting, a highly confidential and reliable source reflected that Redmont had attempted to have William Walter Remington attend the meeting with him. It will be recalled that Remington is also a subject in this case.

On January 10, 1946, a reliable source advised that Redmont had obtained a new position in Buenos Aires. Further information reflected that this new position was as a staff correspondent for "World Report," a weekly international news magazine owned by the United States News Association and headed by David Lawrence. Redmont left the United States April 5, 1946, and arrived in Buenos Aires, April 16, 1946, to assume his new position.

A close contact of both Mr. and Mrs. Redmont has been Helen Grace Reswick Scott Keenan, commonly known as Helen Scott.

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[On February 12, 1946, Dwight Mallon invited Redmont to a cocktail party that he was giving for his brother Horace Taft. Dwight indicated that he was in the War Manpower Building, but hoped something would come through on the UNO section of the State Department. Dwight indicated that a man in the State Department, whose identity he did not reveal, had talked to Alger Hiss in London on that date and received a limited okay on him. X

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In April, 1946, shortly after Bernard Redmont's arrival in Argentina, his wife was asked if Bernard had met any of "the gang" and Joan stated he had met Kowbray, Connie, Al Fisher, and another friend of Kowbray. Kowbray, mentioned above, is possibly identical with Henry S. Kowbray, graphic press designer, Grade SP-5, \$1,800 per year, who was on military leave from the Guidance and Reference Division of the State Department. The Al Fisher mentioned above is probably identical with Allen Fisher, writer-photographer, CAF-12, \$5,180 per year, Press and Publications Division, State Department. It is further noted that Joan stated that Bernard met a friend of Boris Krylov on the plane from Rio to Montevideo. She stated that Krylov had given Redmont a letter of introduction to this person who is described by Bernard as "the top man down there." It is also stated that this individual is the Tass News Agency correspondent in Buenos Aires who had just come from Mexico. It might further be pointed out that Helen Scott is apparently in love with Boris Krylov, although the latter is married. (S) (u) X

On numerous occasions Helen Scott and Mr. and Mrs. Redmont have been in contact with Eleanor Driesen. This individual is reported to be active in the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., a member of the City Executive Committee, and is paid secretary for the American Committee for Spanish Freedom. She attends Communist Party meetings regularly and is believed to possibly be the liaison agent between the Communist Party and the Communist Party white collar group. (S) (u) U

Considerable information is available concerning Malcolm R. and Peggy Hobbs, with whom the Redmonts have been in contact. Hobbs has been employed by the McGraw Hill Publishing Company as a reporter, both in Mexico City and in Springfield, Massachusetts. His wife has been employed by the Office for Emergency Management, Division of Inter-American Affairs, as a radio script writer. In 1934 Peggy Hobbs of the Commerce Department was reported to be a delegate to the Maryland - D. C. CIO Council Convention at.

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Cumberland, Maryland. In 1944 also Peggy Hobbs of the War Department was reported to be Secretary of Local No. 1, United Federal Workers of America. The Hobbs family has also been reported on previous occasions to have been in contact with William Remington, another subject in this case. Peggy Hobbs has also been in contact with Sylvia Skoloff, a registered member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia in 1946. She has also been in contact with Dr. Albert Emanuel Blumberg, Secretary of the Legislative Board of the Communist Party of the United States, and also with Dorothy Funn of the National Negro Congress. [REDACTED]

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Investigation has also reflected that Joan Redmont and her children departed for Buenos Aires, May 29, 1946. U

On April 15, 1947, William Walter Remington, a subject in this case, was interviewed by FBI agents. He advised that during Gregory's contacts with him, on one occasion Gregory questioned him as to his knowledge of South America, and asked if he knew anyone who had a good knowledge of South American affairs. He told Gregory he had a friend, Bernard Redmont, who could furnish such information. Subsequently, he continued, he introduced Redmont to Gregory or arranged for such an introduction. He could not recall the details. To the best of his recollection Redmont continued seeing Gregory for sometime after he, Remington, had stopped seeing her - at least until Redmont's entry into the Marines (August 2, 1943). He said he knew this because Redmont would talk to him occasionally and would mention that he had seen Gregory and that Gregory sent regards to him, Remington. U

Interview

Bernard Sidney Redmont was not interviewed until August 25, 1948, since he had been in Buenos Aires since April, 1946. When interviewed, Redmont identified the photograph of Elizabeth Bentley as one "Helen Johnson" whom he stated he had met in Washington, D. C. He recalled this "Johnson" woman as a reporter for PM newspaper but he did not recall an individual named Jacob Golos. He denied any discussion with the "Johnson" woman to the effect that any information furnished to her by him was going to the Communist Party or any foreign nation, and he stated the information given to "Johnson" by him was available to any reporter. He admitted acquaintanceship with William Walter Remington but did not recall meeting "Johnson" through Remington or discussing her with him. He denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party. U

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William Walter Remington

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that he became acquainted with William Walter Remington and his wife, whom he referred to as "Bing", sometime in 1942. At this time, Gregory had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Remington and Jacob Golos in New York City.

Gregory stated that shortly thereafter he contacted Remington who was employed with the War Production Board in Washington, D. C. Gregory stated that all contacts were made in Washington, D. C., from 1942 until the early part of 1944, when Remington was drafted into the United States Navy. During this time, Remington furnished Gregory with scraps of paper upon which he had scribbled information concerning tests made of airplanes and other data concerning high octane gasoline and information wholly related to the aircraft production field. Gregory stated that Remington copied this material from reports and other information that came into his hands through official channels. Remington also told Gregory verbally about information that came into his possession from conversations he had with Government officials and other individuals whom he would see in a normal course of his official duties. During one of these conversations Remington told Gregory about a new process that he been developed for the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

Gregory stated that Remington was a dues-paying Communist Party member and that on his visits to Washington, Gregory would attempt to obtain from Remington his regular dues.

Gregory stated that in 1943, Remington introduced him to Bernard Redmont, who is also a subject in this case, and who also later furnished Gregory with confidential information.

Background

William Walter Remington was born in New York City on October 25, 1917. He received an A. B. degree in June, 1939, from Dartmouth College. In June 1940, he received an M. A. degree from Columbia University and had completed most of the requirements for a Ph.D. degree at Columbia University. He was also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity.

The records of Local Draft Board No. 8, Washington, D. C. reflect the following employment for Remington: November, 1940 to December, 1941, Tauxemont Houses, Inc., as a director on a commission basis; May, 1940 to June, 1941, National Resources Planning Board as assistant to the Assistant Director;

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July, 1941 to February, 1942, Office of Price Administration as Assistant to the Director; February, 1942 to October, 1943, War Production Board as Assistant to the Director; October, 1943, to April, 1944, War Production Board as Assistant to the Director of Orders and Regulations Bureau. Remington was married on June 23, 1939, to Anna Moos. They now have two children. U

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Prior to the time Remington entered the United States Navy, a Hatch Act investigation was conducted regarding him. During this investigation, it was reported that he had been an active member of the American People's Mobilization and regularly attended meetings of that organization. It was also reported that he was one of several individuals who solicited funds for the American Youth Congress delegates during their convention in Washington, D. C., in February, 1941. Both he and his wife were also reported to have been members of the Cooperative League and Rochdale Stores including the Cooperative Book Shop. In a sworn statement, Remington advised that he had been a member of the American Peace Mobilization and had attended meetings of that organization. He also stated that he was sympathetic with and did research work for the American Youth Congress but that he had terminated all affiliations with that organization in the fall of 1939. U *refer*

Results of Investigation

As a result of an investigation started in November, 1945, it was determined that Remington resided at 11 Tauxemont Road, R.F.D. 1, Alexandria, Virginia. At the time he was also an ensign in the United States Navy. U

A highly reliable and confidential source advised that on December 10, 1945, Mrs. Anna Remington stated that her husband was still in the Navy and did not expect to get out until the summer of 1946, that he had a job with the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and was engaged in stabilizing the economy of the country. U

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On December 17, 1945, a confidential and reliable source advised that Remington contacted an individual at Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, apparently for the purpose of securing a position there. This same source stated that on January 4, 1946, Remington was offered a teaching position at Williams College starting on June 24, 1946. U

On January 9, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that Remington was invited by Bernard Sidney Redmont to attend a meeting of the American Veterans Committee. It will be noted that Gregory informed that he was introduced ^{by} Redmont by Remington and that Redmont also furnished confidential information to him. U

On January 11, 1946, as a result of a physical surveillance, it was ascertained that Remington went to New York City and visited the Institute of Pacific Relations, 1 East Fifty-fourth Street. It is to be noted that a number of persons employed by and interested in the Institute of Pacific Relations are members of the Communist Party. U

On January 25, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that Remington and his wife were studying Russian with one Ward Allen. U
was (65-38412-673 p 21)

The same source has advised that Remington accepted a position with Williams College to teach for two semesters beginning in September, 1946, as a visiting lecturer. At the same time it was indicated he would try to write a thesis on Russian economics. However, on July 27, 1946, he communicated with President Baxter of Williams College indicating that John R. Steelman, Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and an Administrative Assistant to President Truman, had written to Baxter requesting that Remington be released from his promise to report to Williams College as a visiting lecturer in September. Remington advised Baxter that this request was made because of his position with the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and the important duties which he had assumed in connection with this position. A reply was received from Williams College on July 31, 1946, advising him that he would not be held to his commitment. U

A highly confidential and reliable source advised on December 8, 1946, that Remington stated that he, Remington, would be looking for another job in the next couple of weeks, but that he did not expect to try another government agency. U

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A source reported as completely reliable advised on January 24, 1947, that Remington had been discharged from his position with the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, later known as the Office of Temporary Controls. The effective date of his discharge was not given, however, it is known that he left sometime in January, 1947. (Memo from Mr. Fitch to Mr. Ladd, 1-24-47; 65-56402)

On March 31, 1947, Remington was employed as an Economist with the Council of Economic Advisors, Executive Office of the President. (Repts SA Lambert G. Zander, 1-23-47 & 5-12-47, Washington, D.C.)

On March 16, 1948, Remington transferred from the Council of Economic Advisors to the Department of Commerce where he is the Director of Export Program Staff, Office of International Trade. (WFO lett 4-6-48)

Remington has separated from his wife and is at the present time residing at 1717 Piggs Place, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

(Rept SA Lambert G. Zander, 9-9-47, D.C.)

Interview

William Walter Remington was interviewed by Bureau agents on April 15, 1947. During this interview he advised that he had been a member or closely associated with the following organizations: the Spanish Relief Committee, the Campus Christian Organization, the American Student Union (worked closely with this organization in organizing peace meetings and so forth, but does not recall that he was a member), Consumers Cooperative, American Federation of Government Employees, Central Labor Union, the T.V.A. Union (AFL), and the American Peoples Mobilization.

Regarding the Washington Cooperative Book Shop, Remington advised that his wife, Anne, was a member of the Book Shop and may have given his name also as a member.

Regarding his mother-in-law, Elizabeth Moos, Remington stated that he was aware of her radical activities and that while he did not believe she was a member of the Communist Party at the time he married Anne, he believes that she is now a Party member. Remington admitted acquaintanceship with Joseph North and of knowing that North was editor of "New Masses," a Communist publication. Remington stated that he considered North to be a "very dangerous person." When questioned as to his association with North, Remington advised that he usually visited his mother-in-law once a year and that he saw North about every time he visited her.

He recalled that North had introduced him to some people but he could not recall their names. He described one as being a little man about 55 to 60 years of age and who looked "Dutch." He also recalled that this man was introduced by North under the name of John. Remington could not recall whether this introduction took place on the occasion that he and his wife were introduced to John and Gregory at a restaurant in New York City.

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He added that his meeting with John and Gregory occurred either at lunch or dinner, he believed the former. Gregory was introduced to him as being a newspaper reporter for P. M. U

Remington was visibly shaken at this point in the interview and was rather evasive, at first attempting to leave the impression that this was the only meeting he had had with John and Gregory. Upon additional questioning, however, he stated that he had run into Gregory several weeks later on a street corner in Washington, at which time he gave him his telephone number. He contradicted this later, however, and advised that he had given Gregory his telephone number during the luncheon in New York City. U

Remington stated that after the luncheon engagement in New York, Gregory had contacted him by phone on his next trip to Washington and when he was unable to recall him by the name, Gregory refreshed his recollection. Remington then recalled him and they met at a street corner in the vicinity of 5th Street and Constitution Avenue. On subsequent occasions when Gregory was in Washington he would telephone Remington and they would meet at the Mellon Art Gallery or in restaurants or street corners in that vicinity. U

According to Remington, he furnished Gregory with certain information with regard to personalities connected with the War Production Board and specifically informed him about Donald Nelson, William L. Bott, and others. Remington also admitted having furnished Gregory with his own biography. U

Concerning these meetings, Remington admitted that he had, on occasions, slipped scraps of paper to Gregory, which according to him contained only the correct spellings of the names of the people about whom he furnished information. He denied ever furnishing Gregory any information regarding aircraft production and related matters, but did call to his attention certain articles appearing in various newspapers which related to the war effort. One specific article he recalled dealt with the fact that the United States should produce 125,000 airplanes during a certain year, and which fact he confirmed when Gregory questioned him about it. Remington recalled that Gregory was interested in determining how fast the U.S. could reach maximum productions and the method of priorities control known as the "Productions Requirement Plan." U

Remington was very non-specific regarding the dates of his meetings with Gregory and believed that they began late in 1941 or early in 1942 and continued until 1943. He stated that he had not seen Gregory since he entered the U. S. Navy. U

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Remington emphatically denied membership, present or past, in the Communist Party and denied ever having paid Party dues to Gregory. He, however, admitted giving money to him on various occasions and stated that these payments were for copies of P.M. and The Daily Worker. He indicated he usually only gave Gregory a nickel or a dime each time, although he recalled having loaned him a dollar on one occasion but said that he later repaid him.

He recalled that on one occasion Gregory questioned him as to his knowledge of South America and asked him if he knew anyone who had a good knowledge of South American affairs. He indicated that his friend Bernard Redmont could furnish such information and that he subsequently either introduced Redmont or arranged for him to be introduced to Gregory. Remington claimed to be unable to recall the details as to how Redmont met Gregory.

He advised that he believed that Redmont continued seeing Gregory after he stopped seeing him. The reason he knew this was that Redmont would talk to him casually and would mention that he had seen Gregory and that Gregory had sent regards to him.

According to Remington, he had never discussed with Redmont any of his contacts with Gregory and did not know what type of information Redmont furnished to him. Regarding Redmont's political philosophy, Remington stated that he had always considered Redmont somewhat of a radical but had never felt that Redmont would be disloyal to this Country.

Remington advised that he had received some sort of Christmas present from Gregory on one occasion and he believed it was some little gift, probably a box of candy. He denied emphatically that he had ever been contacted by anyone in such a way as to lead him to believe that the person may have been associated with Gregory. He also denied ever having introduced, or made arrangements to have introduced, anyone to Gregory for the purpose of furnishing him information with the exception of Bernard Redmont.

He admitted knowing P. Bernard Nortman and stated that Nortman had formerly been an assistant to Professor James W. Angell of Columbia University and had been recommended for a position in the Government by Angell. He also admitted knowing Maynard Gertler, Herbert Schimmel, and Robert Lamb, all of whom have been identified in this investigation.

Concerning his association with Henry Holdship Ware, Department of Commerce, Remington stated that he had met Ware's wife when she was in attendance at Columbia University.

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Remington advised that he felt the Bureau had every reason to suspect him of being a Communist, but added that he is, at the present time, very strongly opposed to Communism and that he very much suspected that this Country would have to fight Russia in the near future. He stated that he felt every Communist in the United States was a potential agent for Soviet Russia in the event of such a war.

At his request, Remington was reinterviewed on April 22 and 23, 1947, at which time he advised that an additional organization to which he belonged was the American Veterans Committee. Concerning the A. V. C., he stated that he had played a semi-active part in the anti-Communist group in Washington and added that the so-called Communist group seemed to be led by Don Rothenberg, the brother of Mrs. Bernard Redmont. During these interviews, Remington advised that Gregory had probably contacted him on five or six occasions in Washington, D. C. He admitted that on one occasion he had contacted Gregory in New York City as Gregory had given him his telephone number and asked him to call when he was in New York. He also advised in these interviews that at Christmas, 1942, Gregory had given him and his wife Christmas presents consisting of a neck tie and a handkerchief.

On April 23, 1947, the information given by Remington was incorporated into a statement which he willingly signed.

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PETER CHRISTOPHER RHODES

Allegations of Gregory

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Gregory advised that in the latter part of 1942 Jacob Golos mentioned that he was acquainted with Peter Christopher Rhodes. Golos told Gregory that Rhodes had been born in the Philippine Islands and there seemed to be some question about his nationality inasmuch as his father was reputedly a German citizen. Golos also mentioned that Rhodes' mother was a British intelligence agent and had killed his father during World War I. Gregory further advised that Golos had received information from Rhodes and was definitely interested in it, but Gregory was not able to inform what types of information Rhodes had given to Golos. U

In the early part of 1945 Gregory ascertained through conversation had with Mrs. Peter Rhodes, that she, Mrs. Rhodes, was aware of the true identity of Golos. U

Also in 1945 Gregory advised that "Jack," a Soviet espionage agent whose true identity has not yet been determined, and Anatole B. Gromov, the former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, were attempting to find out where Rhodes was at that time. Gregory stated that Gromov attached some importance to Rhodes, but Gregory was never able to determine why Rhodes was regarded as valuable to the Soviets. U

Background

Peter Christopher Rhodes was born on December 30, 1911 in Manila, Philippine Islands, the son of Christof Beutinger and Margery C. Clair. He received an A. B. degree from Columbia University in 1933, and an M.A. degree in 1934. From 1934 to 1936 he attended Oxford University, England on a graduate fellowship. U

Rhodes entered on duty with the Federal Communications Commission on October 16, 1941, as Assistant Chief Editor of Radio Reports, Foreign Broadcasting Monitoring Service. His status was changed to Foreign Editor, National Defense Activities, Federal Communications Commission, London, England, on December 1, 1941. On March 15, 1944, Rhodes was separated from the service of the Federal Communications Commission and was employed by the Office of War Information in London, England. U



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During 1942, 1943, and 1944, Rhodes traveled through Europe and North Africa. On November 17, 1944, he arrived at LaGuardia Field, New York City. The files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at New York City reflect that on November 29, 1920, Margery Clare Beutinger was granted permission to change her name to Margaret Clare Rhodes. At that time it was disclosed that she was a widow and was occupied as a coal broker at 52 Broadway, New York City. This file also reflected that Peter Christopher Rhodes was born December 30, 1911 and arrived in the United States with his father and mother on August 16, 1914, at New York.

Rhodes' parents were married in 1906, divorced in 1914, and remarried in 1915. Christof Beutinger was shot and killed in his home at Caldwell, New Jersey, on July 11, 1916. His wife was arrested and charged with the killing and contended it was in self-defense. In the first trial the jury disagreed and in the second trial she was found not guilty. Thereafter she changed her name to Margery Rhodes, it being said that was her maiden name. One informant, believed reliable, has advised that Mrs. Beutinger's father's name was Abrahams and not Rhodes and that he was Jewish.

In February, 1941, as a result of a physical surveillance it was ascertained that Colos, previously mentioned, met a young couple in New York City. Thereafter this young couple was observed entering Apartment CG-10, Knickerbocker Village, 40 Monroe Street, Manhattan. This apartment was found

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to be occupied by Peter Rhodes and it is believed that Golos was in contact with him and his wife at this time.

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Results of Investigation

As a result of a physical surveillance it was ascertained that on December 3, 4, and 5, 1945, Rhodes was in the company of Joseph B. Gregg, who is also a subject in this case. On December 6, 1945, Rhodes had lunch with Claymer Schluter, an employee of the Office of Strategic Services. On the following day, December 7, 1945, Gregg was observed entering the office of Dr. A. B. Weinstein, 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, at about 10:00 a.m. At noon on the same day Rhodes was observed entering this same office. It will be recalled that Dr. A. B. Weinstein is identical with Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, who is a prominent subject in this case. Both Gregg and Rhodes left 20 East 53rd Street together for lunch at about 2:00 p.m. Approximately one hour later Gregg re-entered Dr. Weinstein's office alone. Peter Rhodes returned to Washington, D. C., on December 10, 1945. U

On December 21, 1945, information was received from a reliable source that Rhodes was leaving Washington, D. C., and intended to reside in his permanent residence in New York City and would probably shortly resign from the Office of War Information. On January 26, 1946, information was received that Rhodes was again in contact with Claymer Schluter, mentioned above, and on January 31, 1946, it was learned that Rhodes was moving to his new address, RFD, Azenia, New York. (C) U

In December, 1945, through a reliable source it was ascertained that Peter Rhodes was in contact with George Adam, Editor of a weekly French newspaper entitled, "Lettres Francaises," which is reputed to be a left wing newspaper published in France and which is also reputed to be Communist dominated. (C) U

On January 22, 1946, it was ascertained through a physical surveillance that Peter Rhodes was again in contact with Dr. Abraham B. Weinstein. U

During 1946, Peter Rhodes and his family resided at RFD 1, Azenia, New York, where he was engaged in free-lance writing. It has been ascertained through a reliable confidential source that during February, 1946, Peter Rhodes addressed a letter to Mr. and Mrs. Granich, 239 East 16th Street, New York City. It is noted that this is the address of Max and Grace Granich who are known to be closely associated with Communist Party functionaries and suspected NKVD agents. These individuals are believed to be closely associated with Soviet espionage activities in the United States. (C) U

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Rhodes still resides at 40 Monroe Street, New York City, and he has been engaged in writing a book dealing with the life of a young Italian boy during the war and after. He has titled this book, "A Donkey By the Way Side." (Report of SA John T. Hilsboss 6-7-47) U

Rhodes is not known to have been in contact with any of the other subjects of this investigation during 1947. U

Interview

Peter Christopher Rhodes was interviewed by Bureau Agents on June 3, 1947. He advised that he was born on December 30, 1911, in Manila, Philippine Islands, and came to the United States with his parents when he was two or three years of age. He stated that his father died in 1916 under mysterious circumstances but he did not learn until 1942 or 1943 that there had been allegations that his mother had killed his father. U

Rhodes stated that he completed his education at Oxford, England, in 1936 and in the same year was employed by the United Press and stationed in Paris, France. He remained in Paris until November, 1939, when he went to Copenhagen and then to Stockholm where he covered the Russian invasion of the Balkan States. He then was transported to Moscow by the Russians at the request and expense of the United Press and was then transported to Siberia in July of 1940 and thence back to the United States. U

He related that he spent three weeks in Moscow but met no officials of the Russian Government other than those who met the train and the customs men. All of his time in Moscow was spent in the United Press Office and with United Press personnel there. U

In August, 1941, he was employed by the Federal Communications Commission and in November, 1941, went to London to set up a system of foreign intelligence broadcasts to Europe. He worked in London until October, 1942, when he was called back to Washington to organize the same type of work for North America. He remained in Washington only a short time and was then sent back to London where he prepared the organizational work of the Psychological Warfare Section attached to Allied Headquarters. He remained in the Psychological Warfare Section until 1944 and this was mainly with FOO although the Psychological Warfare Section was changed before his return to the United States so that it was covered by the Office of War Information. U

Upon his return to the United States in November, 1944, he remained with OWI and was assigned to the European Field of Operations. In 1945, U

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

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the State Department took over the work of OWI and he was summoned to Washington about September and from September to December, 1945, worked for the State Department in setting up psychological and propaganda broadcasts to the Balkans and other parts of Europe. During this time his main work was in giving the State Department the benefits of his past experience in psychological warfare. U

After leaving Government service in December, 1945, he returned to New York and since then has been engaged in composing and editing his book. U

Rhodes was shown photographs of Jacob Golce and Anatoli Gromov and denied ever meeting or knowing these individuals. U

Concerning Joseph Gregg, Rhodes advised that his wife and Mrs. Gregg became acquainted in Paris, France, where both were active in Spanish Refugee Relief activities. He did not meet Gregg, however, until sometime in 1941 when both were in Washington. They became quite friendly and when Rhodes was called to Washington in September, 1945, he roomed with the Greggs until December. U

In about December, 1945, Gregg visited the Rhodes in New York City and on this visit Rhodes referred Gregg to Dr. Abraham Weinstein for dental work. Rhodes related that his wife previously had some dental work done by Weinstein and by virtue of her recommendation he, Rhodes, likewise patronized Weinstein. Satisfied with the results, he recommended Dr. Weinstein to Gregg. Rhodes professed to be unable to recall how his wife happened to originally patronize Dr. Weinstein. U

Rhodes stated that about a year ago Gregg visited him while he was staying at the Rhodes cottage in Amenia, New York, and he has not seen Gregg since that time. U

Concerning the Greggs, Rhodes stated that he would not consider them Communists despite Gregg's service in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and his other kindred activities. He stated that he himself had been active in effecting the repatriation of various members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade to the United States. He classified Gregg as he does himself, a true liberal. U

Rhodes stated that neither he nor his wife were Communists and to his knowledge they had never associated with Communists. He denied ever knowing any Soviet nationals or Communist Party members although he said it is U

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quite probable that Grace Granich, 339 East 16th Street, New York City, with whom he is acquainted, is a Communist.

Rhodes was questioned concerning Noelle Davis, who formerly roomed with Mrs. Rhodes at 40 Monroe Street, and he stated that it was absurd to think that she was a Communist. When it was mentioned that Miss Davis was Publicity Director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and later affiliated with the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Rhodes strongly commended these organizations as being very good in their "anti-Fascist" activities. (Report of SA John T. Hilsbos, N. Y., 6-7-47)

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RUTH RIFKIN, with alias
Ruth Rivkin, Ruth Reid

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in 1943, Ruth Rivkin furnished information to Helen Tenney, who is a subject in this case, which Tenney turned over to Gregory. At this time, on one to two occasions, Rivkin also furnished information direct to Gregory. Rivkin was employed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the information furnished by her consisted of brief digests of what happened at various conferences of UNRRA. Gregory advised that the information was probably not very important but helped to indicate what the policy of UNRRA was at various times.

Later Gregory advised that he first met Rivkin at the latter's residence in Washington in the fall of 1943, after Helen Tenney had made appropriate arrangements. He had known about her before, however. He knew she was personally known to Jacob M. Golos who instructed Tenney that she should be handled by Gregory. Gregory met her occasionally in Washington until the Spring of 1944, when she was turned back to Tenney for handling.

Background

Ruth Rifkin, who is identical with Ruth Rivkin, was born at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, on February 1, 1912. Her father was born in Moscow, Russia, and is alleged to be a naturalized citizen at this time.

Rifkin entered on duty May 3, 1943, as a clerk-stenographer in the State Department and was transferred to the Foreign Economic Administration when the entire function was transferred to that organization. She then was employed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and presently is employed by the National Lawyer's Guild. She resides at Hancock Hall, 3665 38th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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At this time, Rifkin was employed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

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Results of Investigation

Investigation to date has failed to develop any information which can be considered pertinent to this investigation. U

No information has been developed to the effect that she is in contact with any of the subjects of this memorandum. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 2/25/46, page 85) U

Interview

On May 29, 1947, Rifkin was interviewed by FBI agents and denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party. She said she had used the name Ruth Reid as a pen name in 1936 when writing for the Employment News. She denied knowing Gregory and failed to identify him from his picture but admitted knowing Helen Tenney in New York. She said, however, that she had seen Tenney only once since coming to Washington. She admitted "gossiping" about UNRRA affairs but denied ever disclosing anything confidential. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, 6/4/47, Washington, D.C., page 29) U

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HASEN EDWARD SISE,
Alias. Hasen Sise

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that from the late spring of 1943, until about the spring of 1944, Hasen Sise furnished him with information that was principally gossip he overheard in the Canadian and British Embassies. Gregory explained that this information could be characterized as the names of prominent British individuals who were coming to the United States, as well as matters pertaining to Canada's policy as far as the war and similar matters were concerned. U

Gregory also informed that he and Jacob Golos first met Sise in New York City. Gregory explained that at this time Sise was associated with the Canadian Film Board in Washington, D. C. U

In the spring of 1944, Gregory explained that his Russian contact "Bill" gave orders to drop Sise. However, in the fall of 1944, Anatoli B. Gromov, former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy who was also a Russian contact of Gregory, ("Al") inquired as to the whereabouts of Sise and indicated that he should not be dropped. Gregory also stated that just prior to dropping Sise as an informant, he observed that Sise was suffering from nervous indigestion and was consulting a psychiatrist. Gregory stated that at the present time, as far as he knows, Sise is in Canada. U

Background

Hasen Edward Sise was born in Montreal, Canada on July 23, 1906. He is the son of Paul F. Sise, President of the Northern Electric Company of Canada, and is described as one of the wealthy men in Canada. Hasen Sise is married to Nancy Elizabeth Sise who was born on April 26, 1920 at Honolulu. U

Sise is an architectural graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating in 1930. In 1933 he was the representative of the Western Hemisphere at the Fourth International Congress of Modern Architects in Athens. Sise was employed by the "New World" magazine, Toronto, Ontario in 1940 as an assistant editor working in the magazine's Montreal office. In October, 1940 or 1941, he left Montreal to take a position with the Canadian National Film Board. His application was refused but he was permitted to obtain the necessary credentials in order to proceed to Washington. U

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(65-56402 - Letter from WFO dated 5/29/47)
Results of Investigation

Hasen Edward Siss is presently residing in Ottawa, Canada, and to date no information has been received regarding his activities which is considered pertinent to this investigation.

Interview

Hasen Siss was not interviewed in connection with this case since he has been residing in Canada during the entire course of this investigation.

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from Ottawa dated 1/26/48) (65-56402 - Teletype

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HELEN BARRETT TENNEY

Allegations of Gregory

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Gregory advised that some time in 1942 Jacob Golos stated that he had been supplied with certain material to which Tenney had access in the course of her duties with a short-wave unit in New York City. Golos also told Gregory that the short-wave unit, mentioned above, disbanded later in 1942, and thereafter Tenney was employed by "Gus" magazine in New York. Gregory stated that in the late summer of 1943, Tenney went to Washington, D. C., at the suggestion of Golos for the purpose of obtaining employment with the Office of Strategic Services. Gregory stated that in Washington Tenney took over the apartment formerly rented by Mary Price at 2038 I Street, N. W. It will be recalled that Mary Price is also a subject in this case. U

Gregory contacted Tenney in Washington, D. C., and received from her information she had been able to memorize or make notations from during the course of her employment with the Office of Strategic Services. Later on, Tenney supplied Gregory with written material in the form of Office of Strategic Services reports and memoranda. Gregory stated that some of this material was labeled "secret" and some of it "confidential." Gregory explained that prior to Golos' death in November, 1943, Tenney had given him information direct, and it was not until after his death that Tenney supplied the information to Gregory. U

Gregory stated that early in 1944, Tenney's duties began to include some work in connection with a monitoring station on Long Island, and Tenney had access to digests prepared in connection with the monitoring activities which she made available to Gregory. She was also able to supply a considerable quantity of data reflecting the activities of OSS personnel in virtually all sections and all countries of the world. U

Gregory stated that it was his opinion that Tenney did not know the true identity of Golos; however, Tenney must have at least strongly suspected that the data being supplied by her eventually went to the Russians. Gregory explained this by stating that Tenney had had considerable experience in the 1930s working with the Spanish Communists and at that time Tenney had mailed various material to Russia at the request of these Communists. Gregory also stated that in December, 1944, Tenney mentioned that she was financially embarrassed and thereafter arrangements were made to pay her \$50.00 a month. Gregory advised that these arrangements were made through his Russian contact "Jack" whose true identity has not yet been determined. U

After Gregory ceased contacting Tenney in December, 1944, Tenney met a man whose description tallies very closely with the unknown Russian contact of Gregory's known to Gregory only as "Jack". Shortly after meeting U

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this unknown man he turned Tenney over to Joseph B. Gregg, another principal subject in this investigation, whom Tenney had previously known. U

Tenney was in frequent contact with Gregg, meeting him in various places in Washington and turning over to him material in the same manner she had formerly turned it over to Gregory. U

However, Tenney became displeased with Gregg's technique and complained about it to the unknown man who told her that Gregg was merely a messenger and that she should not confide in him. U

In about the middle of 1945 the unknown man introduced Tenney to a new woman contact whose identity is unknown. Tenney continued to see this woman at approximately two-week intervals in Washington and turned over material to her in the manner she formerly had turned it over to Gregory. Tenney last saw this woman on the evening of Thanksgiving Day, 1945. U

Gregory has continued to be in contact with Tenney and reported that on March 9, 1946, Tenney expressed considerable concern because she had had no contact with any Russian agent since about two weeks prior to Christmas, 1945. At that time a woman had telephoned her concerning a contact and thereafter failed to meet her as agreed. Tenney told Gregory that she had had several contacts since Gregory discontinued contacting her. The names of these contacts were not available, however. Tenney indicated that she suspected that she was under surveillance and felt the need for reestablishing contact with the Russians. She asked Gregory to assist her in this regard. U

Results of Investigation

Helen Tenney went to New York City on December 22, 1945, for a visit over the holidays and returned to Washington, D. C., on December 26, 1945. She stayed at 150 East 52nd Street, New York City.

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Helen Tenney has had frequent contact with Inez Munoz in Washington, D. C. It is believed that Munoz is a significant contact in view of the fact that she is known to be closely associated with Joseph B. Gregg and Robert F. Miller, III, both subjects in this investigation. It might be noted that when Gregg left Washington recently he arranged to receive his mail at the U

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address of Inez Munoz. Tenney's relationship with Munoz is apparently of fairly long standing in view of the fact that she gave Munoz' name as a reference at the time of her application for government employment. U

Helen Tenney resigned from the Strategic Services Unit, formerly the Office of Strategic Services, on June 25, 1946, and on July 22, 1946 she left Washington to return to New York City. It has been ascertained that she was planning to travel to Italy and France as a free-lance reporter for "Cue" magazine.

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(65-56402, Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, U dated 11-5-46, Washington, D. C.)

On January 13, 1947, Informant Gregory advised that Helen Tenney was confined at the Payne Whitney Clinic for mental patients at 525 East 68th Street, New York City; that she had been in poor physical condition for some time as a result of a shock she received when her passport was suddenly revoked in the summer of 1946; that Tenney was suffering from a severe psychosis; and that Tenney appeared to be recovering from her nervous collapse. Gregory subsequently advised that when Tenney was visited in Washington during the summer of 1946 by Irma Nelson, a mutual friend of Gregory and Tenney, that Tenney was greatly disturbed because she said that people had been following her; that her telephone was tapped and her friends were under surveillance and that Tenney was muttering about being a Russian spy. Gregory advised that when Nelson next saw Helen Tenney in September, 1946, after her passport was refused that Tenney became hysterical and said that she was a spy and shortly thereafter took an overdose of phenobarbital, which was regarded as an attempt at suicide. She was removed to a hospital and remained unconscious for about five days and upon regaining consciousness was delirious. She then appeared to have a violent phobia against everything Russian, even the mention of the word "Russian," and she was being watched carefully in order to prevent suicide. It was believed that Tenney was suffering from hallucinations concerning her being a spy. (Teletypes from New York to the Bureau dated January 13 and 14, 1947) U

Dr. Oskar Diethelm, Payne Whitney Clinic, was contacted and in answer to preliminary questions advised that both by State Statute and medical ethics he was prohibited from giving any information concerning any of the patients. In view of this fact the name of Helen Tenney was not mentioned but Dr. Diethelm seemed to be aware that she was the person the Bureau was interested in inasmuch

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as he referred to the patient he believed the Agents were inquiring about as "her." Dr. Diethelm was asked whether any patients in his Clinic had by their remarks or in any other manner indicated activity of which the United States Government should be cognizant and he replied in the negative. U

In view of the fact that Tenney had indicated to Irma Nelson her desire to see Informant Gregory, Gregory met Helen Tenney on February 7, 1947. Although Tenney was still hospitalized in the Payne Whitney Clinic on this date she was permitted to leave the hospital and this meeting took place outside the Clinic. Tenney indicated to Gregory on this date that her nervous collapse had been brought on by several things, culminating in the cancellation of her passport by the State Department. Tenney indicated that after this happened she started drinking heavily and in the latter part of August, 1946, took an overdose of sleeping tablets. Tenney gave two versions of this incident, one being that the act was accidental and, again, that she knew what she was doing. Gregory feels, however, that Tenney actually did try to commit suicide. U

Tenney did not indicate anything to Gregory concerning her alleged mutterings about being a Soviet spy and she indicated to Gregory that she had not told the people of the Clinic anything as far as she knew, but that she might have said something while in an hysterical condition. U

Gregory pointed out that Tenney might not have confided in her concerning Tenney's alleged phobia on everything Russian as Tenney might well feel that she could not safely tell Gregory these things because of possible consequences on the part of the Russians with whom she had formerly worked. Furthermore, Tenney presumably has no reason to believe that Gregory is not still actively identified in espionage work. There was no indication that Tenney desired to talk to Government authorities or anyone else in an effort to make a break with the past and reveal information she has relating to the past activities of herself and others. U

Tenney did advise Gregory, however, that her meeting with the unknown man in Washington, presumably in November, 1945, was arranged "through Tenney's contact whom she referred to as 'the shopper.'" When Gregory asked who "the shopper" was Tenney replied that she was the woman whom she used to meet in department stores. Tenney indicated that at this meeting with the unknown man she had only a limited conversation with him and had never been able to understand the purpose of the meeting. Gregory was unable to discreetly obtain a description of this man other than that he was tall and thin and spoke like an Austrian or Middle European who had learned to speak English with a British accent. Gregory also could secure no elaboration from Tenney on her meetings with the unknown woman referred to as "the shopper." U

(Report of Special Agent John T. Hilsbos dated 3-6-47, at NYC)

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Helen Tenney resides at 63 West 83rd Street, New York, New York, and is employed at the Pan-American Society Incorporated, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City. (Report of SA John T. Hilsbos, dated 6-7-47, at NYC)

Interview

On June 5, 1947, Helen Barrett Tenney was interviewed by Bureau Agents. She was shown a photograph of Jacob M. Golos and advised that she did not know him and had no idea as to his identity. ✓

When shown a photograph of Gregory she advised, after studying the photograph for some time, that she thought she knew this individual. She said that she had not seen this individual for two years and could not recall his name. ✓

Tenney declared that she met Gregory in New York City sometime prior to the war at the home of some person whose name she could not recall. After Tenney secured employment with the Office of Strategic Services in Washington, D. C., Gregory contacted her telephonically and requested permission to stay with her overnight. Altogether Gregory stayed with Tenney in her Washington apartment on four or five occasions. ✓

Concerning her acquiring Mary Price's apartment, Tenney claimed she answered an advertisement in a Washington paper. She declared that she had not previously met or heard of Mary Price and that she did not know her present whereabouts. Tenney advised that she thought Gregory was employed by some advertising agency in New York City and was a writer by occupation. She claimed not to know the specific purpose for Gregory making his various trips to Washington and stated that Gregory was never inquisitive about her employment with the Government. ✓

She thought that at one time Gregory had mentioned to her that he had changed employment but she claimed to be unable to recall more details. ✓

Tenney was asked whether Jacob Golos or anyone else had ever asked her to divulge any information either oral or written coming into her possession during the course of her Government employment and she replied in the negative. She was also asked if she was formerly in the habit of meeting persons by prearrangement at various stores in Washington and she replied that like other New Yorkers she occasionally did keep appointments. ✓

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with acquaintances in public places. When asked specifically about whether she recalled keeping any such appointments in the Peoples Drug Store at 19th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., during Thanksgiving week of 1945, she answered that she had no such recollection. U

The subject of Jacob M. Golos was again brought up and Miss Tenney was asked if, in fact, she had not met this individual through Grace Granich. She expressed mild amazement and asked who Miss Granich was. It was noted that Tenney wrote down the name Grace Granich and also the name Golos and when asked the reason for so doing she replied that she has recently found since her illness that if she looks at a name long enough she sometimes is able to refresh her recollection. U

During the interview and especially when she was advised that the Bureau had reason to believe that she had been in contact with persons seeking unauthorized possession of information which she had, she seemed somewhat dazed and stated that the whole matter was almost beyond her comprehension. Due to her obviously poor physical and mental condition and the fact that she was greatly upset from the moment the interview was commenced, she was not intensively interrogated. (Report of SA John T. Hilsbos dated 6-7-47 at NYC) U

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(Report of SA Francis D. O'Brien dated 8-25-47 at NY, NY.)

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MISCELLANEOUS INDIVIDUALS
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JOHN J. ABT

Allegations of Gregory

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Approximately two months prior to his death Jacob M. Golos advised Gregory that he had very recently made contact with another group of individuals engaged in furnishing espionage information to Soviet intelligence in Washington, D. C. According to Gregory, Golos indicated that he regarded the acquisition of and the contact with this new parallel as very valuable. However, he did not at that time identify the members of this newly acquired parallel to Gregory, nor did he advise Gregory the type of information to be expected from the agents making up this group. According to Gregory, Golos did indicate, however, that he had been placed in contact with this parallel by Earl Browder, then head of the Communist Party, USA, and had made the initial contact with the group in an apartment in Greenwich Village, New York City, arranged for by Browder.

Early in 1944, Earl Browder advised Gregory that Golos had been contacting this group and that he was anxious for Gregory to meet the group and take over the operation thereof. Browder told Gregory he would arrange for him to meet this group, and approximately two months later he informed Gregory that such arrangements had been made. Pursuant to Browder's instructions Gregory proceeded to the apartment of John J. Abt, identified by her as Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, on Central Park, West near 90th Street, New York City. Gregory was admitted by Abt to his apartment and Abt introduced Gregory to four of the subjects in this case who are considered in greater detail in other sections of this memorandum, namely, Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald. The espionage parallel to which these agents belonged, as set out previously in this memorandum, is generally referred to as the Perlo Group.

At this meeting which Gregory believes was on February 27, 1944, a general discussion was held concerning the information the above-listed agents would be able to furnish Gregory for transmittal to Soviet intelligence. It was obvious to Gregory that these agents, including John Abt, had been associated together for some time and had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder.

Gregory had never met John Abt prior to the above-described meeting in his apartment, but upon one occasion Nathan Gregory Silvermaster had mentioned to Gregory that a person named Abt was active in Washington securing information. Gregory recalls that a second meeting and possibly a third were held in the

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apartment of John Abt between Gregory and various members of the Perlo Group. At the second meeting in Abt's apartment, Perlo and Fitzgerald were present, according to Gregory, and discussed the payment of their Communist Party dues. Subsequent to the meetings at the apartment of John Abt, Gregory met various representatives of the Perlo Group at the apartment of the subject Mary Price in New York City. U

As reflected elsewhere in this memorandum, the espionage agents comprising the Perlo Group were contacted by Gregory upon many subsequent occasions and furnished Gregory with valuable, highly confidential information for transmittal to the Soviet Union. It is interesting to note with regard to Abt that at the first meeting described above in Abt's apartment Victor Perlo asked Gregory if the information his group was furnishing was going to "Uncle Joe," at which juncture Abt appeared extremely amused. According to Gregory, on the basis of this conversation it was obvious that these individuals, including Abt, were aware of the ultimate destination of the espionage information furnished to Browder, Golos, and Gregory, namely, the Soviet Union. U

The only other information Gregory has been able to furnish regarding Abt is that in the Spring of 1945 "Jack," the Soviet agent who was then Gregory's contact, told her that "they" were having trouble with John Abt, who was attempting to "move in" on Gregory's former contacts on behalf of Earl Browder. "Jack," who has not been identified, requested Gregory to contact Earl Browder and persuade him to instruct John Abt to cease this activity. Subsequently, Gregory did discuss this matter with Browder, at which time it appeared that Browder was well aware of Abt's activities in this regard. U

Background

John J. Abt was born in Chicago, Illinois on May 1, 1904, attended Elementary School and High School in Chicago and graduated from the University of Chicago with an LL.B. Degree. Abt was, until early in 1948, General Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in New York City. He is presently assisting in the campaign of Henry A. Wallace for President. On March 14, 1937 John Abt married Jessica Smith, the widow of Harold Ware, the son of the aged prominent Communist, Mother Ella Reeve Bloor. Harold Ware, prior to his death, was the head of the Communist underground in the United States Government in Washington, D. C. U

With regard to John Abt's employment prior to becoming a Counsel for the CIO, it is noted that he was employed in the Department of Agriculture from 1933 to 1935, in the Federal Emergency Relief Administration during 1935, with the WPA from 1935 to 1937 and as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General from 1937 to 1938. U

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Results of Investigation

An important former Communist who was active in Communist affairs and Soviet intelligence operations from 1924 until 1937, and who from 1933 until 1937 acted as liaison and courier between the known Soviet espionage agent Alexander Stevens, (who was then known as J. Peters) in New York City, and the Communist Party underground in the U. S. Government in Washington, D. C., has furnished considerable information concerning the implication of John J. Abt in the Communist Government underground during the 1930's. According to this informant, this underground group was headed first by Harold Ware, referred to above, and later by John Abt, formerly with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and later with the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice and the LaFollette Senate Civil Liberties Committee. U

This informant stated that at the time Abt married Jessica Smith, Harold Ware's widow, she was employed as a secretary in the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. Among the individuals associated in this underground group in the Government in the 1930's with John Abt were Lee Pressman, Henry Collins, Nathan Perlow (who is identical with the subject Victor Perlo) Charles Kramer and Alger Hiss, all of whom are discussed in greater detail elsewhere in this memorandum. This informant indicated that Schlomer (Sol) Adler, who is discussed in detail elsewhere in this memorandum, was also connected with this underground Communist group. It should be noted that Abt, Pressman, Kramer, Hiss and Schlomer (Sol) Adler are all subjects of this investigation. U

After the death of Harold Ware in an automobile accident about 1935, according to this former courier, a meeting was held attended by, among others, Charles Kramer, Lee Pressman, Henry Collins, Nathan Perlow and J. Peters, at which time John Abt was elected leader of the group to succeed Ware. The informant who furnished this information in connection with his services as courier between this underground group and J. Peters in New York, was securing information from the members of the group and delivering this information to Peters. U

It is interesting to note in this connection that it has been ascertained through investigation that since 1942 at least John J. Abt in New York City has been in frequent contact with J. Peters (Alexander Stevens), who in recent years has been active in New York State Communist leadership. U

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For the past several years Abt has been in contact frequently with a large number of important Communist functionaries, as well as with official Soviet representatives in the United States and known or strongly suspected Soviet espionage agents. His wife, Jessica Smith Abt, is presently the editor of "Soviet Russia Today," a pro-Communist, pro-Soviet propaganda publication in New York City. In addition, she has been in frequent contact with numerous Communist functionaries and known or suspected Soviet espionage agents.

U
It should also be noted that John Abt's sister has been determined to be Marian Bachrach, employed by the Council for Pan-American Democracy, a Communist front organization. Bachrach has been identified as an important and active New York Communist.

U
Upon several occasions in June and July, 1942, Abt was in contact with Alexander Stevens (J. Peters). Early in 1941, Abt was in contact with Roy Hudson, long-time Communist functionary, who has been extremely active in the leadership of the Communist Party, USA.

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On August 29, 1945 John Abt made arrangements whereby Andrew Voynow, an assistant of Jessica Smith at the offices of "Soviet Russia Today" could live in Abt's apartment for a period of two months while Abt attended the World Trade Union Federation Conference in Paris, France. Voynow is known to have been in contact with a number of identified or suspected Soviet agents, including Vladimir Sergeevich Pravdin and his wife, Olga Borisovna Pravdina, former employee of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, who has been identified as the Soviet agent "Margaret" who for a period was Gregory's superior.

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On July 9, 1946, it was reported that Abt was the guiding force behind the World Federation of Trade Unions and handled that matter for Sidney Hillman. U

Charles Kramer, another subject in this case, made out a check dated July 28, 1946, for \$60 to Abt. U

From August 13 to August 15, 1946, John J. Abt was in Washington, D. C. During this period upon two occasions he was in contact with Victor Perlo, the important subject in this case who is discussed in detail elsewhere in this memorandum. U

Abt and Perlo had lunch together on August 15, 1946. In this regard it will be recalled, of course, that it was John Abt who first introduced Gregory to the espionage group headed by Victor Perlo, from the members of which Gregory subsequently secured voluminous, highly confidential and important espionage information obtained from the files of the United States Government for transmittal to Soviet Intelligence. U

The Daily Worker for September 4, 1946, carried an article which indicated that Abt was nominated by the American Labor Party State Convention for the position of Associate Justice for the Court of Appeals. On September 6, 1946, the Daily Worker carried a story stating that on September 5, 1946, the day after he was nominated Abt withdrew from the campaign in favor of Herman Epstein, the Democratic candidate. U

On September 26, 1946, Abt was host to a group of six or eight delegates from the Soviet Union to the World Federation of Trade Unions. This delegation also attended a convention of Mike Quill's Transport Workers Union in New York City on September 22, 1946. U

The October, 1946, issue of the magazine "Plain Talk" carried an article in which it is stated that Congressman Daniels charged Abt with having acted as an intermediary for the proposed conference between Sidney Hillman and Ernest Thorne, the leader of the Australian Communist Party, during the latter's visit to the United States. U

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(100-236194-139)
On December 7, 1946, Abt left New York by air for Paris, France, where he attended a conference of the World Federation of Trade Unions. He departed

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from Paris on December 17, 1946, to return to New York U

(100-236194-139)

An article entitled "Soviet Labor Laws," written by Abt appeared in the January, 1947, issue of "Soviet Russia Today." In this article Abt stated that during his stay in Soviet Russia he had occasion to visit a considerable number of factories and to meet and talk with their directors. Abt said that taken as a group he had never met a more impressive lot of executives anywhere. U

(100-236194-139) U

Abt has been given a leave of absence as Counsel of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America - CIO, and has also resigned as Counsel of the CIO-PAC in order to participate in the campaign of Henry A. Wallace for President. He became affiliated officially with the Wallace campaign on January 5, 1948. U

(100-236194-139 and 140)

Abt continues residence at 444 Central Park West, Apartment 10-D, New York City. U

Interview

John Abt was interviewed by Bureau Agents on August 1, 1947. Prior to the actual interview Abt attempted to elicit information concerning the case he was to be questioned about, but no information was furnished. He was asked concerning the meeting held at his home in the early part of 1944 at which Perlo, Kramer, Magdoff and Fitzgerald were in attendance, and he advised that he could not recall such a meeting but that the address given was his residence. U

Abt admitted knowing Harold Ware, advising that inasmuch as this individual was his wife's former husband there was no objection to answering this question in the affirmative, but he denied belonging to any club or group to which Ware also belonged while he was residing in Washington. U

During the interview Abt was visibly disturbed and talked almost inaudibly and after answering the above questions he terminated the interview U by remarking that he would discuss nothing but "the weather."
(Report of Special Agent Francis D. O'Brien, dated 8/25/47, New York City)

Earl Browder was also interviewed by Bureau Agents on August 27, 1947, and was questioned concerning John Abt. Browder admitted knowing Abt as an attorney for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and stated that he had met Abt socially. He advised that he would not comment upon any association that he had with Abt or with any other individual which would bear upon his former position in the Communist Party. He specifically denied that he had ever arranged a meeting of any persons in Abt's apartment in New York City. U
(Report of Special Agent Charles N. Noone, dated 9/2/47, New York City)

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CEDRIC HENNING BELFRAGE
with alias Benjamin

Allegations of Gregory

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Some time during the latter part of 1942 or early 1943, Gregory learned that Cedric Belfrage was contacting Jacob Golos and supplying him with certain information. Golos indicated to Gregory that Belfrage was connected with British Intelligence in the United States and was operating out of a "cover" office in Rockefeller Center, New York City. It was also determined by Gregory that Belfrage was introduced to Golos by either Earl Browder or V. J. Jerome.

Belfrage is known to have supplied Golos on one occasion with a report apparently emanating from Scotland Yard which was a treatise on espionage agents. This work dealt with the type of people who might be employed for this sort of work and the precautions which should be taken to elude or determine whether or not a person was being surveilled. Also contained in this article was a contribution by some prominent burglars in England who apparently had submitted certain techniques of surreptitiously opening safes, doors, locks, and other protective devices. Belfrage apparently had extracted this report from some British file since it was in the form of a carbon copy. He also contributed information regarding British policy as it concerned the Middle East and Russia and made certain contributions of bits of information which he apparently secured from his contact with high-ranking British officials in the United States. All of this information concerning Belfrage's activities was received by Gregory from Golos.

At no time did Gregory meet Belfrage up to and including when Golos died. However, when Gregory was in contact with "Bill," one of the successors of Golos, he requested Gregory to contact Belfrage and secure from him information which he had previously been supplying to Golos. When "Bill" was advised there had been no previous introduction to Belfrage, he suggested that Gregory contact Earl Browder and through him locate Belfrage for contact. Gregory, in fact, had a conference with Browder and the latter indicated "He is out of the racket now; let him stay out." Gregory then told "Bill" that Belfrage could not be located.

When Gregory was in contact with "Jack," "Bill's" successor, he too requested that an attempt be made to locate Belfrage. Although "Jack" suggested another conference with Browder, Gregory did not comply with his suggestion although pressed to do so on many occasions.

After Gregory's activities had ceased, a casual contact occurred with V. J. Jerome, an individual prominent in the national organization of the Communist Party, in the spring of 1945. Jerome inquired if Gregory was still interested in seeing Belfrage. Although Gregory was noncommittal, Jerome

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volunteered that Belfrage should be of interest inasmuch as he had returned to his employment with British Intelligence. This indicates that not only Browder but Jerome had actual knowledge of the activities carried on for the Soviets by Belfrage. Belfrage was known to the Russians as "Benjamin" and from all circumstances, it is Gregory's belief that he was not a member of the Communist Party.

Gregory recalls that considerable trouble ensued from an article published in "The Protestant" some time in the fall of 1943. The subject matter of this article originated with Cedric Belfrage, who had furnished Golos with some confidential information, the exact nature of which is not known to Gregory. Belfrage, who at that time was associated with British Intelligence in New York, happened to read the article and reprimanded Golos severely. After its appearance, Golos realized the leak was through Browder but felt that he could not for strategic reasons condemn Browder too strenuously.

When Gregory came in contact with "Jack" in October, 1944, he posed the question why Browder had not permitted the American contacts to be turned over to the Russians more speedily and demanded specifically that Mary Price and Belfrage be immediately made available. Gregory reported this demand to Browder and the latter refused to cooperate at that time. It is believed that Browder was reluctant to release Belfrage directly to the Russians because of his connections with British Intelligence. Whether this was based on fear of a plant or because Browder was desirous of keeping the contact himself is not known.

Background

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect that Belfrage was born on November 8, 1904, in London, England, where he resided until 1926. From the latter date until 1937 he resided in New York City, London, England, and Los Angeles, California. On July 6, 1937, he filed an application for a nonquota immigration visa at the American Consulate at Ensenada, Mexico, stating that his final destination would be Hollywood, California. He listed as his wife Mary Beatrice Pigott Belfrage, then residing in Hollywood. It was his desire to remain in the United States permanently. On November 15, 1937, Belfrage filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States at Los Angeles, California, along with his wife, also a British subject.

In 1939 Belfrage made a trip to England, the ostensible purpose of which was business. However, he continued to reside in Los Angeles, California, and vicinity until some time in late 1941. On December 9, 1941, a Foreign Official Status Notification in the name of Belfrage was forwarded to the Department of State indicating that he was employed with British Security Coordination in New York City (British Intelligence). There is no indication that Belfrage, prior to this time, was in any way associated with British Intelligence, as his ostensible occupation was that of an author and journalist in Los Angeles, California.

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While with British Security Coordination, Belfrage traveled to the United Kingdom in late May, 1943, returning to the United States on July 16, 1943, on official British Government business. In May of 1944, he again proceeded to the United Kingdom where he remained until his re-entry into this country on a nonquota immigration visa on October 28, 1945, and since that date has been residing with his wife at Croton-on-Hudson, New York, and is employed as a free-lance writer. U

Information available prior to the charges made by Gregory indicate that the "New Masses," Communist Party line publication dated December 28, 1947, contained an article written by Belfrage entitled, "Politics Catches Up With the Writer." On April 9, 1938, an article appeared in the "Daily Worker" under the title, "Appeal for Lifting of Arms Embargo on Spanish Government, American Friends of Spanish Democracy Send President Petition Signed by 92 Leading Clergymen, Journalists, and Union Leaders." The name of Cedric Belfrage appeared in the list of individuals signing this statement. According to an article in the "People's World," a West Coast Communist newspaper dated December 13, 1938, a meeting was mentioned sponsored for the defense of democracy by the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League. The articles revealed that Belfrage, an English author, was one of the speakers, and he told the audience the English Government no longer represented the people of Great Britain who had let slip away their freedom of speech, press, and radio. He warned "Democracy died before our eyes in England without our knowing it until it was too late. The same thing is happening here." U

Among the organizations and publications with which Belfrage has been associated the following are listed: "The Clipper," the official organ of the Hollywood Chapter of the League of American Writers; the North California Civil Rights Council and the Southern California Branch of the Federation for Constitutional Liberties; the League of American Writers; the National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners, also known as the National Committee for Peoples Rights; the North American Spanish Aid Committee; Russian War Relief; Screen Writers Guild; and Peoples Institute of Applied Religion. Without exception, there is voluminous material available that each and every one of these publications or organizations were subject to Communist control. U

Results of Investigation

Information was received through a highly confidential source on January 3, 1946, that Claude Williams of the Peoples Institute of Applied Religion, contacted Belfrage at his residence, stating that he had received a telegram from "Don" advising that the meeting with their mutual friend had been arranged for 2:00 p.m. the following day at 55 West 42nd Street, New York City. Belfrage indicated that he thought he could keep this appointment which was on the seventh floor of the building at this address. It was previously known that Earl Browder had established himself in Room 702 at 55 West 42nd Street, where he has busied himself with a new publication entitled "Distributor's Guide." (4) u X

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A physical surveillance reflected that at 2:10 p.m. on January 1946, Belfrage entered the building at 55 West 42nd Street and proceeded directly to Room 702. It had previously been determined that there were several people in this room, the exact identities of whom could not be ascertained. Belfrage remained at this appointment for about one hour and a quarter and then left the building accompanied by Earl Browder and an unknown man and woman. The woman may have been Browder's wife. The unknown man accompanying Browder was determined to have proceeded to Fernald Hall on the Columbia University Campus. U

With reference to "Don", referred to above, a highly confidential source advised on January 7, 1946, that Molly Belfrage, wife of Cedric Belfrage, was in contact with an unknown woman. During this conference, reference was made to the impending appearance of Don West before a group for which the unidentified woman appeared to be arranging a program. Molly Belfrage stated that West is on sabbatical leave from a school in Georgia. He was described as having a Georgia background and was attending Teachers College at Columbia University preliminary to his return to Georgia to run for Congress against Congressman Woods of the reorganized Dies Committee. X(R)U

Molly Belfrage on another occasion is known to have discussed what appears to be the meeting between Belfrage and Browder with an unknown man. She indicated this meeting concerned the establishment of a news service, the purpose of which was the analysis of the international business situation. Molly indicated that she was aware of the identity of the man holding the meeting and added he was going into the business with a brother. This obviously refers to Earl Browder and his enterprise in publishing "Distributor's Guide" with which he is assisted by his brother, William Browder. X(R)U

Don West referred to hereinbefore was subsequently identified as Donald Lee West, who was registered as a student at Teachers College, Columbia University. West has been known as a Communist sympathizer and actively engaged in Communist activities in Georgia and other Southern states for a considerable period. West is known also to have been in contact on January 21, 1946, with Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, who has tentatively been identified as "Charlie" to whom Golos delivered the information collected by Gregory from the various persons serving this parallel of Soviet espionage. Dr. Weinstein is dealt with in detail under another subtitle in this memorandum. U

Molly Belfrage is known to have been in frequent contact with Louis Fischer, whom she keeps advised as to the activities of her husband. It is known that she supplied Fischer with the details of the meeting between Earl Browder, Belfrage, and others in considerable detail without identifying her husband's specific interest in being present at this meeting. Louis Fischer is an author and writer presently residing in New York City who is a former Moscow press representative for various U. S. newspapers and publications, including "The Nation." He has written two books, "The Soviet in World X(R)U

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Affairs" and "Why Recognize Russia." He resided abroad from 1918 to 1939, the major portion of which time was spent in Russia. Although probably closely associated with the Communists, he made an ideological break with them following the Moscow Purge Trials in 1937 and 1938. Although Fischer can be considered a Socialist, he is ideologically anti-Stalin and anti present Soviet policy.

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Through a highly confidential source, it was determined on January 14, 1946, that Belfrage was in contact with an individual named Viertel and arrangements were made to meet the following evening for dinner at 7:00 p.m. at Tony's Restaurant in New York City. A physical surveillance determined that Belfrage kept this appointment, arriving at 7:10 p.m. and having dinner and drinking and talking until 11:15 p.m. The individual referred to only as Viertel left the restaurant alone under circumstances which appeared to be an attempt to avoid surveillance. He proceeded to 346 West 84th Street, New York City, where it was determined that his full name is Berthold Viertel.

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Viertel was born June 28, 1885, in Vienna, Austria, and, according to the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, became a naturalized American citizen in 1942. He is known as previously having been a notorious active German Communist. With his wife Salka Viertel, who resides in Santa Monica, California, he has associated with numerous Communists in the United States. During the war, he was employed for a short time by the Office of the Coordinator of Information in New York City. Viertel has been living in New York City separate from his wife, presently in California, since the summer of 1944 and has participated in forums on "Postwar Germany", which are held under the auspices of the "German-American." He is known in the summer of 1943 to have been one of the individuals signing a petition supporting the Free German Committee in Moscow.

[REDACTED] and the Viertel home in California is reported to be a gathering place of German refugees and known Communists.

Through a highly confidential source, it was determined on January 17, 1946, that Molly Belfrage, when in contact with Louis Fischer, had advised him that her husband had lunch the previous day with V. J. Jerome, during which time they discussed a controversy concerning Earl Browder. It will be recalled that Gregory mentioned V. J. Jerome as an individual who was aware of the activities of Belfrage for the Soviets during the time he was serving Coles. Molly indicated that her husband had told Jerome that he had two Communists, a "Leftist" and a "Rightist", in his outfit in Germany who were always complaining about each other. Belfrage was attempting to impress them of the necessity of working together. Jerome seemed interested in this view and decided to have a conference between Joe North, editor of "New Masses," Mr. and Mrs. Belfrage, and several other individuals.

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On January 23, 1946, Belfrage was contacted by Lee Huberman, at which time a meeting was arranged on January 29, 1946, at 8 West 40th Street, 21st floor, New York City, which is the firm of Reynal and Hitchcock, Inc., publishers. Huberman is currently the director of the "Pamphlet Press," located at 8 West 40th Street, New York City, and maintains the same telephone listing as Reynal and Hitchcock, Inc.

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Huberman was formerly employed by the U. S. International Book Association, New York City, and has associated with leading figures of the National Maritime Union as well as with prominent leaders of the Communist Party in the New York area. (S) (u) K

On January 25, 1946, it was determined that Belfrage contacted Mrs. Truda Reient, at which time he indicated he would meet her on the following Tuesday at Grand Central Station. Mrs. Truda Reient in reality is Mrs. Gertrude Reient Gangardaren, who previously was employed as a translator in the office of British Security Coordination, the same place where Belfrage worked, during the war. Truda Reient was born in Czechoslovakia. While living in Moscow, Russia, she married an Indian of British nationality, and it is reported that they both became Soviet citizens. While attending medical school in Moscow, her husband was placed in a Soviet prison camp or otherwise disappeared and has not been heard from since. Apparently the fact that she had become a naturalized Soviet citizen was not known to the British authorities and she obtained a British passport in the summer of 1941 which she used to travel to this country. While in Moscow, Reient was employed by the office of the United States Military Attache. She was finally discharged from this position, the exact background of which is not known. Her employment extended over the period from October 15, 1940, to August 12, 1941. From individuals who knew her while in Moscow, it has been learned there is strong suspicion that she was then working with the NKVD. She apparently acted as an agent provocateur by entering into conversations in an attempt to secure sympathy because of the disappearance of her husband. By criticizing the Soviet regime, she attempted to have other individuals join her in this criticism, the details of which she reported to the NKVD. She always seemed to have sufficient funds without working and on one occasion was permitted by the Russians to take over an apartment previously occupied by an NKVD agent. Physical surveillance determined that Belfrage spent the evening of January 29, 1946, in the company of Mrs. Truda Reient. (S) (u) K

During May, 1946, it was ascertained that Belfrage was greatly enamored with Mrs. Truda Reient and had asked her to marry him. This offer of marriage was declined. U

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A highly confidential source advised that Belfrage was in contact with Claude Williams, a director of the People's Institute of Applied Religion, on February 2, 1946. At this time it was learned that Belfrage had collaborated with Williams in writing the book "South of God." On May 9, 1946, it was ascertained that Belfrage, Claude Williams, Lind Ward, and Carlton Moss were involved in a plan to write the script for animated cartoons on Bible subjects. This latter project was possibly in connection with the activities of the People's Institute of Applied Religion which allegedly is a Communist front organization and has for one of its purposes the control of the Negroes and poor white classes of the south through religion. It has also been indicated that the People's Institute of Applied Religion might possibly be used to advise the American people that religion actually exists in Soviet Russia and in this manner combat the attempt to mobilize the world against Russia, allegedly fostered by the Vatican and other reactionary church people.

On February 11, 1946, Belfrage met for luncheon with two individuals who were believed to be Joseph North, also known as Jacob Seifer, and Victor Jeremy Jerome in New York City. Joseph North resides at Mt. Airy Road, Croton-on-Hudson, New York, and is an editor of the publication "New Masses". North has long been reported to be active in Communist Party circles. With reference to Jerome, information has been received that he is a managing editor of "Political Affairs" and resides at 320 Second Avenue, New York City. Jerome was formerly the managing editor of "The Communist" during July, 1944, at which period Earl Browder held the title of editor. Allegations have further been made that at one time Jerome was a New York Communist Party delegate to the national convention of that Party held in New York City. Jerome has the reputation of being most active in Communist Party circles.

During the early part of February, 1946, information was received from a highly confidential source of information that Belfrage was in contact with Isadore Schneider of the publication "New Masses." At this time it was ascertained that Belfrage had collaborated with Michael Sayers and Albert E. Kahn in compiling material for their book "The Great Conspiracy; The Secret War Against Soviet Russia." With reference to Isadore Schneider, it is known that he was employed as literary editor of the "New Masses" magazine and that his wife, Helen Berlin Schneider, was formerly employed by the publication "Amerasia." It will be recalled that the personnel of the publication "Amerasia" were involved in an investigation concerning the unauthorized disclosure of confidential governmental documents.

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The Croton-on-Hudson News for February 1, 1946, reported that Belfrage had previously been employed in a psychological warfare unit which went into Germany to build up democratic newspapers in that country after the occupation by Allied troops. In speaking before the Cortlandt League of Women Voters of the Croton, New York, Municipal Building, Belfrage reportedly stated that there is not the slightest danger of Communism in Germany today since only about one per cent of the German Communists are still alive. U

[REDACTED] It was also indicated that Belfrage was closely associated with Bill Borrell of the UNRRA. U

On March 4, 1946, Belfrage was observed to meet Luther Conant in New York City. It has been reliably reported that Luther Conant resides at 204 North Broadway, Nyack, New York, was an employee of the Office of War Information, and had been in Germany in charge of the administration of German newspapers. Conant has also been reported to be a member of the American Newspaper Guild and was at one time associated with the newspaper "PM." At one time Conant was employed by the monthly newspaper "Counter Current," which had for its slogan "Against All Fascism Everywhere." U

[It was reported on March 8, 1946, that Belfrage had indicated to Mrs. Zelma C. Brandt that if he did not obtain a position in Germany he would probably go to Alabama to work on another book with Claude Williams. U] Mrs. Zelma C. Brandt resides at 405 Park Avenue, New York City, and in 1941 reportedly had several contacts with the League of American Writers. It has been stated that the League of American Writers originated at Khar'kov, Russia, in 1930 and that a similar organization was formed in the United States in 1935. It has been alleged that this organization is a Communist front group. Mrs. Brandt resides at the above address in New York City and also at Ershire Road, Stamford, Connecticut. She is reported to receive an income from securities and is not in any business or profession. Mrs. Brandt is divorced from her former husband, who is a member of the firm of Brandt and Brandt, literary agents in New York City. U

During March, 1946, Belfrage maintained contact with Shelba Tronsky of the International Relief and Rescue Committee, Incorporated. Shelba Tronsky has been alleged to be a Trotskyite. Belfrage was also in contact with Henrietta Buckmaster, the author of "Deep River," who reportedly is affiliated with the League of American Writers, the Jefferson School of Social Science, the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, and the American Youth for Democracy. U & U

On April 1, 1946, Belfrage reportedly was in contact with Joseph Gaer, publication director for the CIO Political Action Committee. Gaer has previously

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been employed by the Office of Emergency Management; the Farm Security Administration, Department of Agriculture; and the Treasury Department. He is known to have been closely associated with Louise Bransten, Leo Huberman, and Jacob Aronoff, all alleged Communists. U

During April, 1946, both Mr. and Mrs. Cedric Belfrage were reported as planning to spend an evening with Dr. Erich Fromm, author of the book "Escape From Freedom." (C) U X

On April 15, 1946, it was reliably reported that Belfrage indicated to Gregory Bateson that he had received a Guggenheim fellowship to write a book on Germany. This book was to be a narrative of German press history. Bateson also was the recipient of a Guggenheim fellowship and indicated he was interested in German propaganda films. X (C) U

During April and May, 1946, Belfrage was in contact with Allen J. Aronson. [REDACTED]

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Belfrage reportedly had been invited by Ehrenberg to contact Ehrenberg at his hotel. It will be recalled that Ilya Ehrenberg is a correspondent for the Russian newspaper "Pravda," who recently toured the United States. A highly confidential source of information reported on May 18, 1946, that Belfrage and Aronson were interested in material described as the Fulda (phonetic) paper. This paper allegedly revealed what the Catholics in Germany had really done during the Nazi era. It was indicated that Aronson believed this material was probably in the Benslot (phonetic) file and Belfrage was reported as stating "we can easily steal them from the file." Aronson reportedly had a contact at Benslot who might be able to obtain for him any kind of information, and Aronson indicated it was his intention to approach this individual. X (C) U

It was ascertained in the latter part of May, 1946, that Belfrage had sold his rights to the book "The Great Conspiracy" and contemplated doing a pamphlet for Claude Williams entitled "The Chamber of Horrors." This pamphlet was to include the names of all persons in America who were using religion for Fascist purposes. U

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On July 15, 1946, Belfrage contacted John Roman whose office is located in the Newspaper Guild of New York, East Fortieth Street, New York City. Roman is the subject of separate security investigation being conducted by this Bureau. It is known that he has lectured at the Thomas Jefferson School of Social Science and at the Bronx Council of Soviet-American Friendship. In 1944, Roman was listed as a member of the Board of Directors (Russian Section) of the American-Slav Congress. It is also noted that Roman was formerly the editor of the Hungarian newspaper Magyar Jovo. (u)

On September 8, 1946, Belfrage was advised by Vera and Sam Rubin that he had probably been nominated to the Publicity Committee on the United Nations Welcoming Committee. (u) u

In connection with the Dr. Elaser with whom Belfrage and his wife had been in contact to obtain general medical information, it is pointed out that this Dr. Elaser may be identical with one Dr. Alfred Elaser who is the subject of a separate security investigation being conducted by this Bureau. (u)

Dr. Alfred Elaser is a member of the Communist Party, was active in Russian War Relief and is friendly with Anna Colloms, the subject of a separate security investigation being conducted by this Bureau. u

During January and February, 1947, Cedric Belfrage received mail from Barthold Fleis, Fannie E. Holtzmann and D. M. Levitan, among others. Of these individuals, Fleis is reported to have admitted in 1943 to Carmen Langevin, New York City, that he was a member of the Communist Party and believes in the overthrow of the United States Government. He also was reported to have given lectures at the New School for Social Research in New York City. (u) u

Concerning Fannie E. Holtzmann, Mrs. Clara Dellar, New York City, alleged that Princess Stephanie Dolgorouky of New York City had told her that Fannie E. Holtzmann was being paid well to aid Communism in the United States and was very smart to be making so much money from the Russian Government. u

Belfrage still resides at Finney Farm, Croton-on-the-Hudson, New York. (65-56402-2260) u

Interview

Cedric Belfrage was interviewed by Bureau Agents on June 3, 1947, and typed out a statement on his own typewriter. In this, he advised that he first met V. J. Jerome about 1937 in Hollywood, California, he believed at a gathering to aid Republican Spain. In 1941, Belfrage moved to New York City and became employed by the British Security Co-Ordination Office at 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City, with whom he worked until 1943. His work with BSC was primarily in co-ordinating intelligence information about international affairs in liaison with OSS and to a less extent with the FBI. u

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During 1942 V. J. Jerome telephoned him in New York City and they arranged a luncheon meeting in the vicinity of Communist Party headquarters where Jerome was employed. At this meeting, Jerome asked Belfrage about the relationship with Russia in connection with the second front and they talked about the general international situation. U

During 1942 and 1943 Belfrage met Jerome on eight or nine occasions usually for luncheon. The only direct interest he had in common with Jerome was the People's Institute of Applied Religion concerning which Belfrage had written a book. According to Belfrage, BSC considered it useful for its employees to keep up whatever contacts they had which might produce information of value and so he continued seeing Jerome with a view towards finding out what he could about Communist and Russian policies. U

During the eight or nine meetings Belfrage had with Jerome, the latter inquired concerning the policies towards Russia and the second front and while Belfrage had no information on these, he did furnish Jerome with information of a trifling nature. He supplied information about Scotland Yard surveillances and also some documents relative to the Vichy Government which were of a highly confidential nature with respect to their origin but which contained information of no value. He said these consisted of a telegram sent from Laval's Vichy Government in France to the Vichy Government in Washington, D. C., and which had been sent through the diplomatic pouch. During the meetings, Jerome took notes on the information Belfrage furnished. U

Sometime about the middle of the period during which Belfrage was meeting Jerome, Claude Williams came to New York and when Belfrage learned he was going to see Earl Browder, he suggested going along as he was interested in meeting Browder. They went to an apartment in Greenwich Village where two (possibly three) others were present in addition to Browder. Browder did practically all the talking analyzing the world situation as he saw it. Belfrage does not know the identity of the others present. When shown two photographs of Jacob Golos, he was of the opinion that Golos may well have been one of the men present. U

On four or five occasions when Belfrage met Jerome, other men came to their table and spoke to them but Belfrage did not know their identity. He said that it was possible that among these men there may have been one who was present in the apartment where he met Browder. U

According to Belfrage, in 1943 he came to the conclusion that his meetings with Jerome were of no particular value and he discontinued meeting him pleading pressure of business whenever Jerome called. In 1944 he went overseas and joined the Psychological Warfare Division of SHAEP, not returning to the United States until the end of 1945. U

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He next met Jerome in December, 1945, at a meeting of the People's Institute of Applied Religion in New York City where he had been invited to take part in a discussion. Later Claude Williams told him that Jerome was interested in learning more about the People's Institute of Applied Religion. Belfrage met Jerome in a cafe on Lafayette Street in order to tell him what he wanted to know about the People's Institute of Applied Religion. He assumed Jerome wanted to find out whether it was an organization about which the Communists should be instructed to cooperate. In this same connection, Belfrage met Jerome for lunch on another occasion at which time Joseph North was present.

Belfrage advised that during the spring or early summer of 1946, he accompanied Claude Williams and Donald West on a visit to Earl Browder in his office on 42nd Street. Williams had mentioned to Belfrage that he was going to see Browder relative to his recent expulsion from the Communist Party and the general situation, and as Belfrage wanted to hear what Browder had to say he accompanied Williams and West.

Concerning Jerome's contact with Belfrage in 1942, Belfrage stated that he realized Jerome's main interest in him was to obtain information from the files of BSC. As to his own political beliefs, Belfrage advised that he is not a member of the Communist Party although he has been asked on several occasions to become a member. He said his interest in Communism is from an intellectual standpoint and while he advocates free and close relations with Russia, he does not in any way advocate application of Communism here.

Belfrage expressed the desire to cooperate fully in any investigation conducted by any United States Government agency and stated that he would be willing to testify under oath to the information he furnished.

(Report of SA John T. Hilsbos, 6-7-47)

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ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, with alias
Brothman; Abe Brothman

Allegations of Gregory

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In approximately May of 1940, Golos introduced Gregory to Abe Brothman, who at that time resided in Nassau County, New York, and was employed in the Republic Steel Company, New York City, as an engineer. After Gregory met Brothman, he indicated that he had some blue prints to be copied and the copies delivered to Golos. All in all, Gregory met Brothman approximately ten times until some time in the fall of 1940. Sometimes Golos would meet Brothman to obtain these blue prints direct, but whenever these appointments could not be handled personally, Gregory would excuse them. Gregory is unable to state how many separate blue prints were actually delivered since they were supplied in an envelope. On some occasions copies of the blue prints were delivered to Gregory by Abe; however, on other occasions, it was necessary for Gregory to take the originals and have copies made which were delivered to Golos. The originals would be returned to Brothman at a later time. Brothman impressed upon Gregory that all originals had to be returned to him immediately.

Some time during these happenings, Gregory learned that these blue prints were of commercial kettles which were understood to be some type of commercial vat. In the fall of 1940, Golos indicated to Gregory that he was somewhat discouraged with his dealings with Brothman and indicated that he was going to turn him over for handling to someone else. Gregory did not learn from Golos or anyone else by whom Brothman was then directed.

Background

Abraham Brothman was born August 15, 1913, in New York City. He is married and has one child. He was educated at John Winthrop Elementary School, DeWitt Clinton High School, and Columbia University, specializing in accountancy and chemical engineering. He is presently actively engaged in the consulting engineering firm of A. Brothman and Associates with offices in Room 1212 Chatham - Phoenix Building 2925 41st Avenue, Long Island City, New York. The Laboratory of the company is located at 8503 - 57th Avenue, Klamhurst, Long Island. He is Chief Engineer of this firm, which during the war was consulting engineer for several industrial concerns engaged in war work, one of which was the Commission of Aeronautical Affairs of the Republic of China.

Jules Korhien, one of the partners of the firm of A. Brothman and Associates, is the International Vice President of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, and Technicians, CIO, an alleged Communist dominated union. In 1945 he was delegate to the Greater New York CIO Industrial Union Council and a member of the Architect Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, a reported Communist front organization.

Jules Korhien is a known Communist Party member and is the former paramour of Ursula Wasserman and a known contact of Mary Jane Keeney, both subjects in this investigation. He has also contacted numerous Communists and suspected Communists in New York City, some of whom have been identified with this investigation.

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Oscar J. Vago is known to be a member of the Communist Party in Queens, New York City, and Gerhart Wollan is a member of the Communist Party in Brooklyn, New York. Both Vago and Wollan are also partners in the firm of A. Brothman and Associates. Brothman himself is known to have been a signer of the Communist Party Nominating Petition in New York City in 1943. U

Results of Investigation

Gregory has definitely identified Abraham Brothman from a photograph exhibited to him as the individual from whom blue prints were received and delivered to Golos and thence to the Soviet Government. U

Investigation has determined that Brothman has continued to be primarily concerned with and to devote full time to the business ventures of A. Brothman and Associates, with the exception of one week in January when he was a guest at the home of Fred Briehl, Kingston, New York. Briehl is a well known Communist in the New York area. He is known to have indicated to an official associated with the Bowen Engineering Company, Garwood, New Jersey, that he was developing resins in connection with his business for the Chinese Government. U

On January 16, 1946, it was determined from a highly confidential source that William Browder, brother of Earl Browder, former National Chairman of the Communist Party - USA, had been in contact with Brothman's office in an attempt to interest them in his new pamphlet "Distributor's Guide." U

On January 22, 1946, this same source advised that "Milly," not otherwise identified, conferred with Miriam Moskowitz, Secretary to A. Brothman, and asked her if she were doing anything to better herself as a Communist Party member, stating that she had removed herself from the struggle. Continuing, Milly indicated that Miriam had no excuse now inasmuch as she did not have to worry about her boss, apparently referring to Brothman. Milly also indicated to Miriam that she should arrange her work so that she could go to the group and help out on the picket lines and also to do something in her community to let people know what is going on and combat the Christian Frontists. Miriam agreed with Milly, and she promised that she would shortly be back in the field. U

On March 28, 1946, a highly confidential source advised that Brothman was considering an offer given to him by the Kaiser Corporation, which consisted of three means by which he might accept association or employment with the corporation. First, he was offered to accept employment with the corporation on a straight salary basis; secondly, the Kaiser Corporation would take over the Brothman Associates in its entirety using the office and its staff; and finally, Brothman would go to work for the Kaiser Corporation as a consulting engineer but retain his own business and the consultation work would be done in conjunction with his present activities. U

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Brothman pointed out that the Kaiser Corporation was very much interested in his services inasmuch as he developed along chemical lines the use of fiber glass. - Brothman discussed the chemistry involved in this process and said that the corporation appeared to be very much interested in his scientific knowledge along chemical and engineering lines. There is no indication to date that Brothman has accepted any of the offers made to him by this corporation. U

A highly confidential source deemed to be reliable stated that on May 15, 1946, Rose Reuben of the American-Russian Institute conferred with Brothman, at which time Reuben asked Brothman if he could suggest or recommend some person who knew technical Russian. Reuben stated that the American-Russian Institute issued a pamphlet describing the technical phases of Soviet industries and that they needed a person to translate from Russian into English. Brothman suggested one Bill Rohall who resides on Aqueduct Avenue, Bronx, New York, who had been used by his firm as a translator of Russian and thought he may be of some use to Rose Reuben. U

On July 26, 1946, a highly reliable source advised that Brothman was working on various plans dealing with the design of a plant for the manufacture of TNT, and that other plants were required to be operated jointly with it to act as plausible shields for the original plant; and it was also decided to add a DDT plant and alkyd resin plant. It was further noted among the available material that there was a letter directed to the Government Purchasing Commission of the Soviet Union in the United States indicating that the total engineering fee to be paid to Brothman would be approximately \$650,000. It was further noted that Brothman received mail from the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and the Russian War Relief Society. U

It was further noted that on September 13, 1946, Brothman was in contact with one Mr. Kadionovich of Amtorg who advised Brothman that he was going back to Moscow and his place would be taken by Mr. Maioren. Kadionovich stated that when he went to Moscow he would take up the questions that Brothman requested and would send over the things that Brothman desired since he had not yet received any answer from Moscow. U

In October, 1946, Brothman moved his offices to the Chatham-Phoenix Building, 2928 Forty-First Avenue, Long Island City. Korshien will continue to occupy the premises at 114 East Thirty-second Street and for the time being is to continue his relationship with Brothman who will retain a separate office at the original address of the firm. U

In November, 1946, Miriam Moskowitz advised that Brothman is presently working on plans for an engineering project for the Chinese Government, that will involve the expenditure of \$350,000.00. U

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A mail cover upon the home of Brothman disclosed that he has received communications from M. Gerson and Millicent Gerson (probably identical) at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. (Report of S. A. John T. Hilsbos, N.Y. 4/17/47 page 5) **SECRET** U

Gerson's father Ephraim Gerson was born in the United States. Her mother, Claire Gerson was born in Russia. She has a sister Rosalind and two brothers Robert and George. They reside at 64-34 99th Street Forest Hills, New York City. Gerson is a physicist whose work has concerned high speed photographic work on projectiles and explosives and the development of electronic equipment. She has been employed by the Palmer Physics Laboratory, Princeton, New Jersey, and once applied for a position with the Physics Department of Stanford University in Calif. (Letter from Newark dated April 26, 1947 in 65-36402) U

Millicent Gerson terminated her employment at Oak Ridge on February 8, 1948, and is attending Columbia University. (65-36402; Knoxville Report dated February 8, 1948) U

A reliable and confidential source furnished the following information: U

On February 17, 1947, Miriam Moskowitz, Brothman's secretary, contacted Isidore Needelman, legal advisor to the Amtorg Trading Corporation and discussed with him various phases in a document Needelman was drawing up. He mentioned a third party who Brothman and himself would have to see together. U

On February 21, 1947, Miriam Moskowitz inquired of the Jefferson School for Social Science about tickets for the School dinner. She said Brothman had made reservations. This School is Communist influenced. (Report of S.A. John T. Hilsbos, N.Y. 4/17/47 page 5) U

On March 28, 1947, an unknown individual who referred to himself only as "Handsome" told Brothman that early in the following week he was entertaining Harold Wein at dinner and wanted Brothman to come to dinner to meet him. He said that Wein is the assistant to Wendell Berge, is the Department of Justice representative to the Atomic Energy Committee and also is preparing a chapter for a book now in preparation for the Carls (phonetic) Commission and the University of Chicago on the Economic Consequence of Atomic Energy. "Handsome" further remarked that Wein is young, interesting, a graduate of the City College of New York, and that he has some problems to be solved. He then stated that Wein is level-headed and may be useful. He elaborated no further. U

Harold Wein is probably identical with Harold Herman Wein who is an economist in the Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Department. U

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It was ascertained that Wein was at work in Washington on April 1 and 2, 1947. U *refer*

On April 10, 1947, "Handsome" contacted Brothman twice. As yet "Handsome" has not been identified.

On April 9, 1947, an unknown "Bob" told Brothman that he was anxious to make an agreement to meet Lauchlin Currie, a subject of this case. U

Brothman Interview

On May 29, 1947, Brothman was interviewed by FBI agents. He advised that he had furnished blue prints to a number of individuals as it is a common practice in the engineering field to submit blue prints to persons who may be in a position to obtain contracts for a firm. After identifying a photograph of Gregory, he finally identified Jacob Golos from his photograph although he couldn't remember him by name. He furnished the following information in a signed statement: U

In 1938 or 1939 Golos came into Brothman's office at 114 E 32nd Street, New York where Brothman owned and operated the Republic Chemical Machinery Company which was associated by contract with the Hendrick Manufacturing Company. Golos said he had contacts with the Russian Government and could procure contracts for Brothman. Several blue prints were turned over to Golos, most of which belonged to Brothman, for the purpose of obtaining the contracts. Shortly afterward Gregory came to his office and said he represented Golos. Brothman believed Gregory was Golos' secretary. He came to his office over a dozen times during 1938, 1939, and 1941. In 1940 one Harry Gold came to his office and said he represented Golos. Both Gregory and Harry Gold picked up blue prints for Golos which were sometimes returned by them and sometimes not. He often met Golos and Gregory in mid-town restaurants. Gold made his last pickup of blue prints in late 1941 or early 1942. Brothman still has the originals of the above blue prints. Harry Gold is now employed by Brothman as a chemist. U

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In addition to the information in the statement, Brothman said that the only way Goles could have known of his firm was through advertisements in chemical magazines. He said the blue prints were of shafts, vats, filters, and other machinery used in the manufacture of chemicals. The agents examined some prints he exhibited as the originals. He denied ever furnishing any blue prints which were of a restricted or secret nature pertaining to the war effort. He further stated that he had submitted various contracts to the Amtorg Trading Company and the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission but had never obtained a single contract.

He also admitted that he had been a member of the Young Communist League in 1933 while at Columbia University but that presently he attended no Communist Party meetings or engaged in any Communist Party activities. He said he was a member and attended meetings of the Political Action Committee.

When questioned, he stated that during the Gusev case in Canada in 1946 he had, in reflection, become suspicious of Goles.

Interview With Harry Gold

As a result of the above interview Harry Gold was interviewed on the same date by FBI agents. He stated he was born December 12, 1910, in Switzerland, and came to the United States in 1914 with his parents Sam and Celia Gold, both of whom were born in Russia. They entered the United States under the name Golodnitsky but changed it to Gold when they were naturalized. He attended public schools in Philadelphia, night school at the Drexel Institute, University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University and in June 1940 obtained a B.A. degree from Xavier University at Cincinnati, Ohio. He previously worked for the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. He presently is employed as a chemist by A. Brothman and Associates at 8503 57th Street Klamurst, Long Island, New York. He rooms at 4209 Hampton Street, Klamurst but commutes over weekends to his permanent address at the home of his parents, 68-23 Kindred Street, Philadelphia.

Regarding the allegations of Brothman, Gold said that during his employment with the Pennsylvania Sugar Company he met one Carter Hoodless whose father was an official of the Company. In October 1940, with Hoodless he attended a meeting of the American Chemical Society at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. After the meeting, Hoodless introduced him to a "John Golush or Golish" (phonetic). Gold then identified a photograph of Jacob Goles as this individual.

After the introduction Gold and Goles went to a restaurant on Broad Street (he thought it might be Lew Tendler's restaurant) where they remained until 2:30 a.m. In the course of their conversation Goles advised Gold that he

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had some connections with some individuals in a foreign country, which he did not name and also had connections with an individual named Abraham Brothman in New York City who was turning over to him certain blue prints in the chemical field. Golos said he needed a recognized chemist to make contact with Brothman in New York, obtain from him the blue prints, and then evaluate them on a chemical basis. Gold agreed to do it and although there was no financial agreement, there was an understanding that he would receive some reward for his work. U

Two weeks later Gold telephonically introduced himself to Brothman as a representative of Golos and made an appointment. Within a week or two, sometime in November 1940, he made his first trip to New York where he had dinner at a mid-town restaurant with Brothman and was given some blue prints. For the next six months he contacted Brothman on the average of every three weeks. During this period he received four or five phone calls from Golos and Golos would say they would have to get together for a meeting shortly, which meeting, Gold claimed, never took place. The last telephone call from Golos was made in May 1941. He heard no further word from him. Gold said he never received a cent from Golos and insisted that he met him only once. He said he paid his own fare to New York the first two trips and that thereafter Brothman would give him a \$5 bill each time. During the period he became friendly with Brothman, Gold said he did some odd jobs for him and finally was employed by him. U

In a signed statement Gold gave the following information in addition to the above: During the meeting with Golos, Gold was told to telephone Brothman and discuss two chemical processes with him and then evaluate the blue prints obtained, against the chemical soundness of the processes. The two concerned Phenol Formaldehyde and Urea Formaldehyde resins. The blue prints he obtained from Brothman were useless to Gold and he has discarded most of them. U

Carter Hoddless died in Philadelphia in July, 1942. U

(65-56402-2583 p.12)

Interview with Jules Korchien

Because of his known Communist Party membership, his close association with Abe Brothman, Ursula Wasserman, Mary Jane Keeney, Anna Berenson, and other suspected Communists, Korchien was interviewed by FBI Agents on June 23, 1947. U

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He advised that he was totally unaware that Brothman had been interviewed in this case and failed to identify photographs of Jacob Golos, Gregory and Alexander Koral. Alexander Koral is a New Yorker whom the Silvermasters denied knowing although physical surveillance had established rather surreptitious contacts between them. U

Kerohian stated he had been employed by the White Construction Company New York City which was handling naval contracts, and had been discharged because of an article in the local press labelling him as a "radical." He said he had been active in the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians - CIO. He denied that he ever had been a Communist Party member or had attended any closed Communist Party meetings but admitted he had attended open Party meetings at Madison Square Garden, New York City. U

He said he had heard Silvermaster's name as that of an individual who was head of a United States Government department but denied acquaintance with Silvermaster or his friends. U

He further advised that in 1930 or 1931 he had travelled throughout Europe and had worked temporarily for the Meat Trust of the Soviet Government in Moscow, Russia.
(Report of Francis D. O'Brien - New York
6/25/47 page 4) U

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RAY ELSON, with alias
Mrs. Joseph Elson

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Allegations of Gregory

Another individual whom Gregory knew in connection with the activities of Soviet espionage was Ray Elson, who is married to Joseph Elson, with alias Joseph Israelson, who was recently released from the United States Army. Ray Elson was born in the United States of Polish-Jewish parentage and attended educational institutions somewhere in the Midwest. The exact date that she came to New York City was not known by Gregory but she was employed for a considerable period in charge of a department of the Civil Rights Committee, 160 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This organization is reportedly a Communist front organization. Ray Elson is a dues paying member of the Communist Party and has been active in Communist circles for at least the past ten years. Her husband is not known by Gregory to be a Communist Party member. ✓

Gregory became acquainted with Ray Elson more or less as a result of a mutual agreement with "Jack" when the latter decided that Gregory was to be disassociated from the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. "Jack" indicated to Gregory that he was attempting to secure a suitable person for replacement and in February, 1945, informed Gregory of some of the background of the person selected. He named Ray Elson as this individual whom he described as a good loyal Communist, adequately qualified for the position with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. Gregory was introduced to Ray Elson by "Jack" when a discussion was had concerning the handling of the business of this corporation. Elson was instructed by "Jack" to look to Gregory for guidance in grooming herself for this position. ✓

For approximately one month discussions continued with respect to Elson going with this corporation, the financial circumstances involved, and a plan to purchase stock certificates held in the corporation by Colonel John E. Reynolds and his wife with money supplied by "Jack." It was agreed that Gregory would remain with the corporation until Elson had sufficiently familiarized herself with the workings of the firm. Elson actually entered upon employment with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation some time in March 1945, assuming the official position formerly held by Gregory. ✓

The project concerning the transfer of stock to Elson, however, was not so easily concluded. A conference was held in the home of Frederick V. Field, attended by Browder, Colonel Reynolds, Ray Elson, and Gregory. On this

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occasion, Browder had a conversation with Reynolds concerning the transfer of stock, and it was the latter's reaction that if Browder felt he should dispose of his interest to Ray Elson, that, of course, was acceptable to him. Conversations continued with a view to Ray Elson acquiring the Reynolds' interest in the firm; however, no conclusion was reached up to May 8, 1945, when Gregory more or less became disassociated from the corporation. U

With respect to Russian contacts had by Ray Elson, Gregory knew an introduction to her that she had been seeing "Jack" prior to that time, though not as often as Gregory. "Jack" also mentioned to Gregory that Elson had formerly done some sort of courier work among members of the Communist Party underground. After "Jack's" disappearance from the scene in about May, 1945, Gregory learned that Elson had another Russian contact, presumably as a result of arrangements made by "Jack." The identity of this individual is not known. It will be recalled that "Jack" reported directly to "Al," who has been identified as Anatoli Borisovich Gromov, former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. U

Gregory left New York City on June 19, 1945, for a vacation but was encouraged to return in approximately two weeks by Colonel Reynolds, who was desirous of a conference because "Al" (Gromov) had not been in touch with him. Reynolds felt that the business generally was confused because Ray Elson's financial participation had been stalemated and he was not favorably inclined toward Elson. Gregory did return to New York City for a conference with Colonel Reynolds, but nothing of significance transpired. U

Approximately two weeks later, when Gregory was in New York again, contact was made with Ray Elson at the office of the corporation. Elson requested that certain stocks held by Gregory in the corporation be transferred to her, which request could not be complied with since they had previously been transferred to Colonel Reynolds. This angered Elson considerably and she remarked that she had been given \$500 by a Russian contact for the purpose of acquiring some of the stock of Colonel Reynolds and had been given to understand by this same contact that the stock held by Gregory was to be transferred to Elson gratis. U

During August of 1945, Gregory was in New York on two or three occasions at which time contact was had with Colonel Reynolds, Ray Elson, and "Al" (Gromov), the latter only on one occasion. The corporation's business seemed to be dragging and the prospective new arrangements not materializing. In September, 1945, Colonel Reynolds indicated to Gregory U

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that he was desirous of re-establishing Gregory on a full-time basis with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. This request was made since Ray Elson had not been able to acquire any stock in the firm and was disliked by Reynolds. Gregory did, in fact, return to the firm on a full-time basis and Ray Elson remained there until the first week of October, 1945, at which time she resigned, stating that her reasons were based on dissatisfaction with the type of work and the fact that her husband was being released from the United States Army in the immediate future. Elson indicated she had not told her Russian contact of her plans but was going to move on her own initiative. Gregory cautioned her that such a move might have serious repercussions but this did not alter her intention. U

In May of 1945, when "Jack" was contemplating dropping out of the picture with Gregory, he indicated that further contacts would be had with "Al" in Washington. "Jack" then actually disappeared and these contacts did not develop. This fact was indicated to Elson by Gregory with the comment that meetings had not been effected for some time. A few days later, after Elson had passed this information on to her contact, Elson directed Gregory in the details as to how future meetings would be arranged. Elson had actually arranged through her contact a meeting with "Al" (Gromov) in a theater in Washington, D. C., which actually transpired with Gregory. This meeting was in early June, 1945, and a subsequent meeting was arranged for Gregory in two months, also in Washington. At the subsequent meeting, no contact was made by "Al." However, "Al" contacted Gregory telephonically at a later time and apologized for failing to appear and suggested that they meet in New York. Gregory did proceed to New York and was advised by Elson to go on to Washington for a contact, which Gregory refused to do. Elson later communicated with Gregory and advised a meeting had been arranged in New York City which actually transpired. U

A subsequent meeting was set for November 4, 1945; however, prior to that date, Elson informed Gregory this appointment had been changed to October 17, 1945, at a restaurant in New York City. This meeting with "Al" was kept by Gregory as arranged by Elson. After this meeting, it was necessary for Gregory to see "Al" in connection with \$15,000 which a representative of the Communist Party Headquarters in New York City was attempting to obtain. It was necessary that Gregory see "Al" prior to November 21, 1945, the date set for the next appointment. Consequently Gregory contacted Elson and asked that arrangements be made for an earlier meeting. Elson did arrange this meeting for November 9, 1945, but "Al" did not appear. The ultimate U

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scheduled meeting for November 21, 1945, however, was consummated, and it was apparent that "Al" knew of the previous appointment requested by Gregory since he apologized profusely for his failure to appear, indicating that he was on the West Coast at that time. ✓

Background

Ray Elson was born on May 6, 1910, in Chicago, Illinois. She received her elementary education there and attended DePaul University for a period. In Chicago, Illinois, Elson was employed from December, 1928, to December, 1930, as a legal stenographer by Holland and Schuchter. On leaving this employment in Chicago, Illinois, Elson came to New York City and accepted employment with L. Stewart Galt as a stenographer. This employment was some time between 1930 and 1933. The exact dates are not available. ✓

In 1936 Elson was first admitted to Hunter College, New York City. At irregular intervals thereafter, including continuous day sessions during 1940 to 1942, she attended this College, ultimately receiving her AB Degree on September 1, 1942. ✓

Her employment record in New York City during her years of residence there has not been developed in detail to date. With reference to information previously available concerning Elson prior to the charges by Gregory, it is noted that her name appears in the membership records of the Greenwich Village Club of the Communist Political Association as of June 15, 1944. At that time Elson was employed as a stenographer with the Constitutional Liberties Committee, and was the editor of a Legislative Bulletin of the Greenwich Village Club of the Communist Party. She was also a delegate to a Conference of Interfaith and Interracial Councils called by the West Side Council of Religious and Civic Organizations in June, 1944, as a delegate from the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, New York City. The latter organization is well known as a Communist front group. The purpose of this conference was to encourage support for the National War Agency Appropriation Bill, HR-4879, which included appropriations for the F.E.P.C. ✓

Joseph Elson, the husband of Ray Elson, was born on January 21, 1909, in Chicago, Illinois. He registered under the Selective Service Act in New York City indicating that he was married to Ray Elson in Chicago, Illinois, on September 21, 1930. In 1940 he enrolled at New York University and on January 4, 1943, he was inducted into the United States Army being finally discharged on October 29, 1945. The Elson's presently reside at 161 West 16th Street, New York City. Both are employed by the Civil Rights Congress, 205 E. 42nd Street, New York, New York. ✓

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Although Ray Elson has not been at any time associated with an agency of the United States Government or definitely established as having been in contact with individuals in this category, it was deemed worthwhile to include her in this memorandum since it is apparent that she is in contact with Soviet agents. Assuming that this is true, she may in some way at the present time be serving as an intermediary or rendering other services which actually are related to the present inquiry concerning underground Soviet espionage activities in the United States.

Res of Investigation

On November 23, 1945, Elson had lunch with Gregory. During the conversation which ensued, Elson indicated she had not seen her Russian contact since some time before November 9, 1945, and had no plans to meet him. She also indicated to Gregory that she was considering securing employment of some kind which Gregory believed would be on orders of her associates.

Also during the investigation, it was ascertained that Barney, Leon, and Lucy Josephson were residing at Apartment 9L in the same building occupied by the Elsons. Lucy Josephson is on the membership list of the Greenwich Village Club of the Communist Party. Leon Josephson, the brother of Barney, is an attorney who has been previously reported as an OGPU (now MGB) agent. He was arrested with George Mink in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1935 and charged with espionage. Although released, Josephson has been described by Liston Oak, a magazine editor and former Communist official, as more important than George Mink. Barney Josephson has himself been implicated for many years in Communist affairs.

Ray Elson, while under physical surveillance on November 30, 1945, was determined to have been in company with individuals in the automobile of Colonel John H. Reynolds, President of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. Gregory later advised that a dinner was given that evening with employees of this corporation.

During the week of December 3, 1945, Elson obtained employment with the Office of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, New York City.

Through a highly confidential source, on December 7, 1945, it was ascertained that Elson contacted Murray Kane and set a social engagement for that evening. After dinner, they agreed to proceed to the Jefferson School of Social Science, a Communist school, where there would be a lecture on Engels. Kane, with his wife, resides in the same apartment building with the Elsons. He is a member of the Greenwich Village Club of the Communist Party, carrying membership book number 5693. The Kanes are also associated with the Josephsons mentioned hereinbefore. On one occasion, Josephine Kane, the wife of Murray Kane, was detected by the apartment management distributing Communist Party literature to the other tenants in the building.

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A physical surveillance determined that Ray Elson again visited the Jefferson School of Social Science on December 13, 1945. U

Through December, 1945, Elson was in regular attendance at her place of employment at the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and had several social contacts with individuals reportedly closely associated with, if not actual members of, the Communist Party. These individuals included Berre Stavis, a reported member of the League of American Writers and a student at the Writers School in 1941. In the past he has been employed by the American Institute of Color Standards in personnel, administrative, and financial work. U

Through highly confidential sources, between January 1 and January 7, 1946, it was learned that Elson while in contact with Ruth Lifton mentioned a mutual friend who was believed to be Mrs. Sarge Ettliger. Elson is known to have been in contact with Mrs. Sarge Ettliger on previous occasions. Mrs. Sarge Ettliger is the widow of Harold Ettliger, a former foreign correspondent of the United Press in Spain during the Spanish Revolution. Mrs. Ettliger has been in frequent contact with the Midwest Director of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and has written many articles publicizing this organization. She also served as chairman of the Women's Division of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee at a testimonial luncheon given on October 8, 1944, at the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, Illinois. (S) U U

On January 4, 1946, Elson was in contact with the office of Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, 20 East 53rd Street, New York City. Dr. Weinstein's secretary handled this contact and inquired if the desired appointment was for a "checkup." Elson replied that X-rays had been taken approximately two weeks previously. The secretary referred to Elson as an old patient and added that an appointment was desired for a "checkup, consultation, and to find out where to go." The appointment was set for January 10, 1946. Dr. Weinstein is prominently mentioned elsewhere in this memorandum. (S) U U

A physical surveillance on January 10, 1946, determined that Elson on that date entered the premises occupied by Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein mentioned hereinbefore with whom she had an appointment at 4:00 P.M. She was unaccompanied by her husband; however, both she and her husband left this address approximately one hour later. U

On January 15, 1946, a highly confidential source advised of a conference between Milton Kammits and Elson. Previous contacts had been noted (S) U U

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between an individual identified only as "Milt," who is probably identical with Keanitz. After the usual social pleasantries, Keanitz asked whether Elson was busy the following Saturday night and Ray Elson accepted the invitation to go to the Keanitz' home with her husband. (S) u

Although Elson had been employed presumably on a full-time basis with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, Keanitz asked her whether she was making any immediate plans about taking a job. Elson answered in the negative. Keanitz then indicated they would discuss it Saturday night but the general idea was that when Elson was ready to go to work, she was to go to Keanitz first. Reference was made to the Soviet Consul and some other organizations in Washington, D. C., along with a full-page ad which he was attempting to insert into the New York Times and Washington Post on the question of the Rankin Committee on January 22. Keanitz added that it would require a quick expenditure of \$3,500, which at the moment he did not have. When it was indicated that funds were not available, Elson asked Keanitz if he meant she should do something about getting money in her own circle. Keanitz said that the money was needed and Elson should see what she could do in this regard. Whether it was Elson's intention to attempt to secure money from the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties or her Soviet contacts is not known. Further discussions were had concerning the receipt of contributions, and it was concluded that if the money collected was for the general campaign against the Rankin Committee, it could then go into the Federation's Treasury and be used for pamphlets and other activities. However, if one organization made the money available for the advertisement, then the contributions would necessarily have to be returned to that organization. Keanitz indicated that he had some correspondence which might be useful to Elson which he had received from the Rankin Committee which was "pretty hair raising" and also a copy of a communication to the National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism. He indicated he would have mimeographed copies made and make them available. (S) u

Milton Keanitz was born on March 31, 1911, at Detroit, Michigan. He attended the University of Michigan and received an AB Degree therefrom. He has been an outstanding figure in the Communist Party and in Communist front organizations for a considerable period and is associated with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. He was the Executive Secretary of this organization prior to going to sea in the Maritime Service. u

On January 15, 1946, Elson was also in contact with Lena Dutte at the Office of the International Workers Order which is dominated and controlled by the Communist Party, and is the primary party front in the foreign nationality group field. A social engagement was arranged. (S) u

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On January 18, 1946, Gregory informed that Ray Elson had kept an appointment with him on that date for approximately one-half hour. Elson had been the instigator of this appointment, and it was Gregory's opinion that she had a definite purpose in making the appointment. It was learned casually from Elson that she had visited a dentist recently for dental treatment, (Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein) and that her husband had also had some dental work done. Elson went out of her way to impress upon Gregory that the purpose of her visit to Dr. Weinstein was actually for dental treatment. Gregory also discussed certain business proposals under consideration by the Harriman family with reference to clubs to be organized for carrying on business between the United States and the USSR, particularly as they affected the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. Elson was particularly interested in this situation and volunteered the opinion that this was a good move. Gregory desired advice as to whether some "guidance" should not be secured and further that the matter should be "checked." Elson readily agreed that such a procedure was desirable. Immediately thereafter, Gregory remarked that he was due to have a meeting with his contact in a few days and this would be a good time to discuss the Harriman proposals. In connection with this statement, Gregory asked Elson if she desired "to see anyone" to which Elson replied in the negative and to merely remark that she was "still alive." U

Elson in the course of the conversation indicated that she and her husband were getting along satisfactorily financially in spite of the fact that her husband was attending school full time. Gregory is of the opinion this might have some significance inasmuch as during the few months of Elson's employment in the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation she was constantly drawing her salary checks several days in advance. Elson at the conclusion of the conference invited Gregory to lunch on January 23, 1946. Gregory considered this very significant since this date was in close proximity to a date of a scheduled meeting with the Russian contact on January 21, 1946, by Gregory. This meeting with the Russian, however, was not consummated. U

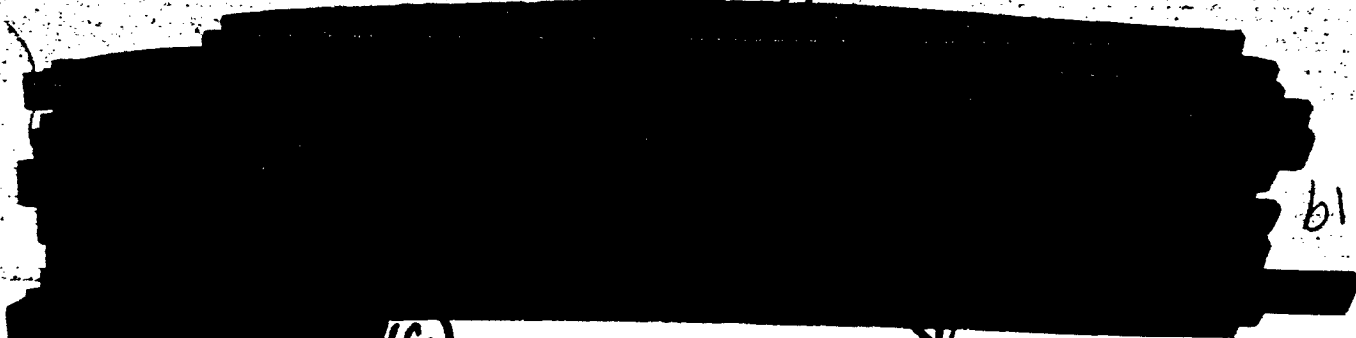
On January 19, 1946, an individual known only as "Yanko" or "Janko" was in contact with Joseph Elson. The latter inquired whether "Yanko" had been at the Lenin Memorial Meeting. They discussed the meeting and agreed that the speeches were dull. It was concluded that William Z. Foster had presented his speech effectively but that Gene Dennis' was ineffective. William Z. Foster is the present National Chairman of the Communist Party - USA and Dennis is one of the National officers. Yanko may be identical with the "Yank" identified hereinafter as Jack Goldman. U

On January 21, 1946, Ray Elson received a communication from Orson Welles, the well known movie actor who has been reported to be active in affairs sponsored by Communist Party front groups. U

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On February 7, 1946, Ray Elson was observed to spend the evening at 30 Charlton Street, New York City. [A highly confidential source previously reported that she was to attend a meeting at some undisclosed place. It was subsequently determined that this is the address of Louis and Hila G. Coleman. Hila Coleman is the divorced wife of Saul Ochs. Hila Coleman is presently employed by Reynal and Hitchcock, publishers, located at 8 West 40th Street, New York City, where she is in charge of their Labor Book Club. Louis Coleman is employed by the International Labor Defense, 112 East 19th Street, New York City, and has been connected with this organization for the past fifteen years.



[On February 11, 1946, a highly confidential source advised that Frieda Bernstein was mentioned by Joseph Elson, husband of Ray Elson, during a conversation with Frank Dutto. It was stated that Frieda Bernstein was to celebrate her forty-fourth birthday on February 22nd and that the Elsons and Duttos were invited to come to the Bernstein home for the celebration. It was indicated that the Bernsteins resided at 306 East 171st Street, Bronx, New York. The Bernsteins have been identified as Hyman and Frieda. According to the "Daily Worker" dated July 1, 1943, an open letter was sent to Secretary of State Cordell Hull which was signed by 150 outstanding CIO, A.F. of L., and independent trade union leaders hailing the liberation of the Spanish Republicans and other anti-Fascist prisoners and their families from North Africa and from concentration camps. This letter was circulated by Dr. Edward K. Barsky, Chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, 425 Fourth Avenue, New York City. One of the signers of this letter was Hyman Bernstein, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local 802, A.F. of L. The issue of the "Daily Worker" dated January 9, 1944, reflects the names of Frank Dutto as President of the Bakers and Confectioners International Union, Local No. 1, and Hyman Bernstein, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers of America, Local 802, as those who joined with other labor leaders in greeting the "Daily Worker" on the occasion of its 20th anniversary. Bernstein has been reported to have attended various meetings in which the Communist Party was interested.

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On February 21, 1946, according to a physical surveillance, Ray Elson was observed to enter the office building of Dr. A. B. Weinstein at 4:20 PM. She remained in this building until 6:05 PM. U

On February 22, 1946, according to a reliable source of information Ray Elson was in contact with Billie Hardy, an employee of the National Council for Cultural Liberties, New York City, and during this contact, it was determined that Billie Hardy had an appointment to visit the offices of Dr. Weinstein at 4:30 PM on Monday, February 25, 1946. (C) X U

On March 5, 1946, a reliable source of information reported that Dorothy Golden contacted Ray Elson and informed her that she, Dorothy, would like to see Ray concerning the registration of Ray Elson in the Village Group. Ray Elson stated that she would visit Dorothy regarding this matter, and Dorothy informed her that she resides in Apartment 4-5 at 107 University Place. The Village Group referred to is the Village Club of the Communist Party. Dorothy Golden is a registered member of the Communist Party and is known to have been a Communist Party canvasser during a recent New York City election. (C) U

On March 16th, a physical surveillance reflected that Ray Elson and her husband and Billie Hardy, mentioned above, spent the evening at the residence of Milton Kennitz, 7809 175th Street, Flushing, Long Island. Milton Kennitz has been mentioned previously. U

On March 18, 1946, Ray Elson received a communication from the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, Incorporated, Hotel Astor, New York City. A number of known sponsors of this organization and persons associated with it are recognized Communists, and it is connected with Communist front organizations. This organization is subject to a considerable amount of infiltration by the Communist Party. X (C) U

On March 18, 1946, a highly confidential source advised that an employee in the office of Dr. A. B. Weinstein contacted Joseph Elson, Ray Elson's husband, and stated that Joe's appointment for that date had been changed to March 25, 1946. This appointment was later changed to March 27th. X (C) U

On March 21, 1946, a highly reliable source advised that Miriam Behrstock contacted Ray Elson and advised that she desired to meet with Ray, stating that all she wanted to see her about was to "get that little card filled out." Miriam's husband was mentioned as Arthur Behrstock, who at that time was in the U. S. Army and would be discharged in approximately June of 1946. A physical surveillance on Ray Elson reflected that she did contact Miriam Behrstock at the latter's residence at 21 (C) X U

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University Place, New York City, on March 26, 1946. Miriam Behrstock's apartment is reported to contain Communist literature. She is a known member of the Sacco-Vanzetti Club of the Communist Party, District No. 2, New York City. She is employed as a nurse for Dr. Moskowitz, 1111 Park Avenue, New York City. (S) u

On March 28, 1946, Ray Elson and her husband were visited by Daniel and Florence Koerner, who, it has been determined, reside at 408 East 10th Street, New York City. (S) u

Daniel Koerner is a known member of the Communist Party, Sixth Assembly District, New York City. The September 22, 1942, issue of the "Daily Worker" lists the name of Dan Koerner, Executive Secretary of the Artists League of America, as a guest at a dinner in honor of Mother Ella Reeve Bloor on her completion of a 6,000 mile tour of the nation arousing the Americans to the need of a second front. Daniel and his wife, Florence, supported the American Labor Party ticket from 1940 to 1944. [REDACTED] X

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He was also a nominee for election as an Executive Committee member of the Tompkins, South Carolina, Club of the Communist Party. U

Ray Elson received mail on April 6, 1946, from L. Bially, 286 East 206th Street, Bronx, New York. Ray Elson and her husband are known to have visited this address on April 20, 1946. Louis and Ethel Bially reside at Apartment 3A at this address. (S) u

[REDACTED] b7D
On April 13, 1946, an individual known only as "Yank," according to a highly confidential source, contacted Ray Elson, and "Yank" suggested that he would like to see Ray for breakfast at some future date. Subsequently, on April 14th, Ray Elson contacted the Virginia Apartments at 226 East 12th Street, New York City, and contacted Jack Goldman, who resides in Apartment 10D. At this time, Goldman was identified as the individual previously known as "Yank." Jack Goldman was born on July 15, 1893, in Warsaw, Poland, and at the time he registered for Selective Service, he stated that Joe Elson, husband of Ray Elson, would be the individual who would always know his address. (S) u

Jack Goldman was listed as a delegate to the International Workers Order Sixth National Convention held at New York City from July 2 to July 7, 1944. He is known to have been associated with the International Workers Order since 1930. U

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Until May 17, 1946, Ray Elson had continued her employment with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and the major portion of her contacts have been in direct relationship to her employment. She continued social engagements with individuals mentioned hereinbefore and apparently travels in social circles where the individuals are identified as associated with the Communist Party or Communist front groups. U

[REDACTED] b7D

On July 1, 1946, Ray Elson obtained employment with the Garasal Fur Company, 247 West 29th Street, New York City, which position she received through answering an advertisement in a New York newspaper. In early September, 1946, she returned to her previous position with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties at 205 East 42nd Street, New York City. (Report of SA John T. Hilsbos, NYC, 10/17/46) U

In November, 1946, Informant Gregory advised that in his opinion, Ray Elson does not have an unknown Russian contact available to her. Gregory feels that if at any time Elson should be contacted regarding her alleged espionage activities, Gregory would be one of the first persons whom Elson would contact. Gregory believes that Elson will have no further association with the alleged espionage setup primarily because of the return of her husband from service and in view of the lack of enthusiasm which she displayed when previously approached by the unknown subjects in this investigation. (Report of SA John T. Hilsbos, NYC, 11/21/46, page 20) U

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that the offices of Dr. Abraham B. Weinstein, a dentist at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, previously mentioned prominently herein, contain records which show that Ray Elson and her husband, Joseph, have been regular dental patients since 1934. Joe Elson's first visit to Weinstein was on April 7, 1934, but there is no indication as to Ray Elson's length of attendance, although there is a notation reflecting that Ray Elson's business telephone number was Murray Hill 4-6640. (Report of SA John T. Hilsbos, NYC, 11/21/46) U

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Informant Gregory stated that Ray Elson advised that in September 1946, she was reactivating herself in the Communist Party in New York City. Elson stated that she had contacted one of her old cell mates in the Party and expressed a desire to return. At this time, Gregory was of the opinion that Elson appeared to be greatly relieved, taking the initiative, and appeared to be unusually free. It will be recalled that at the time the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties was under investigation during the spring of 1946, Elson expressed fear of being investigated; however, Elson now feels that the "pressure is off" and that she no longer fears being questioned. Gregory is of the opinion that if Elson is contacted by any of her unknown Russian contacts, he doubts if Elson would do anything about it. Gregory does not believe that Ray Elson has ever told her husband about her alleged espionage activities and for that reason would not begin her activities again now that he is out of the service. (Report of SA John T. Hilsbos, NYC, 10/17/46, pages 11 and 12) U

As late as December, 1946, it was learned through Gregory that Ray Elson's activities appeared to be entirely directed toward participation in the Greenwich Village Club of the Communist Party in New York City. (Report of SA John T. Hilsbos, NYC, 12/26/46, page 10) U

On February 10, 1947, at Ray Elson's request Gregory was a dinner guest at the Elson apartment but nothing transpired to indicate that Elson was returning to active participation in espionage. U

In February, 1947, Ray Elson received mail from Eleanor Truax of 173 Sullivan Street, New York City. Truax has been reliably reported to be a Communist Party member. She also received mail from Dr. A. B. Weinstein, a subject in this case, and from the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, reported Communist front organization. (A) U

A confidential and reliable source reported Elson to have been in contact with Jack Goldman, previously mentioned. (Report of SA John T. Hilsbos, New York 3/6/47 page 36; 4/17/47 page 20) U

In May, 1947, Ray Elson received mail from the Civil Rights Congress, reported Communist front organization, 112 East 19th Street, New York, New York and the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Suite 1501, 192 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York. (Report of SA John T. Hilsbos, 6/3/47, New York, page 18) U

Interview

Mrs. Ray Elson was interviewed by agents of the FBI on June 2, 1947. With regard to the allegations by Gregory regarding her she stated as follows: She had been employed by the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, U

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New York City from April 1, 1945 to October 15, 1945. Later she said she actually began in March, 1945. Regarding her obtaining the employment, she was contacted telephonically by an individual who was later identified as "Jack" who told her that she had been referred to him by another individual whom Elson refused to identify although she admitted she knew who it was. She refused to identify "Jack" and continued to state that she knew no more regarding his identity or his interest in the United States Shipping and Service Corporation. She verified Gregory's account of the first contacts and circumstances adding that the first meeting between herself Gregory and Jack took place at Jack's invitation at the Buckingham Hotel, 57th Street and Avenue of the Americas, New York City, shortly before she entered upon employment with the United States Shipping and Service Corporation. When the unusual circumstances of "Jack's" first contact and the above meeting were called to her attention she admitted only that they were "bizarre". She had at no time any idea how she would get in touch with Jack if such a necessity should arise as she had never anticipated such a necessity.

She said the possibility was very good that she was recommended for the position because of her Communist Party affiliations which had existed for ten years. She described her Party activities as "rank and file" and said they consisted only in handing out leaflets on street corners and at Party meetings. She denied ever doing courier work for the Party. Her work at the United States Shipping and Service Corporation was primarily concerned with keeping abreast of the changing commercial trends in Russia and the United States regarding the shipment of packages to Russia.

Concerning the question of the transfer of stock in the corporation from Colonel John Reynolds to her, Elson verified the meeting at Frederick V. Field's at 16 W. 12th Street, New York City but did not admit the attendance of Earl Browder until questioned at length. She denied that Browder had had anything to say about her purchasing stock from Reynolds and his wife, and said she had never met Browder before or since that meeting, although she had not been surprised at his attendance as she knew Colonel Reynolds and Browder were friends and thought Browder was there to supply Reynolds with advice.

After "Jack" ceased contacting Elson she was contacted by no one else under like circumstances, and arranged no clandestine meetings for Gregory or any other individuals affiliated with the United States Shipping and Service Corporation.

She said there was nothing unusual about her ceasing active participation in Communist Party activities during the period of her employment with United States Shipping and Service Corporation as she was too busy learning administrative procedures to have time for it. She admitted attending Communist Party meetings in recent months but denied that her husband Joseph Elson is a Communist Party member.

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While with the corporation she had little contact with Reynolds as he was in the armed forces at the time. Towards the end of her term with the firm she was engaged in negotiating a new contract between the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and the Russian government. The negotiations were handled by In-Tourist in Moscow, the Russian counterpart of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. In-Tourist in turn carried on negotiations with World-Tourist in Moscow. All negotiations were carried on by cable and letter and no conferences were held or contacts made regarding the matter by any individual in the United States.

The only photographs in the case which Elson would identify was that of Dr. A. B. Weinstein and his family. She would not identify those of Jacob Golos or A. B. Gromov.

During the interview Mrs. Elson at several stages flatly refused to answer questions and admitted at its conclusion that she had withheld information, had told half-truths and "down right lies." She terminated the interview as she did not wish to continue without advice of her attorney at the Civil Rights Congress. She refused to sign a statement and on June 3, 1947, she telephonically stated that upon advice of her attorney it would not be necessary for her to continue with any future interviews in the matter.

(Report of SA John T. Hilsbos 6/7/47 New York, page 20)

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MICHAEL ENDELMAN, with aliases
Michael Nicholas Delman and "Marcel"

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Allegations of Gregory

During 1937 when Gregory was more or less an open member of the Communist Party and fairly active in its fringe groups, an introduction was made to one only known to him as "Marcel." Gregory later learned that this individual's name was Michael Endelman. He was described as a Polish-Jew born in Germany and by his own statement had spent approximately ten years in Paris. He was fluent in the English, Russian, Polish, German, French, and Yiddish languages. During one of Gregory's conversations with Endelman, he implied that he was a member of an organization which Gregory now is certain had to do with Russian espionage activity. U

In November of 1944, "Jack," then Gregory's superior, requested that a biography of all the individuals with whom Gregory had come in contact be prepared. In preparing this biography, Gregory mentioned "Marcel," by his cover name rather than his true identity. U

In December of the same year "Al" (Gromov) questioned Gregory concerning "Marcel" whereupon the true identity of "Marcel" as Michael Endelman was supplied. "Al" informed Gregory that he knew Endelman and indicated that he was presently in the United States. "Al" stated, "If you ever run into him, run like hell." He did not further clarify this statement. It is Gregory's recollection that in about May, 1938, Endelman left the United States supplying Gregory with an address of a cafe in Paris to which letters could be addressed. Later Gregory actually received correspondence from Endelman from Hendaye, France, the border station to Iran, Spain. U

In conversation with Golos on one occasion, Endelman's name arose and Golos stated that he was a traitor to the Communist movement. All of Gregory's contacts with Endelman were prior to the time of the initial contact with Golos. U

Background

Michael Endelman was born on May 5, 1907, at Dresden, Germany. He arrived in New York from Havana, Cuba, on July 20, 1937, and departed on April 27, 1938. He returned again on May 1, 1939. He had previously filed a declaration of intention to become a United States citizen, indicating his former address as Paris, France. U

Selective Service records reflect that Michael Endelman on June 28, 1944, was the subject of a letter from the Office of War Information indicating that he had entered on duty with the Outpost Service Bureau of the OWI on June 15, 1944, and was being considered for a confidential mission in a war U

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area. He left the employ of the Office of War Information on December 15, 1944. Edelman in his personal history statement with his Selective Service Board indicated that he had resided in Warsaw, Poland, Paris, France, London, England, Prague, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, and Mexico. He claimed Polish citizenship, stating that he had last entered the Port of New York on May 1, 1939. He was educated in Koblenz, Germany, the Free City of Danzig, and Paris, France. In 1943 he was employed with the Columbia Broadcasting System, New York City. U

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect that one of Edelman's witnesses Mark S. Lulinsky, Vice President and General Manager of Selkowsky, Incorporated, exporters and importers, in New York City, reportedly closely affiliated with the Soviet Government. Lulinsky in 1942 was in charge of the Financial Department of the Amtorg Trading Corporation. Another of Edelman's witnesses was Arthur Pollock, a sponsor of the Harry Bridges Committee and a voluntary assistant of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, an alleged Communist front organization. U

Reports have been received that Edelman, during the time when Germany was marching through various countries in Europe without any substantial opposition, made several comments permitting the conclusion that he was pro-German. U

Results of Investigation

A physical surveillance of Edelman determined that he was in contact with Adam Zaydman at which time there was an interchange of papers on November 23, 1945. Zaydman departed from New York City by air on November 24, 1945, en route to Mexico City. He is a Polish citizen born in Warsaw, Poland, on March 6, 1897, and is traveling on a Polish passport issued at Lisbon, Portugal, on July 24, 1941. He lists his occupation as that of a cosmetic manufacturer, Montevideo, Uruguay, and representative of perfumeries in Monaco. U

Michael Edelman presently resides at 49 West 83rd Street, New York City and is employed by the United Nations at Lake Success, New York. He has made no contacts which are of significance in connection with this case. U

(Report of SA John T. Hilsbos, 11/14/47)

Interview

Michael Edelman was interviewed by Special Agents on June 2, 1947. He advised that he was born in Germany on May 5, 1907, but has been a Polish citizen since 1918. U-

When shown a photograph of informant Gregory, he stated he was unable to recognize this individual but immediately upon mention of Gregory's true name, he recalled him and stated that he met him in about 1937 through U

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Joseph Eckhart. Endelman was residing at the same hotel with Eckhart and he recalled that Gregory was one of Eckhart's friends. When Eckhart departed for Germany in 1938 he, Endelman, had several appointments with Gregory. He advised, however, that he had never told Gregory that he was a member of any secret organization and he denied ever having been a member or supporter of the Communist Party or ever having acted or having been approached to act as an agent of a foreign government. U

Endelman was shown the photographs of the following individuals: Jacob Colos, Theodore Baumgold, Cedric and Molly Belfrage, Abraham Brotman, Earl Browder, Lauchlin Currie, Joseph and Ray Elson, Maurice Halperin, Albert Kahn, Nathan Katz, Alexander Koral, Jules Korchien, Ferruccio Marini, Olga Pravdina, Vladimir Pravdin, Helen G. Scott-Keenan, Peter Rhodes, Pauline Rogers, Ursula Wasserman, Abraham Weinstein, P. Bernard Wortman, Anstole Volkov, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Anatoli Gromov. J

While he denied knowing any of these individuals, he stated that he had attended meetings at which Earl Browder spoke and also had been told by several individuals high in OWI in Washington, D. C., to contact Ursula Wasserman who was extremely able in placing individuals in positions. He further stated that he partially recognized the photograph of Helen G. Scott-Keenan but did not recall the circumstances when he might have seen her in the past. U

Concerning the name "Marcel", he at first advised that he did not recall ever using this name, but then stated he believed he might have used this name in corresponding with informant Gregory. (65-56402-2583) U

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MILDRED PRICE
Also known as Mrs. Harold Coy

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory related that at the time Mary Price went to Mexico in the Summer of 1943, she introduced Gregory to her sister, Mildred Price, and subsequent to that time contacts were had by Gregory with Mildred Price to determine the whereabouts and other activities of Mary Price. At that time, Mildred Price was employed by the China Aid Council in New York City, and Jacob M. Golos informed Gregory that Mildred Price was probably in a position to turn over information which might prove to be of some value. He requested Gregory to solicit Mildred Price's assistance in this matter. According to Gregory, Mildred Price was informed on Golos' instructions that Earl Browder was the person who desired the information which she could obtain. Gregory stated that as a matter of fact the information which Mildred Price furnished was given to Browder, but it eventually went to Jacob M. Golos. Gregory advised that the information Mildred Price obtained could be classed only as political information which she had garnered through her knowledge of Chinese activities in the United States, as well as information which she had obtained from her correspondence with persons such as Madam Sun Yat-sen and other individuals who were active in both China and the United States with the China Aid Council. The last information was received from Mildred Price, according to Gregory, in November, 1944. U

Gregory advised that at the time the Soviet agent known to him only as "Jack" instructed Gregory to purchase Christmas presents, Mildred Price and her husband, Harold Coy, were among those whom "Jack" named to receive the presents. Also, according to Gregory, the first information relating to Major Duncan Lee, a prominent figure in this investigation, came from a remark made by Mary Price that she was attending a party in New York City given by Duncan Lee, a friend of her sister, Mildred. Gregory advised that Duncan Lee had been interested in various organizations pertaining to the Far East, such as the Institute of Pacific Relations, and indicated that probably through his activities in this regard he became acquainted with Mildred Price. Gregory also advised that Michael Greenberg, who also furnished intelligence information and is a principal figure in this investigation, came to the attention of Jacob M. Golos through Mildred Price and at that time Mildred Price suggested that he might be of use and effected arrangements whereby Greenberg relayed information to Mary Price. U

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Background

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Mildred Price was born October 10, 1899, in Rockingham County, North Carolina, and attended North Carolina College and the University of North Carolina. She received an M.A. degree from the University of Chicago in 1930. At the present time, Mildred Price is Executive Secretary of the China Aid Council, Room 713, 1790 Broadway, New York City, and resides at 420 West 118th Street, New York City, with her husband, Harry Russell Coy, a radio broadcast writer for the New York Daily News. U

Mildred Price was formerly a member of the faculty of the Commonwealth College at Mensa, Arkansas, which college has been reported by reliable and confidential sources to have taught Communism openly. This college was closed by Arkansas authorities. U

Confidential sources have indicated that a Mildred Price has been listed as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, and the Political and Labor Bail Fund, which organizations have been reported by various sources to be controlled by Communists. It has further been reported that the China Aid Council with which Mildred Price is presently affiliated was originally operated as a division of the American League for Peace and Democracy, which organization has been reported by various sources to be a Communist Front organization. U

Through a confidential source, it has been determined that Mildred Price and her husband, Harold Coy, resided at 3 West 15th Street, New York City, prior to moving to their present address and that during that time Mildred Price was reported to have been Communist in her talk and to have had in her possession a number of books and Communist pamphlets. U

A very reliable and confidential source has advised that Mildred Price is reported to have done secret work for the Communist Party in the United States for the past ten years. She was alleged not only to be a Communist, but an atheist and to have acted as a professor in the teaching of these beliefs. Mildred Price was also reported by this source to have made at least ten trips between 1929 and 1941 to France, Russia and the Scandinavian countries. It was further reported that Mildred Price was described as an international agent and had been seen on various occasions to visit a secret apartment maintained by the Communist Party in New York City. U

A further reliable and confidential source has advised that Mildred Price was closely associated with Lawrence Todd, head of the Tass News Agency, Washington, D. C. U

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A further confidential and highly reliable source had identified Edward Falkowski, Hayes Jones and Walter Carmen as couriers for the Communist Party between the United States and Russia. This source related that Walter Carmen associated himself in the United States with Mildred Price and two other individuals. It has further been indicated from this source that Captain Adrian W. Rosenbaum, a known Soviet espionage agent and former captain in the United States Army, was a contact of Mildred Price. According to a highly confidential source, Charles Recht, legal counsel for the Soviet consulate in New York City, informed Grace Granich, an individual who has been reported to be a Soviet agent, that a friend of his, Fred Douglas, had letters for her from Madam Sun Yat-sen. Grace Granich was advised by Douglas that these letters had been mailed to Mildred Price and could be found at her residence. Frederick Douglas, a close acquaintance of Charles Recht, is a former correspondent for the Daily Worker. (S) u X

Through a confidential and reliable source, it has further been determined that Philip J. Jaffe, subject of a recent investigation in which he was known to have received confidential government documents for unauthorized use, is a close associate of Mildred Price. In March, 1945, it is known that Mildred Price was in contact with Philip Jaffe, and in April, 1945, it has been ascertained that Y. Y. Hsu of the Institute of Pacific Relations in a conversation with Philip Jaffe mentioned Mildred Price and indicated that a meeting between them would take place in the near future. On April 21, 1946, it was further ascertained through a confidential source that Philip Jaffe and his wife were having dinner on the following evening and planned to have Mildred Price and Ralph Sues join them. U

On April 24, 1945, Mildred Price and Philip Jaffe had a conversation during which Price indicated that Madam Sun Yat-sen desired a medical kit and wanted to know how to arrange for it. She stated that Wilma Fairbank had suggested that she, Price, try Jack Service and ask him if General Stilwell would give her any advice. She indicated that she had written to Service but had not received an answer. It is noted that John Service of the State Department, also known as Jack Service, was also involved in the investigation relating to the unauthorized disclosure of government files. On June 4, 1945, a confidential source indicated that Philip Jaffe informed Mildred Price that she should invite Mark Gayn and his wife to a meeting on Friday and that following the meeting the party would go out for dinner. It is noted that Mark Gayn was also involved in the unauthorized disclosure of government files in which Philip Jaffe and John Service were implicated. U

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A confidential source has advised that the name of Mildred Price appeared on a list entitled, "Regular Members of the Communist Party" and that this list was in the possession of an individual who was a close contact of Philip Jaffe. U

Mildred Price is the sister of Mary Wolfe Price, an individual who has been prominently mentioned during the course of this investigation and who is considered one of the principal subjects in the case. U

Results of Investigation

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(c) Throughout the course of this investigation, it has been noted that Mildred Price spent the majority of her time at her office as Executive Secretary of the China Aid Council or at her home at 420 West 118th Street, New York City. Physical surveillances of Mildred Price have failed to reflect that she has had contact with any other individuals presently under investigation in connection with this case. It is indicated, however, that she is in touch with her sister, Mary Price, and that Mary Price spent the Christmas holidays in New York City. U

On November 25, 1946, Mildred Price returned from a six month visit in China where she had been engaged in the activities of the China Aid Council. Upon her return she resumed her employment with the Council. U

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(Rept of SA John T. Hilsbos, NY, 3-6-47, p. 81) b1

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(C) (Rept SA John T. Hilsbos, NY, 3-6-47, p. 48) b1

Interview

On May 29, 1947, Mildred Price was interviewed by FBI Agents and denied ever having been approached or solicited for information of a political nature relative to Chinese affairs. She denied knowing Gregory or Jacob Golos and did not identify them from photographs. She admitted knowing Michael Greenberg but denied ever suggesting his name to Golos as a possible source of information. She also admitted knowing Duncan Lee. Greenberg and Lee are subjects in this case. She denied knowing Julia Stuart Poyntz, alleged OGPU agent, and Adrian Wertnikove Rosenbaum, former Soviet agent and associate of agents who at one time had her telephone number in his possession. (Rept of SA John T. Hilsbos, NY, 6-7-47, p. 49) U

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LT. COLONEL JOHN HAZARD REYNOLDS

Allegations of Gregory

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Gregory advised that Colonel John Hazard Reynolds had numerous conferences with Jacob M. Golos, and through a close association with him Gregory determined that he is the son of an old Long Island, New York, family and that his father was a New York Supreme Court Judge. Reynolds came into a considerable inheritance upon the death of his grandmother early in 1930. He did not complete college but as a young boy entered Wall Street and had numerous jobs in the financial district of New York. At a later date he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange. During the First World War he entered the Armed Services as a Private and at the termination of the war held the rank of Major. Subsequent to World War I, he married Grace Fleischman of a prominent New York family, whose father was the owner of the Fleischman Yeast Corporation. Reynolds became associated with the Chase National Bank, and in 1934 this bank sent him to Russia to make a report on financial conditions in that country. Reynolds spent about two months in Russia, according to Gregory, and while there saw many prominent individuals while making his investigation into the financial affairs of the Russian Government. He appeared to have been greatly impressed by the people he met. Upon his return to New York, he submitted a report which the Chase National Bank refused because it had no value to them. From that time on he was not employed until early in January, 1941, when he became interested in the formation of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. U

Gregory indicated that Reynolds had stated that in regard to his political background, he had been a Socialist for the past twenty years and indicated that on one occasion in 1919 he spoke on the same platform somewhere in New Jersey with Scott Nearing. He also told Gregory that he knew Norman Thomas and John Reed, both of whom had been active in the Socialist Party movement in the United States. Gregory also determined through conversations with Reynolds that he had been an acquaintance of some long standing of Theodore Beyer, prominent Communist and suspected Soviet agent, and had made numerous financial contributions to Theodore Beyer's magazine, "Soviet Russia Today." He also knew and gave financial assistance to Herbert Goldfrank, who was associated with the "New Masses," a Soviet Party line publication. It was also determined that John Reynolds was a good friend of Lement U. Harris, a prominent Communist Party functionary who until recently was in charge of the secret fund of the Communist Party, and on several occasions Reynolds indicated that the Harris family and his own family had been one-time residents of Tuxedo Park, New York, and his acquaintance with Harris began in early boyhood.

According to Gregory, John Reynolds is not a dues-paying Communist Party member. However, he openly admitted that he is a "Marxist" and a Communist and further indicated that before his association with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, he gave substantial sums of money to various Communist

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Party enterprises. After Reynolds became associated with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, he continued his friendship with Theodore Bayer, Lem Harris, and Herbert Goldfrank, but indicated to Gregory that he was no longer contributing any large sums of money to the enterprises with which those individuals were concerned. He did state, however, that he gave them small contributions and his purpose for so doing to ingratiate himself with these individuals, feeling that their friendship would be of great assistance to him in the profitable operation of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation.

In the latter part of 1940, Jacob M. Golos, the Soviet Agent who was Gregory's superior for many years, was desirous of forming the United States Service and Shipping Corporation as a cover firm for Soviet espionage, and Golos conferred with Earl Browder in an effort to find a suitable individual to act as a front for this corporation. According to Gregory, it was through Earl Browder or one of Browder's associates that John Reynolds was nominated for this position. Gregory advised that in the latter part of 1940, at the time when the negotiations for the formation of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation were being conducted, Gregory met John Reynolds for the first time in the office of Jacob M. Golos. Subsequent to this meeting, Gregory was informed that Reynolds would be the President of this new corporation. U

Acting on the instructions of Jacob M. Golos, Gregory in the early part of January, 1941, began to see Reynolds at his home on frequent occasions to arrange for the formation of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation sending telegrams to Intourist, and other matters which were incident to the actual commencement of the corporate activities. This corporation actually started to do business at 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City, sometime in the early part of 1941, at which time Reynolds took a fairly active interest in its affairs. The money representing the capital in this corporation had been obtained from both Earl Browder and John Reynolds, Reynolds putting up \$5,000 and Earl Browder, on behalf of the Communist Party, putting up \$15,000. This \$15,000, according to Gregory, was given to Reynolds by either Lem Harris or Earl Browder. The legal transaction for the formation of the corporation was conducted by a reputable law firm in New York City who believed that they were working solely for John Reynolds and had no indication or knowledge that any part of the capital represented funds of the Communist Party, Earl Browder, or Soviet Intelligence. W

A short time after the corporation started business, Reynolds began to spend less and less time in the actual activities of the firm and at the time of the entrance of the United States in World War II, Reynolds attempted to join the Armed Forces. In December, 1942, he received a commission as a Major in the United States Army and remained away from New York for several months. He then spent a short time in New York City and was subsequently assigned to a special mission in some way connected with foreign funds in Washington, D. C. In September, 1945, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and on his return to New York City, became Executive Officer, Finance Office, United States Army, New York City. U

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A few months after the United States Service and Shipping Corporation commenced operation, it came to Gregory's attention that Colonel Reynolds was maintaining for Lemont Harris various sums of money in a safety deposit box in the Chase National Bank. At the time Colonel Reynolds entered on active duty with the Army in 1942, he left instructions with Gregory that if in the future Lem Harris should request that any money be placed in the safety deposit box or should desire a portion of the money already there returned to him, Gregory should comply with these requests. From that time until approximately the spring of 1945, Lem Harris would occasionally come to Gregory and either give additional sums to be placed in the safety deposit box or would ask Gregory to withdraw a certain amount and give it to him. No independent record of the dates and amounts of these transactions was maintained by Gregory but Gregory recalls that Lem Harris had a small book in which he made entries, indicating the dates and the character of the transaction. (S) u

In the spring of 1945, Lem Harris withdrew all of his funds from the safety deposit box and, according to Gregory, Harris apparently believed that the Russians had made clear their intention of taking over the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and therefore felt that this repository would no longer be safe. The money which had been given by Harris to Gregory for safe-keeping was placed in envelopes bearing the printed name either of John H. Reynolds or the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. The deposits and withdrawals ran, so far as Gregory could recall, from approximately \$2,000 to approximately \$10,000. Occasionally, when Harris would give Gregory the money to be included in the safety deposit box, he would remark that he had "just been making the rounds, indicating that these were Party funds rather than the personal property of Harris. In view of the fact that Harris at that time was in charge of the secret funds of the Communist Party, it appears obvious that these transactions involved secret Party finances. (S) u

According to Gregory, "Al," a Soviet Agent and Gregory's Russian contact who has been identified as Anatoli B. Gromov, former First Secretary, Russian Embassy, Washington, D. C., on the occasion of his initial meeting with Gregory inquired as to the advisability of his meeting with John Reynolds. At that time Gregory mentioned that it would be unwise because Reynolds was in uniform and inclined to be somewhat discreet, and mentioned to "Al" the difficulty of explaining to Reynolds the identity of "Al." At that time "Al" seemed satisfied that a meeting with Reynolds would not be wise. However, on the occasion of Gregory's meeting with "Al" in May or June, 1945, he again brought up the subject of his meeting Reynolds and stated that he definitely desired to see him. Gregory again registered an objection and stated that Ray Elson, a prominent figure in this investigation, likewise felt that "Al" should not meet John Reynolds. At the insistence of "Al," arrangements were made for such a meeting and accordingly a few days later Gregory and "Al" went to the Vanderbilt Hotel on Park Avenue where "Al" was introduced to Colonel John Reynolds. Later Reynolds informed Gregory that "Al" had been extremely inquisitive concerning the personal finances of himself and his wife. On this occasion "Al" also informed Reynolds that the \$15,000 original investment ostensibly made by Browder when the corporation was formed, actually represented Soviet funds. U

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According to Gregory, a misunderstanding then arose between "Al" and Reynolds as to a subsequent meeting and at the request of Reynolds, Gregory made several attempts to arrange a meeting in October and November, 1945. However, "Al" indicated that he had no desire to see Reynolds. On the occasion of the first meeting between "Al" and Reynolds, "Al" was introduced by a fictitious name and Reynolds always referred to "Al" as "Paul." According to Gregory, it appeared that Reynolds did not know the identity of "Al" but during subsequent conversation Reynolds indicated that he felt "Al" was a Soviet agent.

During the latter part of September, 1945, Gregory indicated that Reynolds should cease his activity with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. At that time Gregory informed Reynolds that Gregory had been mixed up with Golos in some undercover intelligence work. However, Gregory explained that subsequent to Golos' death in November, 1943, there had been no further activity and Gregory did not inform him of Gregory's continued operations along intelligence lines. At that time Gregory also indicated to Reynolds that the Russians were interested in maintaining the United States Service and Shipping Corporation for a definite purpose and that he would probably become involved. At that time he indicated that he probably knew that "Al" was in fact a Soviet agent.

In connection with Theodore Bayer, John Reynolds informed Gregory that when "Al" failed to communicate with Reynolds, he had gone to see Bayer and informed him of his meeting with "Al" and the fact that "Al" had not kept his appointment as promised. Reynolds advised that Bayer had promised to obtain for Reynolds another Russian contact in the event "Al" did not subsequently see him.

"Jack," a Russian contact and Soviet agent who has not been further identified, instructed Gregory that John Reynolds' stock in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation should definitely be acquired and suggested that Gregory attempt to effect this through Earl Browder, pointing out to the latter that Reynolds no longer had any Russian contact of value and that inasmuch as the firm's success depended mainly on someone in the firm having a good Russian contact, he was no longer of any value so far as securing business for the corporation was concerned. With respect to this instruction, Gregory made arrangements with Earl Browder to meet John Reynolds and Browder instructed that Gregory was to bring Reynolds and Ray Elson to 16 West 12th Street, New York City. At that time Gregory fulfilled that appointment, Gregory was informed that that was the home of Frederick V. Field, who was not present at the meeting. At this time Browder conveyed to Reynolds the information that he should release his stock and Reynolds stated that if Browder felt that he should dispose of his interest to Ray Elson, it would be acceptable to him. On May 8, 1945, Ray Elson was elected as Vice President of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and subsequent to that time Ray Elson attempted to procure five shares of the stock of the corporation which another employee held which had been given as a gift by John Reynolds. This employee, however, turned this stock over to John Reynolds, and Ray Elson mentioned that \$500 had been given to her by her Russian contact for the purpose of acquiring some of Reynolds' stock.

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In August, 1944, Gregory and Colonel Reynolds went to Earl Browder's summer home and at that time Gregory carried to Earl Browder, William Browder, and Irene Browder gifts of liquor and brandy from Gregory's Russian contacts. Gregory also, on that occasion, carried material which had been collected and allowed Earl Browder to look it over. According to Gregory, John Reynolds was entirely ignorant of the fact that Gregory carried along any intelligence information. U

Background

John Hazard Reynolds was born on October 13, 1886, and is a native of the United States. He resides at Apt. 7-A, 825 5th Avenue, New York City. He came to New York City from Albany, New York, in 1906, and shortly thereafter became a member of a Wall Street brokerage firm. He subsequently held membership in the New York Stock Exchange. During World War I, he served in the United States Army and following his discharge was associated with the Melvill Shoe Company, Incorporated, New York City, later becoming associated with the Guaranty Company of New York. Following this, he was active in the firm of Gillman and Reynolds which managed the financial affairs of private families. In 1927, he retired from active business and remained so until approximately 1941 when the United States Service and Shipping Corporation was formed. U

Reynolds is married to Grace Fleischman of the Fleischman Yeast family and is independently wealthy, holding capital stock of the Chase National Bank as well as a large personal estate. U

In connection with the present investigation, Colonel Reynolds has been interested in World Tourist, Incorporated, and in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. The activities of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation have previously been discussed in this memorandum. U

World Tourist, Incorporated, was chartered on June 10, 1927, in the State of New York with an authorized capital of \$50,000. The officers as of October 18, 1940, were: President, Joseph R. Brodsky; Vice President, Robert W. Weiner (Wesley Warszower); Treasurer, Alexander Frachtenberg; Secretary, Jacob M. Golos. All of these individuals have long been prominently active in Communist Party affairs and Golos, of course, is a known Soviet agent. This corporation was established to take charge of all steamship tours, hotel and railroad accommodations, etc., for passengers to the Soviet Union and elsewhere. In March, 1940, World Tourist, Incorporated, and Jacob M. Golos, whose real name is Jacob Raisin, pled guilty to an indictment charging failure to register as agents of the Soviet Government. The corporation was fined \$500 and Golos received a penitentiary sentence. Following the death of Jacob Golos on November 27, 1943, John Hazard Reynolds became the Acting Vice President of World Tourist. As of June, 1945, this corporation was reported to be engaged in selling steamship tickets to South America and the Soviet Union and handling packages for the USSR. U

Results of Investigation

On November 30, 1945, Mrs. Ray Elson, a subject in this case, was observed in an automobile belonging to Colonel Reynolds. At this time the auto-

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mobile was in New York City, and several other individuals besides Mrs. Elson were also in it, b1

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It was ascertained that the original contract entered into between the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and Intourist in March of 1941, was to extend for a period of two years. After that time it continued on the same terms until October, 1945, when "Al" (Gromov) secured an extension of this contract until October 31, 1946. (U)

A confidential and reliable informant advised that on February 18, 1946, Earl Browder and his wife were guests at the home of Colonel Reynolds where they discussed the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and Browder's proposed trip to Russia. At this time, Browder indicated to Reynolds that if any further requests were received from Lem Harris or Ted Bayer for the return of the \$15,000 which Earl Browder had originally invested in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation that he, Reynolds, should return the money. (U)

During March, 1946, the United States Service and Shipping Corporation received a cable from Intourist, Moscow, advising that the manner of handling shipments from this country to the USSR was being changed immediately; that in the future shipments would be handled as they were before the war by parcel post rather than by freight. Because of this change in policy the United States Service and Shipping Corporation designated several individuals in the United States and Canada to act as sub-agents. (U)

A confidential and reliable source advised that on the week-end of March 1946, Colonel Reynolds and an Army associate went to Washington, D. C. on Army business and while there Colonel Reynolds had a conference with Henry A. Wallace, the Secretary of Commerce. At this conference, Wallace is alleged to have stated (U)

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that he was interested in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and that he felt there was a great deal to be done in order to establish better relations between this country and the USSR. He further indicated that if he could assist in any way he would be only too glad to do so. (U)

On June 10, 1946, while Earl Browder was still abroad, his brother, William Browder, requested that Colonel Reynolds pay him the sum of \$200 for what he termed "interim expenses." This money was paid to him as requested and at that time he requested an additional \$500 to be paid to him during the early part of July when Earl Browder would be in New York City. On June 25, 1946, Colonel Reynolds objected to paying William Browder \$500 in one lump sum but was agreeable to make two payments, one of \$300 and the other of \$200. He felt that he could better show the withdrawal on the company's books as entertainment expense if these payments were carried on the books as two separate withdrawals. (U)

The sum of \$200 in cash was actually given to William Browder on June 21, 1946, and the sum of \$300 was given to him on June 26, 1946. (U)

On June 30, 1946, Colonel Reynolds had a meeting with Earl Browder and William Browder, and Earl Browder discussed the affairs of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation but did not indicate what he had specifically accomplished for the corporation while he was in Moscow. He did, however, suggest to Reynolds that he, Reynolds, should go to Moscow and hinted that worthwhile financial and customs concessions would be made to him by the USSR. (U)

On July 8, 1946, William Browder requested that Colonel Reynolds pay to him for his brother, Earl, the sum of \$250 a week, to which payments Reynolds agreed. (U)

On July 24, 1946, Colonel Reynolds again met with Earl and William Browder and at this time Reynolds told Earl Browder that he had no desire to make a trip to Moscow because his wife did not believe that he should get involved in anything which would injure his reputation. The matter was discussed at some length and Earl Browder indicated that he saw no reason why Reynolds needed to go to Moscow in the immediate future, but indicated that in all probability that it would be advantageous to travel there probably in the early spring of next year. Some discussion was then had about the \$15,000 which had been placed in the capital stock of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation at the time the firm was incorporated. Earl Browder inquired if the corporation was in a position to pay this money to him and was informed that it was and he could have the payment any time he desired. Arrangements were then made to repay this money in payments of \$500 per month to William Browder and it was also agreed that the money previously advanced would be considered as payments made against the deposit of \$15,000. (U)

It has been reliably reported that Reynolds anticipated reducing the capital stock of the corporation from \$20,000 to \$5,000 and in that way to keep (U)

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the books straight and this reduction of capital of \$15,000 would be used to pay that amount of money to William Browder for Earl Browder. All payments previously made were paid in cash and it was agreed that all future payments would be paid in cash.

On September 4, 1946, Gregory advised that a meeting was arranged between him and Waldo Browder, brother of William and Earl Browder, for September 3, 1946, at which time he should pay him the sum of \$500, this being the agreed amount to be remitted monthly by John Hazard Reynolds to Earl Browder. This appointment was kept by Gregory and the \$500 was turned over to Waldo Browder. At this time Waldo Browder indicated that Earl Browder felt either Reynolds or Gregory should take a trip to Moscow. U

On September 9, 1946, Gregory advised that on September 6, he had met Earl Browder and that Browder again attempted to impress upon him the necessity of either Reynolds or the informant making the trip to Moscow. Gregory claimed that despite his numerous attempts to ascertain specifically the reasons for Browder's continual attempts to send one or the other of them to Moscow, he was able to draw from him only that he felt very worthwhile trade concessions could be secured in so far as the securing of a new contract between Intourist and the United States Service and Shipping Corporation was concerned. Gregory is of the opinion that Browder was acting as a messenger boy in the whole proceeding. Gregory told him that Reynolds had almost definitely made up his mind not to go to Moscow and that he was disgusted with the whole proposition of trying to conduct a worthwhile profitable business with a branch of the Russian Government. U

On September 11, Gregory advised that because Intourist had refused the proposed contract tendered by the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, Reynolds had definitely decided to discontinue business as of October 31, 1946, the expiration date for the contract under which his concern was then operating. According to Gregory, Reynolds has had a complete change of heart about the Russians, no longer desires to attempt to do business with them, and is following the advice of his attorney to close his business. He has decided not to have anything further to do with Earl Browder and will not even see him socially. U

On October 2, 1946, Gregory advised that following conferences with the firm's lawyers, he drafted a radiogram to Intourist, Moscow, which was approved by Reynolds and dispatched on September 30, 1946. This message announced to Intourist the intention of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation to discontinue business as of October 31, 1946, unless it received a new contract containing an exclusive concession in the United States. U

It was also learned during this interview with Gregory on October 2, 1946, that he had seen William E. Browder the previous day, had told him of Reynolds' decision to discontinue business unless certain conditions were forthcoming from Intourist, and in response to Browder's inquiries, told him that

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and when he learned that Reynolds had sent a rather strongly-worded radiogram to Intourist on September 30, 1946, he told Gregory that he should immediately attempt to get Reynolds to cable Intourist and countermand the cable. It was Browder's plan, as he explained it, that Reynolds should agree to the terms proposed in the Intourist draft of the contract, that Browder would arrange the sale of the company from Reynolds to an unnamed individual for \$5,000, and that the purchaser would succeed to the contractual rights held by Reynolds. Gregory was able to draw him out during this discussion and he is of the definite opinion that his extreme interest is due to the possibility of a great financial return from company operations rather than to any possible use of the company for espionage work. On the occasion of this meeting with William Browder, Gregory advanced him the sum of \$500, which brings the total amount repaid to Browder to \$3,000, it being recalled that out of the original \$20,000 invested in the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation at the time of its formation, \$15,000 was made available by Browder, probably out of Communist Party funds rather than his own assets. U

On October 3, 1946, Gregory advised that he had transmitted to Reynolds the proposition advanced by William Browder as to the business, but that Reynolds was steadfast in his determination not to have any further dealings with either William or Earl Browder, and declared that he did not intend to communicate with them nor to pay them any further money. He also appears to have no intention of sending a second cable to Intourist as requested by William Browder. U

On October 10, 1946, Gregory advised that he had talked with Lem Harris on that date, at which time he requested that Gregory have Jack Reynolds, President of the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation, return the \$15,000 to him which was originally set up as the working capital of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. Harris told Gregory that the \$15,000 was put up by a personal friend of his who wanted to make an investment and that the money did not come from the Communist Party or Earl Browder. Gregory stated that he told Harris that Reynolds was not able to produce the \$15,000 immediately that they were not certain that their contract was going to be renewed, and also that they had not made any money until January of that year, and accordingly Reynolds was not in a position to return the \$15,000. Gregory also told Harris that he was surprised to find that the \$15,000 had come from another source than that which was originally stated, namely, from Communist Party funds through Earl Browder. Gregory stated that Harris is presently actively engaged in organizing a farmers' group in Chicago, Illinois, and that he spends only two days out of every two weeks in New York City. Harris urged Gregory to get his \$15,000 and have it returned to him as his personal friend desired the return of the money. Gregory stated that he made no commitments about the \$15,000 to Harris and made no promises as to when it would be returned or to whom it would be returned. It will be recalled that Gregory had paid out \$3,000 to Earl Browder with Reynolds' knowledge during the previous four months. (S) U

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Just prior to Harris' departure he inferred to Gregory that possibly something could be done "downtown" to have the contract renewed. Gregory was under the impression that he meant the Communist Party, but did not question him further on this inasmuch as Gregory had previously stated to him that he was going to let the matter take its own course.

On October 14, 1946, Gregory advised that on this date John H. Reynolds, President of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, had sent a cablegram to Intourist, Moscow, Russia, advising Intourist that he no longer desired consideration of the contract which he had previously submitted to Intourist, that he was suspending operations immediately, and that he desired Intourist to advise him of the company which would take over the business in the United States in order that he might settle his books and accounts with that company.

On November 1, 1946, Gregory advised that his firm had that day received a cable from Intourist, Moscow, Russia, which advised that the Amalgamated Bank of New York was to be the successor to the United States Service and Shipping Corporation for the purpose of receiving and forwarding parcels to Russia. This bank is well known to the Bureau inasmuch as it is the depository used by the New York Communist Party as well as for personal banking by many New York Party functionaries.

On December 3, 1946, Lem Harris visited Gregory at the latter's office and renewed his demand for repayment of \$15,000 originally made available by him in the spring of 1941, when the United States Service and Shipping Corporation was organized.

On the occasion of this conference, Gregory told Harris for the first time that Earl Browder was pushing his demand for this same sum of money, although Gregory did not tell him that \$3,000 had already been paid to Browder on this account. According to Gregory, the news of Browder's position in this situation seemed very disturbing to Harris who reiterated his earlier statement that the money had in fact been advanced by an unnamed individual rather than coming from the funds of the Party. He indicated that it apparently would be necessary for him to have a business conference with Browder and straighten out once and for all the matter of who was entitled to this money. Gregory volunteered to sit in on such a conference, but was unable to prevail with such a suggestion. Harris mentioned that he probably would take William Weiner, who is well known as a financial operator for the Party, with him when he sees Browder, which he indicated would be in the immediate future. With regard to his present activities, Harris mentioned only that he was still engaged in agricultural organization work in the Mid-West, apparently operating out of the Chicago office.

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With further respect to the business operations formerly carried on by the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, it has been learned from Gregory that the following firms have recently been awarded contracts with Intourist to receive parcels for shipment to the USSR: The Pennsylvania Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Hearn's Department Store, New York City; Henry D. Mahler, Proprietor of the Mahler Exterminating Company, 500 East 161st Street, Bronx; The Amalgamated Bank of Chicago (believed connected with the Amalgamated Bank in New York City); and World Tourist, Incorporated, New York City.

Interview

On June 2, 1947, John Hazard Reynolds was interviewed by FBI Agents and provided the following information:

He went to Russia in 1936, principally to analyze the commercial trade possibilities between that country and the United States. About three years later he decided to form a corporation to forward parcels from this country to individuals in the USSR. He discussed the matter with Theodore Bayer, Editor of "Soviet Russia Today" whom he had known for some years and Bayer suggested that he meet Jacob M. Golos who was head of World Tourist, Incorporated and was familiar with the situation generally so far as doing business with Russia was concerned.

He did meet Golos through Bayer and Golos encouraged him to form the company. At this point, Reynolds strenuously maintained that he took special pains to inform Golos that he wanted no political interference whatsoever with the operation of the company and that he intended to operate it strictly within the limits of United States laws. He claimed Golos offered no objection and as a matter of fact never did attempt to dictate company policies to him or to exert any pressure whatsoever on him with reference to company affairs.

Reynolds said that it then occurred to him that he might be troubled with "interference" from American Communists and that he should have a clear understanding with Earl Browder, then General Secretary of the Communist Party. He saw Browder and Browder offered no objections.

During the period of preliminary negotiations looking toward the formation of the company Reynolds had various discussions with Lament U. Harris whom he had known for many years, as the Harris family formerly had resided next door to him at 820-5th Avenue and both were members of the Tudor Park Club.

When asked whether anyone other than himself had ever had a financial interest in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation Reynolds claimed that he at all times was the real owner though Gregory had five shares of stock registered in his name.

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When asked if Harris had not supplied \$15,000 of the \$20,000 capital, Reynolds said that at no time did Harris invest any money in it but had, at that time, made a \$15,000 personal loan to him, which he claimed he had deposited in a personal bank account and not in the corporate account. He said the reason he had requested the loan from Harris was that because of the conditions of the contract between the corporation and Intourist, it was necessary for the corporation to place \$10,000 on deposit with the State Bank of Moscow, and because he felt he needed protection not only for that deposit but from any "political interference" by American Communists. U

He admitted that no stock certificates had been issued to Harris, that no escrow arrangements of stock was made for Harris, and no promissory note or evidence of indebtedness had been requested or received by Harris. Reynolds claimed that the sum was a personal advance from Harris rather than the funds of the Communist Party. Reynolds admitted he may have had some suspicions as to the origin of the money but never felt bound to investigate it. He said Earl Browder became cognizant of the loan but he couldn't remember exactly when. U

Reynolds met Gregory through Golos, probably at the office of World Tourist, Incorporated and Golos had recommended him to help Reynolds in the operation of his company. He admitted that Golos had informed him that he had pleaded guilty to a Federal indictment for not registering as an agent of a foreign principal and had been fined in United States District Court. He was asked whether he had ever heard that Golos might have pleaded guilty in order to shield other persons and he conceded that there was some indication of that although he could not enlarge upon it. He said that so far as he knew Golos was occupied exclusively with the affairs of World Tourist Incorporated and he had no reason to believe Golos was engaged in any activities detrimental to the United States. U

He was asked if he knew the principal officers of World Tourist, Incorporated at that time, and he said he understood that Joseph Brodsky and Alexander Trachtenberg were officers, but claimed not to know that these individuals were prominently identified with Communist Party activities. U

With reference to his relations with Harris, he admitted that on two or three occasions he had accommodated Harris by keeping for him for a short time envelopes apparently containing money, as Harris knew he had a safe in his office and from time to time asked him to keep such valuables in his custody. He conceded also that on a very few occasions he may have accommodated Harris along similar lines by placing such envelopes in his safe-deposit box at the 5th Avenue Branch of the Chase Bank. He steadfastly denied that he had ever given instructions to anyone that after his entry upon active duty with the United States Army Harris should be similarly accommodated with respect to either his office safe or his safety deposit box. (X) U

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Concerning the present status of Harris' loan, Reynolds declared that in the latter part of 1945, Harris inquired as to the possibility of being repaid and he had informed Harris that the company had been losing money steadily since its foundation and he could not repay him at that time. Some months later the business had improved greatly and he began repayments to Harris. He recalled that he personally, in his apartment, gave Harris \$5,000 in cash on the loan. He neither received nor requested a receipt from Harris as he didn't feel it necessary inasmuch as Harris had no security as evidence of the loan. In addition as profits kept increasing he directed Gregory from time to time to pay over certain sums to Harris probably in amounts of \$500 and \$1000. To secure the cash for these payments he drew checks on the corporation payable to himself, cashing them and giving the cash to Gregory. He said Gregory was fully aware that he owed Harris \$15,000 and that although he could not recall the exact language he had used in giving him the various sums, it certainly was understood that the money was for Harris and not Browder or anyone else. The total of the payments made for him by Gregory was \$3,000 which, with the \$5,000 he had paid Harris previously left his present indebtedness at \$7,000. He claimed there was no arrangement for interest on the obligation and none had ever been asked or paid. He likewise declared that Gregory, as far as he knew, had not obtained any receipts from Harris for the sums. He maintained strenuously that he had never had any financial dealings whatsoever with Earl Browder and that he had never directed Gregory or anyone else to pay over or lend any money to Browder or to anyone in his behalf, and insisted that if Browder had received any or all of the \$3,000 it was without his knowledge. U

Concerning his personal meetings with Earl Browder, dating from their introduction which he placed in the latter part of 1940, at which time he had told Browder he wanted no American Communist interference with the company, Reynolds stated that a conference was held in the spring of 1945 very near the time Browder had been expelled from the Communist Party. It was attended by Browder, Gregory, Mrs. Ray Elson and himself. Mrs. Elson at that time was employed by the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. He said he had asked that the conference be arranged by Gregory so that he might discuss with Browder and secure his opinion on the matter of obtaining a renewal or a new contract from Intourist inasmuch as the original contract had been for two years, dating from April 1, 1944. He explained that the period from April 1, 1943 to April 1, 1945 had been covered by an extension of the original contract arranged by an exchange of cables. He said the locale of the meeting was an apartment probably on W. 11th Street, New York City. When asked if it had not been the apartment of Frederick V. Field at 16 E. 12th Street, he replied that that was correct. He said that Gregory at his instruction had arranged for the use of Field's apartment and also for the presence of Browder. U

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At the meeting Reynolds solicited Browder's advice regarding the future possibilities of commercial relations between this country and the USSR and asked him if he or anyone he might suggest could assist him in securing a new contract. It was his recollection that Browder was of no assistance in this regard. U

He was then asked if anyone at any time had manifested a desire to acquire capital stock in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, and he could recall none. When asked about Mrs. Elson he recalled that she had made known her interest in this regard and there had been some discussion during that period about the possibility of Mrs. Elson buying him out. He said he had not been favorably inclined as the corporation had lost money since its inception; its contract had expired, and he did not wish to foist a "white elephant" on her. The matter of her financial ability to consummate such a transaction then was brought up and Reynolds said she had claimed to have considerable funds available through an inheritance. When it was pointed out that Elson was at that time and always had been a salaried clerical worker, Reynolds admitted that her intentions may not have been bona fide. He also admitted that sometime later he had loaned Mrs. Elson \$300 for living expenses, which obviously wouldn't have been necessary had she had substantial means. He said Mrs. Elson had been brought into the company by Gregory, that her services were of a routine nature and that he had had few conversations with her and they had not been well acquainted. He said he had no reason to believe that her employment was used for an ulterior purpose. U

A photograph of A. B. Gromov was then exhibited to Reynolds and he failed to identify it. When questioned he said he had not dined at the Vanderbilt Hotel for several years. When informed the Bureau had reason to believe that he had kept such a dinner engagement in the Spring of 1945 with the individual pictured in the photograph, he said he did have some recollection of being introduced at the hotel by Gregory to the head of some foreign relief agency. He agreed that a description of Gromov furnished by the agents did seem to fit the individual. He claimed to have only a hazy recollection that something was said generally about Reynolds' business and that the reason Gregory wanted him to meet the man was in order that the latter could vouch for Mrs. Elson whom he was about to hire at that time. He denied knowing anything further about the man, and denied that he had indicated in any way that he knew of Harris' loan to Reynolds, or that he had given any indication that he might be of assistance in securing an extension of Reynolds' contract with Intourist. U

Again referring to Reynolds relations with Earl Browder, Reynolds admitted that Browder had called upon him in his apartment on two or three occasions after the meeting at Field's apartment and that the visits were at U

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Reynolds request for the purpose of obtaining Browder's counsel with reference to the future of his concern. He recalled specifically that immediately prior to Browder's departure for Russia in April 1946, Gregory had arranged, on his invitation, for Browder to visit his apartment for a conference at which Gregory was in attendance as he was on all occasions when Reynolds discussed the company's problems. He asked Browder whether or not he could intercede for him with Moscow officials to secure either an extension of his contract or a new contract. Reynolds insisted that neither on this occasion nor on any other had he given Browder any money for his advice. He recalled that although Browder promised to do what he could, he held out little hope that he could be of help. Reynolds also said that he had enlisted the assistance of Ernest Ropes, Chief of the Division of Russian Affairs, Office of International Trade, United States Department of Commerce. He also admitted that he and Gregory had visited Browder at a summer place near Monroe, New York, probably in the summer of 1944, - again with motives of a strictly commercial nature. U

Reynolds at this point denied that he had ever been a Communist Party member. U

Reynolds then was requested to elaborate on what he meant by the term "political interference" of which he claimed to be apprehensive at the time he launched his corporation. He said it was just a general feeling and could elaborate no further, but insisted that this fear was the motivating reason for his borrowing \$15,000 from Harris. U

When questioned, he advised that the \$15,000 was probably not deposited to his personal account in a lump sum but rather was deposited in smaller sums in several accounts maintained by himself and his wife. U

He volunteered that his corporate books and records periodically had been audited by Mr. Atkins of the accounting firm of Brown and Atkins and that throughout he had followed the advice of his counsel, Clark, Carr, and Ellis and that the latter firms were in possession of all the United States Service and Shipping Corporation papers which he would make available if the Bureau so desired. U

Interview
(Earl Browder)

In view of the allegations of Gregory and the interview with Lieutenant Colonel John Hazard Reynolds, Earl Browder was interviewed by FBI Agents on August 27, 1947. He said he had heard of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation but had had no connection with it or knowledge of its activities. He said he had met Reynolds once or twice socially but was not well acquainted with him. He denied advancing any money towards the organization of the corporation, and said he had no knowledge of its

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financial organization and declined to say without consulting Reynolds whether any money had ever passed between him and Reynolds either on a business basis or on a personal basis in the form of a loan. U

Photos of the following individuals then were exhibited to Browder: Victor Perlo, Solomon Adler, Joseph B. Gregg, Bela Gold, Mildred Price, Helen Silvermaster, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, William Henry Taylor, Anatoli B. Gromov, Sonya S. Gold, Jacob Golos, Mrs. Ray Elson, Cedric Belfrage, Harry Magdoff, Laughlin Currie, Gregory, Anatoli Boris Volkov. U

He denied knowing all of the above except Golos, whom he said he had known for 20 years, as Golos had arranged passage abroad for him a number of times as the head of World Tourist. He denied ever receiving information or material from United States Government sources from Golos. U

He admitted knowing John Abt but denied arranging a meeting of any persons in Abt's apartment in New York City. (65-56402-2804) U

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DR. ABRAHAM BENEDICT WEINSTEIN

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Connection With Case

A highly confidential and reliable source advised on November 28, 1945, that Dr. Weinstein of New York City had contacted Mrs. Joseph B. Gregg and instructed her to have her husband, Joseph B. Gregg, a subject in this case come to New York on the following Tuesday. The same source advised that Mrs. Gregg later informed her husband as instructed and when she mentioned Dr. Weinstein, Mr. Gregg stated, "Oh, you mean the dentist." (C) u X

A reliable source advised that a telegram was sent to Joseph Gregg, 6829 Piney Branch Road, Northwest, Washington, D. C., which read as follows: "9:30 Friday appointment okay." It was signed A. B. Weinstein. (C) u X

On Thursday, December 6, 1945, a physical surveillance revealed that Joseph Gregg and Peter Rhodes, both subjects in this case, left Washington, D. C., at 6:00 P.M., via the Pennsylvania railroad. This train arrived at New York City at 11:05 P.M., and both Gregg and Rhodes went to 40 Monroe Street, New York City, the home of Peter Rhodes, where they spent the night. U

On December 7, 1945, the physical surveillance revealed that about 10:00 A.M., Gregg entered the office of Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, 20 East 53rd Street, New York City. At noon on the same day, Rhodes entered the same office building. At 2:00 P.M., both Rhodes and Gregg left this building and had lunch. In approximately one hour Gregg returned to the building at 20 East 53rd Street and did not leave again until 7:35 P.M. U

Background

(Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein is a dental surgeon with offices at 20 East 53rd Street, New York, New York.) He is associated there professionally with his brother, (Morris Weinstein.) However, it is understood at the present time Morris is not practicing dentistry. Dr. Abraham Weinstein is a native born United States citizen of Russian descent. He is about 45 years of age and was born in New York State. In 1923 he graduated from New York University and practiced dentistry until 1935 at 901 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. From 1935 to 1938 his offices were located at 29 West 57th Street, New York City, and from 1938 until June, 1940 at 130 West 47th Street. From that time to the present date, he has been located at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City. He has specialized in practicing dentistry for prominent stage and screen actors. U

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His type of dentistry consists in the rebuilding of the mouth to change the facial characteristics of the individual patient. U

A reliable informant advised that the Weinsteins have their office space on the sixth floor of the building located at 20 East 53rd Street and an unusual feature of their occupancy is the fact that they have declined to use the switchboard which is maintained at that address for the convenience of the occupants. This informant advised that the Weinsteins maintain their own private telephone system. U

Abraham Benedict Weinstein is registered for Selective Service at Local Board #28 in New York City. His Selective Service questionnaire dated July 11, 1942, discloses that he had chronic peptic ulcers. This questionnaire also states that he was married in Los Angeles, California, in October, 1939. U

In the questionnaire he stated that he was earning \$3863.00 per annum and that he had real property with a net value of \$3800.00. A reliable confidential informant advised, however, that the Weinsteins have assets of over \$32,000.00 listed with the Corn Exchange Bank of New York City and that after deducting liabilities the net worth of their firm is alleged to be about \$25,000.00. In addition to this, they have a home at Spring Valley, New York, valued at \$10,000.00 subject to a \$1,400.00 mortgage. U

Reliable informants have stated that in the past Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein has been acquainted with Carl Winter who is an active Communist on the West Coast and with John Williamson a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party. U

A reliable informant has also advised that during the latter part of 1934, Dr. Weinstein had been in contact with several individuals who have known Communist backgrounds, among these being Ted Allen Herman, a member of the Young Communist League in Canada and who at one time was an employee of the Office of War Information; Lucy Josephson, the wife of Leon Josephson, who is connected with Cafe Society, New York City, and who is known to have served as a Soviet Agent; and Victoria Stone who is an intimate associate of Arthur Adams, a known Soviet agent who until January, 1946 was operating in the New York area. U

Informant Gregory advised that Jacob M. Golos stated to Gregory that he turned over certain materials to another Russian contact. Gregory stated that he believes this contact was Gaik Ovakimian. Gregory stated U

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that after Ovakinian was arrested and returned to Russia in 1941 it was necessary for Golos to obtain a new contact and Gregory later learned that this new contact was known as "Charlie." Gregory stated that he did not know the true identity of "Charlie" but understood that he was a dentist and that he had had a gall bladder operation. From other information furnished by Gregory, it appears possible that Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein may be identical with "Charlie" who was the Russian contact of Golos. However, investigation to date has failed to prove that they are identical.

Results of Investigation

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Joel Shulbin is the husband of Anna Louise Strong and it is believed that he was Deputy Commissar of Agriculture in the U.S.S.R. during 1943. Anna Louise Strong has resided in Russia for a period of fifteen years and at one time she edited the Moscow Daily News which was an English language publication printed in Moscow.

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that on January 4, 1946, Mrs. Peter Rhodes, the wife of Peter Rhodes who is a subject in this case, was in contact with Dr. Weinstein's secretary and suggested that if Dr. Weinstein wanted to get in touch with Joseph Gregg, he, Weinstein, should write to Gregg at his Washington address.

A reliable informant advised on January 9, 1946, that Dr. Weinstein informed a number of his friends that his brother Morris had not been engaged in the practice of dentistry for the past two years but has been engaged exclusively in writing a play.

On January 10, 1946, through a physical surveillance it was ascertained that Mrs. Ray Elson, who is a subject in this case, entered the building at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, at 3:45 P.M. She was observed leaving this building at 5:45 P.M. with her husband, Joseph Elson. A highly confidential and reliable source previously advised that she had an appointment that day with Dr. Weinstein.

On January 11, 1946, a physical surveillance revealed that Joseph B. Gregg entered Dr. Weinstein's office at 10:00 A.M. He remained there the entire day and did not leave until 8:20 P.M. that evening.

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On January 17, 1946, a physical surveillance revealed that Mrs. Ray Elson and her husband Joseph visited Dr. Weinstein's office at 4:10 P.M. and left at 5:25 P.M. U

On January 29, 1946, it was reliably reported that Mrs. Peter Rhodes visited Dr. Weinstein's office. It was also reliably reported on February 1, 1946, that Joseph B. Gregg was again at Dr. Weinstein's office. U

With respect to Gregg's visit to Weinstein's office on this date, it is of interest to note that it was determined through a highly confidential source that after his departure, one of the employees in Weinstein's office attempted to locate Gregg, stating that he had left without signing some checks. The employee was advised that Gregg had returned to Washington and that he was expecting to return to Weinstein's office within the next two weeks. Subsequently, it was determined through another highly confidential source that Gregg received a communication from Dr. Weinstein which mentioned that in his haste to leave Weinstein's office on February 1, 1946, he neglected to pick up an additional 12 checks of the "thirty-two" series. (S) U

On February 4, 1946, a physical surveillance revealed that Anna Louise Strong spent about one and one half hours at Dr. Weinstein's offices. Anna Strong also spent most of the next morning at Dr. Weinstein's offices. [While there a confidential and reliable source advised that she contacted a Mr. DeCaux who is connected with the CIO office in Washington, D. C., and arrangements were made for her to visit DeCaux in Washington, D. C. the next day. At this time Anna Strong was to be introduced to some people connected with the CIO. This source further advised that Strong indicated that she was shortly going to proceed to the West Coast and from there she was going to China and then back to Russia.] (S) U

A source known to be reliable advised that Dr. Abraham Weinstein has corresponded frequently with Joseph B. Gregg. (C) U

On February 5, 1946, a confidential and reliable source advised that a secretary of Dr. Weinstein contacted Barney Josephson and made an appointment for him to come in to Weinstein's office for dental work on February 11, 1946. Barney Josephson is a suspected Soviet espionage agent. (S) U

A highly confidential source of information revealed that on February 7, 1946, Ralph Bowman, who has been identified as the one time head of the Comintern Apparatus in the United States, called the office of Dr. Abraham Weinstein and advised that he would be unable to make his dental appointment on that date, and it was suggested that he come in again to New York on February 15, 1946, at which time he would be afforded an appointment with Dr. Weinstein. (S) U

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A physical surveillance on February 15, 1946, revealed that Bowman did, in fact, enter the building at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, wherein Dr. Weinstein's offices are located at 2:55 P.M. and left this building at 3:56 P.M. and proceeded to his home in Peekskill, New York. It is of interest to note that Joseph B. Gregg, mentioned hereinbefore, also visited the office building at approximately 10:00 A.M. and left at 1:10 P.M. W

A highly confidential and reliable source has reported that on February 11, 1946, one Joe Roberts, who is believed to be identical with Joseph Roberts, an official of the Communist Party in Kings County, New York, and later a Communist Party official in Hartford, Connecticut, contacted Dr. Weinstein and advised that he was leaving that day for Hartford, Connecticut, and stated that he had to be in Bridgeport for a secretariat meeting the following day and then had to return for a National Committee meeting of which Dr. Weinstein indicated he was aware. (S) W H

On February 12, 1946, Dr. A. B. Weinstein received a letter from J. B. Gregg bearing the return address 6829 Piney Branch Road, N. W., Washington, D. C. This is the known residence of subject Joseph B. Gregg. Also on February 12, 1946, it was learned through a highly confidential and reliable source that Anna Louise Strong was again in the offices of Dr. Weinstein. (S) W H

Through a highly confidential and reliable source it was determined that on February 15, 1946, Carl Winter contacted Dr. Weinstein at his office and advised that he was leaving the following day, and they arranged to meet when Winter was finished with the work that he was doing. This meeting was arranged for later that evening. Carl Winter is the Executive Secretary of the Communist Party in the State of Michigan. (S) W H

A highly confidential source of information reported that on February 28, 1946, Dr. A. B. Weinstein was contacted by an individual who identified himself as Jack Perilla. This individual is probably identical with Jacob Leonard Perilla, who resides at 45-32 47th Street, Sunnyside, Long Island, and who is employed by the Prompt Press, 115-119 4th Avenue, New York City. He is also employed as a teacher for the New York County Communist Party and the New York State Communist Party and is the Educational Director of the Sunnyside-Woodside Section of the Queens County Communist Party Club. He was formerly Circulation Manager for the "Daily Worker" in (S) W H

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New York and from time to time was an instructor in the Communist Party schools. He was reported at one time to have worked for the Profintern in Moscow. He has been reported on various occasions to be one of the most dangerous Communists in the United States and to have acted as the Chief Lieutenant of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party. He has been connected with the Party ever since William Z. Foster formed the Trade Union Unity League in Cleveland, Ohio. (X) W

As early as 1930, Perilla was Campaign Manager for the Communist Party in New York and wrote for a paper known as "The Party Organizer" in 1932. He is known to be an associate and contact of Steve Nelson, an official of the Communist Party and a known Soviet agent, and Andrew Rudolph Onda, who at one time was head of the Communist Party in the State of Connecticut. W

In 1936, Jack Perilla was arrested in Birmingham, Alabama, for unlawful assembly. He was arrested with an individual who furnished her name as Mrs. Belle Martin with whom he was living at that time and both of whom were engaged in Communist activities in Birmingham, Alabama. Mrs. Belle Martin has been determined to be identical with Belle West, also known as Belle Weaver. She is a sister of Donald West, who is a known contact of Dr. Weinstein and Cedric Menning Belfrage, both subjects in this investigation. W

A highly reliable source of information reported that on March 1, 1946, a telegram was sent from the offices of Dr. Weinstein to Ted Baumgeld, c/o Century Hotel, Antwerp, Belgium, which stated, "Have been ill hence delay. Write me immediately present situation. Signed Abe." (X) W

It is believed that this person is identical with Theodore Baumgeld, who is a diamond cutter by profession and who traveled to the United Kingdom from New York City, arriving in England on December 17, 1945. He later proceeded to Belgium and returned to England on February 22, 1946. His address in New York City was 115 Central Park West. At the time he applied for his passport, Baumgeld advised that he was engaged in buying diamonds for export to the United States. W

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A confidential source has advised that on March 11, 1946, Herbert May contacted Dr. A. B. Weinstein and advised him that he had just returned from the Dominican Republic. This individual is identical with Herbert A. May, who is an official of the Union Switch and Signal Company, 3605 Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who is known to have contacted various officials of the Soviet Government in the past. (S) u

The same confidential source stated that on March 11, 1946, an individual identified as Nortman, was in the offices of Dr. A. B. Weinstein. Subsequently, on March 14, 1946, a letter was received by Dr. Weinstein from a party named Nortman bearing the return address 411 Brook Drive, Falls Church, Virginia. It is known that this is the address of P. Bernard Nortman, who was then an employee of the U. S. State Department. Nortman was one of ten employees dismissed by the State Department on June 23, 1947. X (S) u

Also on March 11, 1946, a confidential source reported that an employee of Dr. Weinstein contacted one Don Anter and advised him that his dental appointment would be for the following Thursday, March 13, 1946, at 3:30 P.M. Don Anter is possibly identical with Donald Spencer Anter, the son of Israel Anter, New York State Chairman of the Communist Party. X (S) u

The same source stated that on March 18, 1946, the appointment for Ray Elson for that day was cancelled because Dr. Gerber's wife was ill. Dr. Gerber is an associate of Dr. Weinstein and shares a part of the office space with him. (S) u

With further reference to Dr. Gerber, a confidential source stated that on March 20, 1946, Dr. Gerber contacted his wife, who was under the care of Dr. Harold Aaron, a known associate of Dr. A. B. Weinstein and who is a suspected Soviet espionage agent. Dr. Gerber on this occasion advised his wife that he attended a branch meeting the previous evening and that the policy appeared to be to recruit new members immediately and to educate them later. He also advised that they were planning to establish a dental branch. X (S) u

On March 20, 1946, a confidential source advised that Dr. A. B. Weinstein sent a telegram to Joseph Gregg at 6829 Piney Branch Road, N. W., Washington, D. C., advising Gregg to come to Weinstein's office at 10:30 A.M. the following Thursday. Subsequently, on March 22, 1946, Joseph Gregg was observed leaving the offices of Dr. Weinstein at 1:15 P.M. He re-entered the building at 2:20 P.M. and remained therein until 5:55 P.M. X (S) u

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A highly confidential and reliable source stated that on March 21, 1946, Stanley Fonfa, who described himself as being connected with the American Youth for Democracy contacted the offices of Dr. Weinstein and stated that he was anxious to get in touch with the doctor personally. This individual is believed identical with Stanley Norman Fonfa, who was reliably considered to be a member of the Young Communist League and in 1943 was active in organizing for the Communist Party at the Fafnir Bearing Company, New Britain, Connecticut. During this contact, Fonfa advised an employee of Weinstein's that Dr. Weinstein had promised to contribute \$100 per month to the American Youth for Democracy. The employee stated that this was believed to be a mistake and that most likely Dr. Weinstein meant that he would be willing to contribute a total of \$100 to this organization. (S) u *

A reliable source of information stated that on April 13, 1946, Edward Michaels, Chairman of the Stamford, Connecticut, Communist Party, contacted Lenore Weinstein, the wife of Dr. Weinstein, in an effort to contact the doctor who was not available at that time. Mrs. Weinstein stated that she saw an ad about a meeting to be held at the high school and remarked that it looked interesting and inquired if Michaels was connected with it. He advised that "we have a part in it." (S) u *

On April 17, 1946, through a source deemed to be reliable, it was determined that Saul Wellman, the National Veterans Director of the Communist Party, contacted the office of Dr. Weinstein and made an appointment to be at his office at 10:30 A.M. on April 19, 1946. (S) u *

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(S) u *

Another highly reliable source of information reported that on April 26, 1946, Helen Winter, wife of Carl Winter, previously mentioned, was at the offices of Dr. Weinstein. (S) u *

At 2:25 P.M. on April 26, 1946, Joseph B. Gregg contacted Dr. Weinstein's office and he was advised to report to the doctor's office at 4:45 P.M. on that date. Gregg was observed to leave the building at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, at 7:00 P.M. on that date. (S) u *

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On May 7, 1946, it was learned through a highly confidential source of information that a Mr. Julian, who stated that he was staying at the Albert Hotel in New York City, contacted Dr. Weinstein and desired to have lunch with him on that date. Julian stated that he was going to Washington on the following Thursday. Weinstein declined the invitation, stating that he was having lunch on that date with Albert Kahn. Kahn is possibly identical with Albert E. Kahn, who had been mentioned by Gregory as an individual who was known to Golos and Gregory. Kahn is the author of the pro-Russian book entitled "The Great Conspiracy." (S) u

On May 15, 1946, Joseph Elson, mentioned hereinbefore, again contacted the offices of Dr. Weinstein and advised that he would be in the office on the following Tuesday at 3:30 P.M. On May 22, 1946, a highly confidential source of information advised that Edgar Snow, a well known writer and a known Communist sympathizer, was in the offices of Dr. Weinstein. (S) u

On July 1, 1946, a highly confidential source stated that Joseph B. Gregg contacted the offices of Dr. Weinstein at 12:07 P.M. and advised that he would be in the doctor's office in about twenty minutes. Through a physical surveillance it was learned that Gregg did enter Dr. Weinstein's office building at 12:30 P.M. and remained therein for approximately one hour. (S) u

On July 13, 1946, a highly confidential source reported that Carl Winter contacted the office of Dr. Weinstein and stated that he wanted to see Dr. Weinstein personally. Winter was informed that Dr. Weinstein was not available, and he arranged that he would visit the doctor at his home that night. (S) u

On July 15, 1946, a reliable source of information advised that Helen Winter, wife of Carl Winter, was in contact with Lenore Weinstein. Again on July 21, 1946, the informant stated that Helen Winter was staying at the home of Dr. A. B. Weinstein and while there, she contacted a person believed to be Lena Horne, who is prominent in Communist Party activities in New York City. (S) u

On July 19, 1946, information was received through a highly confidential source to the effect that Dr. Weinstein and his wife were anticipating leaving for Canada on the weekend of August 2, 1946, and arrangements were made for the doctor and his wife to stay at the Chateau Frontenac in Quebec, Canada. While there, they would be in contact with Ruth and Richard Conte, the latter being a movie actor, and James Cagney, also a well known movie actor, both of whom were engaged in making a picture at Quebec, Canada. (S) u

A physical surveillance reflected that Dr. Weinstein and his wife departed from New York City on August 2, 1946, via Colonial Airlines for Montreal and Quebec, Canada. They planned to return to New York City on August 5, 1946.

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On August 9, 1946, Moses Finkelstein, who is head of the Jewish Council of Russian Relief in New York City, contacted the office of Dr. Weinstein and made an appointment for V. A. Kasaniev, who was described by Finkelstein as the Acting Soviet Consul General in New York. In making this contact, Finkelstein stated that the appointment was for dental treatment. (S) u

On August 20, 1946, Rose Rubin, who is the Executive Secretary to the American-Russian Institute for New York City, was at the offices of Dr. Weinstein. u

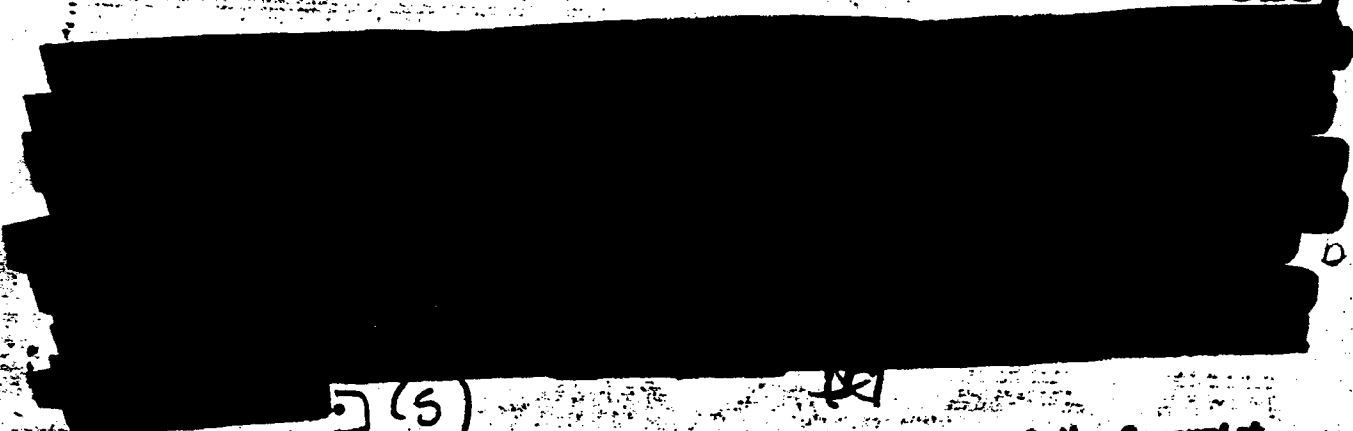
On September 3, 1946, Charles Krusbein, who was then the National Treasurer of the Communist Party, contacted the office of Dr. Weinstein and made an appointment for the following Monday. He also stated that he wanted Jim Ford, who is a known member of the Communist Party in New York City, to contact him when he came to Dr. Weinstein's office. (S) u

On September 17, 1946, Max Weiss, Secretary of the Education, Agitation and Publication Department of the National Communist Party, contacted the office of Dr. Weinstein and made an appointment for his wife for the following Thursday. At the same time, Betty Heart, Dr. Weinstein's secretary, asked Weiss if he had any literature and, when he asked what kind, Betty said she would speak to Dr. Weinstein and contact him later. (S) u

On September 24, 1946, Julius Litchenfeld asked Dr. Weinstein for a contribution to aid Edward B. Moran, who was running for Congress in the 25th Congressional District. Litchenfeld stated that Moran was endorsed by the A.L.P. and was "a dyed-in-the-wool Communist." Weinstein agreed to send a \$10 contribution. (S) u

[REDACTED SECTION] (S) u

[REDACTED SECTION] (S) u



On October 2, and 6, 1946, Joseph Roberts, head of the Communist Party in the State of Connecticut, was in contact with Dr. Weinstein at his home. (S) u

On October 21, 1946, Helen North, wife of Joseph North, a functionary of the Communist Party in the United States, contacted the Weinstein home. u

On October 27, 1946, an extremely reliable informant advised that within the offices of Dr. Weinstein there was a file on Joseph Gregg with the listed dates, the type of dental treatment given and the initials of individuals in Dr. Weinstein's office giving the treatment. It is noted that Dr. Weinstein's initials appeared only once after the initial treatment October 19, 1945, and that it is the apparent practice for Dr. Weinstein's patients to pay him with post-dated checks which might tend to explain the post-dated checks given to Weinstein by Joseph Gregg. u

It is also noted that Dr. Weinstein had similar charts on Joseph Elson, Theodore Baumgold and Isabel Berney, wife of Eric Berney, subject of another espionage investigation being conducted by the Bureau. It was further noted that three address books were in the office of Dr. Weinstein and among the names appearing therein which seem to be of interest are the following: Marjorie Choderov, a known Communist sympathizer who is a sister of Edward Choderov, the Russian playwright; Dr. Leon Gerber, a known Communist sympathizer who is an associate dentist at Dr. Weinstein's office. b

[Redacted] (Zora Mostal, well-known comic of stage fame, who is the subject of another Internal Security investigation by this Bureau; Donald Anter, a known Communist sympathizer whose father is one of the functionaries in the Communist Party; Barney Comel, a known Communist sympathizer and a subject of a separate Internal Security investigation by this Bureau; Saul Wellman, a known Communist functionary in New York City and the subject of a separate Internal Security investigation by this Bureau. u

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On November 18, 1946, it was determined that Ted Allen, whose real name is Allen Herman, was staying at the home of Dr. Weinstein. He is a known Communist writer who recently returned from a tour of the European Continent and wrote a series of articles for "PM," referring to the current situation in Spain. U

On December 10, 1946, it was determined that Ralph Bowman, who has previously been mentioned, had an appointment with Dr. Weinstein for December 16, 1946. U

An anonymous letter postmarked January 19, 1947, at Brooklyn, New York, was received at the Bureau which read: U

"I was given the name of a dentist by one of the Comrades, a Dr. A. Weinstein, 20 East 53rd Street, New York. I went up to see him. Did I say dentist's office? I fell into the Kremlin in Moscow. I fell into the big shots of the movement. You could learn some interesting things by following that guy. I upset the place. He wanted to know who sent me; how did I find out about them. In short, he did not need my business or anybody's business or he would not have asked all these questions. The ordinary dentist is tickled pink when he gets a sucker." U

A confidential and reliable source advised that on January 29, 1947, an unknown individual by the first name of Margaret contacted Lenora Weinstein from Norwalk, Connecticut. She stated that she was now working for Stephanson (phonetic) doing Russian translations of the Soviet explorations in the Arctic. U

On February 10, 1947, an individual who identified himself first as Frank Reynolds contacted Dr. Weinstein and advised that he was a friend of Dr. Weinstein's brother, John Weber, in California. He further advised Dr. Weinstein that he was known as Irving Yeager and that he was staying at the Sherry-Netherlands Hotel with Peter Lorre, the actor. U

John Weber, brother of Dr. Abraham B. Weinstein, is a local Communist figure in Los Angeles, California, and is presently coeditor of the Story Department of the William Morris Agency, Beverly Hills, California. U

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A confidential source advised that on February 21, 1947, Gus Hall, a leader in the Communist Party in Cleveland, Ohio, contacted Dr. Weinstein and stated that he had been over on the east side visiting the Fradens. During the conversation Gus Hall indicated that he had a dental appointment with Weinstein for that evening and that it would be necessary for him to postpone the appointment. Weinstein asked Hall to give his love to Mary Fradens and the rest. In reply Hall stated that the Fradens were mad at Weinstein, Johnnie Gates, and a few of the others for not visiting them. Johnnie Gates was formerly the National Director of the Veterans Bureau of the Communist Party in New York and is a well-known functionary of the Communist Party. (Report of SA John T. Hilsbos dated 3-6-47 at NYC) (S) u

From a reliable source it was ascertained that on March 13, 1947, Joseph Roberts, State Chairman of the Communist Party in Connecticut, was at the home of Dr. Weinstein. While at the Weinstein residence Roberts contacted many individuals connected with the Communist Party in Connecticut. (S) u

A confidential source advised that on March 17, 1947, Noel Davis contacted Dr. Weinstein's office and made an appointment to see him on the following day. Davis is a known Communist who has been engaged as a fund raiser for the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and who was at one time Publicity Director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. (S) u

During January, February, and March, 1947, Weinstein was also known to have been in contact with Herbert May, Ray and Joe Elson, and Mr. and Mrs. Barney Josephson who have previously been identified. (Report of SA John T. Hilsbos dated 4-17-47 at NYC) (S) u

According to a reliable informant, Dr. Weinstein during April, 1947, was invited to be a guest at a dinner to be held April 23, 1947, by Rockwell Kent. (S) u

During the month of April, 1947 Dr. Weinstein was known to have been in contact with Herbert May, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Josephson, Midge Chedorov Rodon, Ted Allen, and Ray Elson, all of whom have previously been identified. (Report of SA John T. Hilsbos dated 6-3-47 at NYC) (S) u

During July, 1947 Dr. Weinstein was in receipt of a letter postmarked July 2, 1947, which bore the return address of Paul Robeson, the actor. (S) u

A reliable informant advised that on August 1, 1947, Rose Wortis, Communist Party functionary, contacted Frances Alexander at the office of (S) u

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Dr. Weinstein and made an appointment to see him on the following day. (S) u

Through a confidential source it was ascertained that on September 10, 1947, Max Weiss, prominent Communist functionary, was in touch with the office of Dr. Weinstein and made a dental appointment for the following day. (S) u

On September 25, 1947, Dr. Weinstein left New York City for California. This trip was made in connection with promoting a play written by his brother, Morris Weinstein. (Report of SA John T. Hilsbos dated 11-14-47, at NYC)

Interview

On June 2, 1947, Dr. Abraham B. Weinstein was interviewed at his office by Special Agents. During the course of the interview he admitted knowing Joseph Gregg, Ray Elson, and Peter Rhodes, all of whom are dental patients of his. He stated that he had absolutely no connection with them outside of the relationship of doctor and patient. The name of Bernard Nortman was mentioned to Dr. Weinstein and he stated that he did not recall this name offhand but that it was quite likely he could have been a dental patient of his. U

A photograph of Jacob Golos was shown to Dr. Weinstein and after studying it he advised that he recognized neither the photograph nor the name. He was likewise unable to identify a photograph of informant Gregory. U

When questioned as to any connection he may have had with the Russian Consulate in New York City or the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C., Dr. Weinstein answered that he had rendered dental treatment to a member of the Russian Consulate whose name he recalled as Vasili Kasaniev. He could not recall who recommended Kasaniev to him but stated that he had treated him about one year ago and that Kasaniev made three or four visits to his office. He stated that Kasaniev appeared to be very much impressed with the type of dentistry that he practiced and he asked Dr. Weinstein if he could prepare a manuscript on it so that he, Kasaniev, could take it back to Russia with him. Dr. Weinstein stated that he had prepared this manuscript and turned it over to Kasaniev and, while he did not recall how it was delivered, he did remember that he sent it by some means to the Russian Consulate in New York City to be turned over to Kasaniev who was leaving for Russia in a very short time. U

Dr. Weinstein advised that he was willing to prepare this manuscript and turn it over to Kasaniev as he is interested in seeing that people in all nations and in all parts of the world have an opportunity

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to preserve their teeth. Dr. Weinstein dwelt upon the fact that if he could get all individuals to adhere to his policy in regard to care of the teeth the need for dental attention would be minimized. He felt that all the nations of the world and all the people were entitled to the results of his experiments and stated that he was more than willing to put his methods into writing at the request of a member of the Russian Consulate. He could not recall any other Russian nations in the United States whom he had known either professionally or socially.

When questioned concerning his association with many individuals who were Communist Party members and his association with organizations that are in sympathy with Communist ideals, Weinstein admitted that many of his patients were "leftists" but he had no information that some of his patients might be members of the Communist Party. He readily admitted, however, that he had treated Anna Louise Strong, John Williamson, Ted Allen, and Barney and Leon Josephson, and he stated that there were many others who thought along the same lines as these. He was of the opinion that probably one-tenth of his patients could be termed "leftists" and he accounted for this by stating that one recommended the other to him.

Dr. Weinstein termed himself a "liberal" and denied that he had ever been a member of the Communist Party or any other organization that follows the Communist Party line. He admitted that he had made contributions on many occasions to the American-Soviet Medical Society, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, and many other organizations which had on occasions requested contributions from him.

Concerning Leon Josephson, Dr. Weinstein admitted that he was friendly with him but he stated that this friendship had come about through Weinstein's relationship with Leon's brother, Barney Josephson. The Dr. was asked if Leon Josephson had ever been a guest at his home in Connecticut and at first he denied this but then said that he probably had been. When questioned as to whether Leon Josephson might have been there when he was sought for questioning by the House Un-American Activities Committee, Weinstein stated that he did not think so or at least he had no knowledge of it. He stated that he had discussed with Josephson the testimony the latter gave before the House Committee and Josephson told him that the Government was mistaken in its accusations and that, in fact, Josephson was motivated in whatever action he took by his hatred for the Germans and Hitler. Dr. Weinstein stated that he had no knowledge of any passport fraud that Leon Josephson was engaged in in connection with Gerhardt Eisler.

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Dr. Weinstein was questioned as to whether Joseph Roberts or Mr. Michaels or Mr. Cuda had on any occasion been in contact with him at his home in Stamford, Connecticut, and he denied knowing these individuals. It was then specifically pointed out to him that these three individuals were functionaries of the Communist Party in the State of Connecticut and that it was known that they had been in contact with him at his home in Connecticut. He denied emphatically that such could be the facts and he was adamant in his denial of any knowledge of these individuals. U

Dr. Weinstein advised that he had visited in Russia on one occasion in 1928 or 1929 when he made a thirty-day tour of Europe and visited Moscow for a week. U

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Dr. Weinstein was not subpoenaed to appear before the Federal Grand Jury in New York City in connection with this investigation. U

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[SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES] (S) u

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

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FEDOR ALEXEEVICH GARANIN

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Connection with the Case

During the course of this investigation it has been determined through confidential sources and physical surveillances that Fedor Alexeevich Garanin, a former Second Secretary, Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., was very close to Anatoli B. Gromov prior to Gromov's departure from the United States. Gromov was First Secretary of the Embassy in Washington, D. C., and has been identified by Gregory as "Al," the Russian agent with whom Gregory was in contact. After Gromov's departure from the United States, Garanin appeared to have assumed Gromov's duties at the Embassy.

Background

Garanin was formerly Second Secretary of the Soviet Legation in Havana, Cuba, and was transferred to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. in 1945.

Results of Investigation

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ANATOLI BORISOVICH GROMOV, with aliases:
ANATOLE BORISOVICH GROMOV, "AL"] (S) u

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory has identified "Al", Gregory's Russian contact, as Anatoli Borisovich Gromov, First Secretary, Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. U

Gregory had previously been informed that two contacts would be available for the transmittal of information, one a Russian with authority sufficient to decide matters of policy and with whom Gregory could confer, and the other an American who would be in effect a courier. It was plainly indicated to "Jack" that Gregory felt of enough importance to meet any requirements and insisted on meeting a highly placed Russian. Gregory advised that subsequently "Jack" stated that he had made arrangements for Gregory to meet his highly placed Russian contact and it was indicated that this individual had not at that time arrived in the United States, but that soon after his arrival arrangements would be made for them to meet. "Jack" informed Gregory that after Gregory had met the Russian contact, this Russian would unquestionably tell Gregory to take up all subsequent matters with "Jack" as this Russian individual would be an extremely busy man and might not always be readily available. U

Gregory advised that sometime in November, 1944, final arrangements were made for Gregory and an individual known as "Al" to meet at the Georgetown Pharmacy located on Wisconsin Avenue in Washington, D. C. During the initial conversation with "Al", Gregory was informed that "Al" would probably see Gregory from time to time but that it was very difficult for "Al" to leave Washington and if it would be agreeable, Gregory was to take up matters of policy and other questions directly with "Jack". "Al" indicated, however, that he was in fact the superior of "Jack". Gregory continued to see "Al" at intervals thereafter. U

According to Gregory, "Al" from the beginning knew Gregory's identity and stated that in Moscow in 1942 he had become aware of the fact that Gregory was working with Jacob Golos in the United States and further, that he had come to know Gregory's work so well that he felt he had known Gregory for a long time. U

At the first meeting with "Al" at the Georgetown Pharmacy, Gregory and "Al" then had dinner at Maylor's Restaurant at which time they talked concerning the business of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. "Al", according to Gregory, stated that their meetings must be cautious and that he must especially avoid the vicinity of the Government buildings on Pennsylvania and Constitution Avenues, as well as the Northwest Section of Washington, U

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D. C., as he stated that he was very well known in these vicinities and he did not wish to be seen there. Al further pointed out that he was acquainted with a number of Government officials, as well as Russians, and was taking this precaution for Gregory's sake. Arrangements were also made during the conversation whereby Gregory, in the event Gregory were questioned as to Gregory's or Al's identity, was to give a fictitious story which indicated they were only casual friends. Al stated that Gregory was to inform anyone who might question that Al was a Czechoslovakian businessman who was working in Washington, D. C. Gregory indicated that at the first meeting Al was extremely cautious and made numerous efforts to determine if he were being followed. Arrangements were also made between Al and Gregory whereby on subsequent meetings, if Gregory was suspicious of being followed, a prearranged signal should be given in order that Al might pass as unrecognized. U

Gregory advised that in the latter part of November, 1944, "Jack" made arrangements for Gregory to meet Al in New York City at the Edison Hotel on Broadway. At that time Al informed Gregory that it was a memorable day since he had just received word from Moscow that on November 7, 1944, the Supreme Praesidium of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had awarded Gregory the Order of the Red Star for distinguished service. Gregory inquired as to whether Jacob Golos had ever received such an award and was informed by Al that he had not and that as a matter of fact, Gregory was a more valuable subject to the Russians than Golos had been. Al stated that his award was partially for services performed and partially for services to be performed in the future. Al informed Gregory that this Order of the Red Star was a distinctive honor and that many other benefits accrued to the person upon whom this honor had been bestowed. These benefits included a monthly salary to accrue in Russia, preferential living quarters in Moscow, free vacations with all expenses paid, free streetcar transportation, etc. Al further cautioned that Gregory should tell no one about receiving this award, with the exception of Earl Browder. U

Gregory further advised that about one week before Christmas in 1944, in accordance with instructions received from "Jack", Gregory met Al outside of the Best and Company Department Store on Connecticut Avenue in Washington, D. C. At that time Al appeared very perturbed and insisted that Gregory make arrangements to turn over all of Gregory's Washington contacts. Al also stated that the FBI had been prowling around, that Helen Tenney had shared a taxicab with an individual who later turned out to be with Military Intelligence, and that J. Julius Joseph had been associating with a man who turned out to be a Government agent. Al also at that time stated that he had received an inside tip that the FBI was inquiring into the affairs of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and that it would be readily discovered that the corporation had been losing money for the past few years. He further stated that the FBI might come to believe that the concern was not strictly legitimate but rather a front for Russian activities. He also instructed that Gregory secure new living quarters inasmuch as Gregory's contacts

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knew Gregory's residence telephone number and he stated that that situation was undesirable. During this same meeting, according to Gregory, Al showed Gregory the Red Star Medal which had been awarded. He also exhibited a small book which on the inside cover contained Gregory's name in the Russian language, together with the date the Order of the Red Star had been awarded. Both the medal and the book were retained by Al. U

On approximately June 6 or June 8, 1945, Gregory again met Al in a small motion picture theater in Washington, D. C., the arrangements for this meeting having been previously made through Ray Elson. On this occasion Al informed Gregory that Al was desirous of having Gregory out of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation to take a vacation, probably in Mexico or Canada. Al impressed upon Gregory that Gregory's position was extremely dangerous and that it might be a good idea if Gregory were able to get to Canada or Mexico to be smuggled out of either of these countries to Moscow, Russia. Al indicated that if Gregory were able to get to Mexico or Canada, the Russians could handle the passport and visa problem in these countries. U

Gregory advised that in April of 1945, Gregory had met Peter Heller in Brooklyn, New York, who had indicated to Gregory that he, Heller, was an investigator, but Gregory had not been able to determine whether he was connected with the United States Government or was in some way connected with the Russians. Gregory had previously indicated to "Jack" the information concerning Heller and at the meeting in June, 1945, Al brought up the matter of Gregory's acquaintanceship with Heller, which information he had apparently received from "Jack". At this same time Al indicated that he thought Heller might be an FBI agent and instructed Gregory to cease any further activity with him and to definitely break away from him. Arrangements were also made by Al and Gregory to meet in approximately ten days in Washington, D. C. U

At this subsequent meeting Al indicated to Gregory that it might be well for Gregory to go to Moscow and there receive special training after which Gregory would be sent to Latin America or Canada, or might possibly return to the United States under a fictitious name. Also on this occasion Al informed Gregory that Gregory could have a vacation not to exceed two months and that after that time Gregory would be given an assignment of some nature. Arrangements were made for a subsequent meeting in Washington, D. C., on August 8, 1945. U

Gregory experienced considerable difficulty in arranging for this subsequent meeting and the final arrangements were made through Ray Elson, the meeting to take place at Alexander's on Sixth Avenue, New York City. At the appointed place and date Al appeared and matters pertaining to the business of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation were discussed. Also discussed was the position of Colonel John Hazard Reynolds with the corporation, as well as that of Ray Elson. According to Gregory, Al repeatedly

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requested that Gregory terminate Gregory's connection with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. Again on this occasion Al brought up the matter of Peter Heller and urged Gregory not to see Heller any further. Al also advised Gregory that in view of the fact that the plans of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation had not as yet been settled, Gregory should take another month's vacation and it was arranged that they should meet again at Alexander's on a specified date in the third week of September, 1945. U

During the third week of September, 1945, Al and Gregory met as prearranged. During that conversation Gregory informed Al that Gregory had resumed employment at the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and Al then brought up the matter of establishing Gregory in some small business such as a hat shop, dress shop, or perhaps a travel agency, in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., or on the West Coast. It was Al's plan that Gregory should devote all of Gregory's time and energy to the operation of such a business for approximately six months after which time Gregory would be given some important governmental official to contact, or perhaps be given four or five persons with whom Gregory was to operate in the same way as formerly. Gregory informed Al that Gregory was not interested in such a proposal. Al then inquired if Gregory would like to teach in a Russian school in Washington, which proposal Gregory also rejected. Gregory then informed Al that Colonel John Hazard Reynolds was very desirous of conferring with Al and Al stated that he would not contact Colonel Reynolds. Arrangements were made at this meeting for Al and Gregory to meet approximately one month later. U

At 6:00 P.M. on October 17, 1945, Gregory again met Al at Bickford's Restaurant, 23rd Street and 8th Avenue, New York City. This meeting had been arranged by Gregory through Ray Elson. During the conversation at this time Al talked at great length about intelligence work getting into one's blood and that if one divorces himself from such work after having been engaged in it for some time, life becomes dull and uninteresting. Al also inquired as to whether Gregory had seen "Bill". He also attempted to determine the whereabouts of Peter Rhodes through Mrs. Rhodes and to make a definite date for a contact which Al would arrange. Al also acquiesced to the desire of Gregory to return to the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and indicated that because of Gregory's past activities he would arrange to have immediate concessions allocated to that corporation. At the conclusion of this meeting Al gave Gregory an envelope which contained \$2000 in bills of \$20 denomination and stated that this money was "with no strings attached." He also stated that this money would serve Gregory in good stead in the event anything happened to the business or in the event Gregory became involved in financial difficulties. Al requested that Gregory execute a receipt and this receipt was executed by Gregory on a piece of the envelope in which the money was contained. Also, according to Gregory, on the occasion of this meeting Al stated that he would see Gregory at 4:00 P.M. on November 21, 1945, at Bickford's Restaurant, 23rd Street and 8th Avenue, New York City. He also stated that in the event he desired to get in touch with Gregory prior to that date, he would telephone

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the office of the Service and Shipping Corporation and ask for Gregory, stating that he was Mr. Allenburg and that he desired to send a package to Sweden, Gregory was to inform him that they did not send packages to Sweden which would indicate to him that they were to meet at Bickford's, 23rd Street and 8th Avenue, two hours subsequent to the time he made the telephone call. W

Approximately one week after the October 17 meeting with Al, Gregory was visited by Len Harris, a prominent New York Communist Party functionary, with reference to a financial matter and as a result of this visit, Gregory informed Ray Elson that it was very important that Gregory and Al should meet at the first opportunity. Accordingly, on November 5, 1945, Ray Elson informed Gregory that arrangements had been made for Gregory to meet Al on the following Friday, November 9, 1945, at which time Gregory was to meet him at 7:00 P.M. at Guffanti's Restaurant, 26th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City. This appointment was not kept by Al. However, as previously mentioned, Gregory had an appointment to meet Al on November 21, 1945, at Bickford's Restaurant and on that date, at 4:00 P.M., Al met Gregory and apologized for having been unavoidably detained and unable to keep the Guffanti appointment. Al stated that he had been on the West Coast, that it was impossible for anyone to contact him, and that even had they been able to contact him, he would have been unable to get there in time. During this meeting Al appeared to have no specific reason for seeing Gregory and talked about a variety of topics, including Gregory's future and the problems still to be solved with reference to the affairs of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. Gregory indicated to Al that Gregory was somewhat bored with the nature of the work Gregory was performing with the company and Al replied that that was apparently what Gregory had wanted and that Gregory had no one to blame for the predicament other than Gregory. During the same discussion Al and Gregory spoke rather seriously concerning the international situation and it was recalled by Gregory that Al remarked that there might be a war. Upon being asked with whom, Al replied, "The 'damned Russians.'" Gregory during the same discussion asked Al if he did not agree that it might be wise for Gregory to rejoin the Communist Party. Al stated that he definitely would not consider such a step and that Gregory's present situation was only temporary. Arrangements were made at that time for a subsequent meeting on January 21, 1946. It was also determined by Gregory that any future contact with Al should be arranged through Ray Elson. N

Background

Anatoli Beriseovich Gromov was born on November 29, 1907, in Moscow, Russia. He had previously been assigned by the Russian Government in London, England, until January 29, 1944, at which time he departed indicating that he was returning to Moscow on duty acting as a diplomatic courier. The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect that Gromov and his wife made one prior entry into the United States at San Francisco, California, on W

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November 13, 1940, at which time he was a diplomatic official attached to the Department of Foreign Affairs, Moscow, Russia. On September 15, 1944, Gromov and his wife entered the United States. No prior information had been received from any source indicating that Gromov was on his way to the United States; nor was there any information to indicate that he was scheduled to be First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy. Subsequently, however, Gromov established residence in Washington, D. C., and became First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, residing at 2910 Cortland Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. (S) u

Results of Investigation

Gregory identified a photograph of Anatoli Borisovich Gromov, First Secretary of the Embassy of the USSR, as being the individual known to Gregory as "Al."

A physical surveillance on November 21, 1945, revealed that Gromov met Gregory on the southeast corner of 23rd Street and 8th Avenue, New York City, and that they remained together until 5:45 P. M. The discussion which took place during this meeting is set out under the allegations of Gregory above. On the occasion of this meeting, Gromov advised Gregory that he would not be able to see Gregory again until January 21, 1946, and it was arranged that they would meet at the same hour and at the same place. "Al" stated that it would be necessary for him to spend considerable time on the West Coast in the near future. On the same date "Al" was observed to be driven to Laguardia Field, New York City, in a Russian Consulate automobile and returned to Washington, D. C. by plane. (S) u

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OLGA BORISOVNA PRAVDINA
with alias Margaret

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory recalled that a Russian woman known only as "Margaret" had been introduced to Gregory by "John," a Soviet agent who has not been identified. Gregory recalled that five or six contacts had been made with "Margaret" over a four month period, late in 1941 or early in 1942, but that during this time no material had ever been delivered by Gregory to "Margaret". In October, 1943, Jacob M. Golos, a known Soviet agent to whom Gregory reported, instructed Gregory to meet "Margaret" and that "Margaret" would introduce Gregory to a new person to receive the Silvermaster group material. Subsequently, Gregory was then introduced by "Margaret" to an individual known as "Catherine", who has not at this time been identified.

Gregory has positively identified Olga Pravdina as the Soviet agent Margaret.

Background

Olga Pravdina was born on October 5, 1916, at Tomsk, USSR, and arrived in the United States at Seattle, Washington, on October 19, 1941, with her husband, Vladimir Sergeevich Pravdin. They resided at 125 Riverside Drive, New York City. Vladimir Pravdin was employed by Tass, the Soviet News Agency in New York City, until March 11, 1946, at which time, he and his wife departed for Russia.

Results of Investigation

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November 24, 1947

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November 24, 1947

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December 2, 1947

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December 2, 1947

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The Grand Jury recessed its proceedings on December 3, 1947, and reconvened on January 20, 1948. U

January 20, 1948

[REDACTED]

March 16, 1948

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March 24 & 25, 1948

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March 31, April 1 & 7, 1948

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The Grand Jury met again on May 4, 1948, and adjourned subject to recall. They were informed that there would be no matters for their consideration for at least two months from that date.

The Grand Jury reconvened on June 22, and on July 20, 1948, returned indictments in another matter. On the same date the Grand Jury was recessed, but not dismissed.

No information has been received concerning the Grand Jury's finding in instant case.

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12/7/57

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd *DL*
 FROM : H. B. Fletcher *HB*
 SUBJECT: GREGORY

DATE: October 5, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 5/20/83 BY SP-5 MJK/STB
 6/17/88 3042 MJK/STB

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

At 5:20 p.m. I was talking to Mr. Ray Whearty of the Department and he inquired as to how many agents had been utilized in the Gregory investigation. I told him I did not know. He said the Attorney General wanted the figure and I told him I would make a check. I try to ascertain if the information was available. He wanted to know if I didn't think that 100 to 150 was correct. I explained that I had very little connection with the Gregory investigation and I could not tell him, but that I had no information that his figures were not correct and his guess would be as good as mine. I told him again I would check.

After talking with you concerning this request I called Mr. Whearty back and told him that I could not ascertain the figures without an exhaustive review of the files. He wanted to know if they would go out on a limb if they mentioned the figure of 200 agents. I told him very positively that I could not give him any kind of an estimate, that I did not know. By Mr. Whearty's remarks I would guess that he would use the figure of 150 because I had indicated I had no information to the contrary.

At 5:45 p.m. Mr. Ray Whearty called back again. He stated he was sorry but that he would have to request that we make such review as to give him the figures he requested since the Attorney General wanted them. I told him we would make the check for him but, of course, it could not be done tonight and I did not know whether we could get it by tomorrow. He said that any effort to get it by some time tomorrow would be most appreciated and that of course he did not expect to get the figure tonight.

ACTION:

I will request of the New York and Washington Field Offices their figures and will also have a check made of the Bureau files to see if some figure reasonably accurate can be obtained.

HBf:tg *tg*

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22 OCT 13 1948

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd *DL*

FROM : H. B. Fletcher *HBF*

SUBJECT: GREGORY

DATE: October 6, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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6/17/88 3042 MJK/AB

- Mr. Tolson ✓
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd ✓
- Mr. Nichols ✓
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

Reference is made to previous memoranda of October 5 and this date relating to the request of Mr. Ray Whearty of the Department for information as to the total number of Agents utilized in the Gregory Case.

In accord with your instructions, at 5:50 p.m., tonight, I telephoned Mr. Whearty and told him we had run against a stone wall; that we could not tell him the number of Agents utilized on the Gregory Case, the investigations being concentrated during the period of late 1945 and early 1946, which was too far back as to make an accurate check impossible. I think that Mr. Whearty was of the unofficial opinion that he had asked for the impossible.

HBF:esb

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Right

HANDED BY *[Signature]*

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[Handwritten Signature]

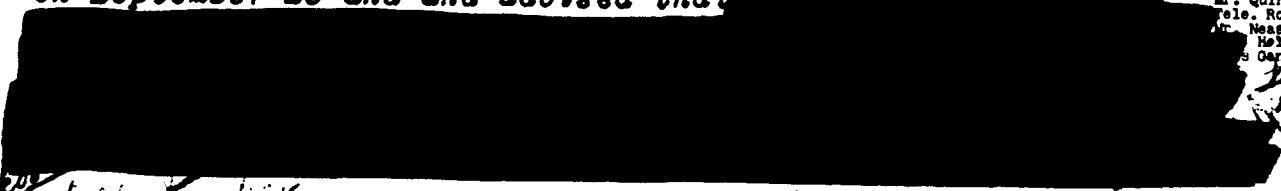
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER
FROM : D. M. Ladd
SUBJECT: GREGORY CASE

DATE: September 30, 1948

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

Mr. T. J. Donegan called me from San Francisco on September 29 and advised that



Mr. Donegan further advised that he had received a telephone call from Mr. Alex Campbell of the Department who stated that an attorney in the Department named Russo wanted to talk with Louis Budenz. Mr. Donegan suggested that they might make arrangements through the Bureau. Mr. Campbell stated that Russo would be in New York on Tuesday, October 5 and would probably see Budenz at that time.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

RS

DATE: September 17, 1948

TO : THE DIRECTOR

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

Handled separately

The attached files contain your memorandum covering your conference of November 15, 1945, with Secretary Byrnes relative to the Gregory Case. Also marked is the original letter to the White House dated November 8, which is the day after Bentley furnished information to the New York Office. No abstract slip or memorandum could be found of any subsequent conference with Secretary Byrnes. (61-3499-192; 61-3499-190)

There was, however, an earlier conference of October 9th, 1945, with Dean Acheson relative to Alger Hiss, which is marked in the attached file. (61-3499-181)

DML:dad

cc - Mr. Fletcher

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/20/83 BY SP5/STG/MS
6/17/88 3042 PWS/MS

RECORDED

165-56402-3625X

F B I
3 DEC 17 1948

50 DEC 28 1948

194

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. WHITSON *LW*

DATE: September 29, 1948

FROM : F. L. JONES *FLJ*

SUBJECT: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R
(JACOB GOLOS)
U.S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION
REGISTRATION ACT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/20/83 BY SP5 MJA/ky

6/17/88 3042 PWS/BE

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Holmes _____
- Miss Gandy _____

Reference is made to a memorandum from Ladd to the Director dated September 2, 1948, which advised that the New York office had learned of the existence of a large amount of personal effects of Jacob Golos, apparently stored by him in 1937 in a warehouse in New York City.

On September 1, 1948, agents of the New York office began examining the material, much of which is in the Russian and German languages. These agents will photograph any documents believed pertinent. In connection with the status of this project the New York office advised by teletype dated September 7, 1948, that 357 photographs of this material have been taken and that more than half of the material is in the Russian language and is presently being translated. The teletype stated that there was no indication that any material was placed in the warehouse after July 1937. For the most part, the material pertains to events that took place around 1929 - 1932. The New York office advised that the review of the material will be expedited and that the Bureau will be notified as soon as it is completed.

By teletype dated September 8, 1948, the New York office was instructed to expedite this matter.

No further information has been received from the New York office and therefore a teletype was sent from the Bureau to New York today instructing that the Bureau be advised by teletype the status of the examination of the material, and further, when a report will be expected reflecting the results of the examination.

ACTION:

None. The foregoing is for your information.

RECORDED - 51 165-56402-3626
F B I
OCT 1 1948

[Signature]
62 OCT 14 1948

XXXXXX
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.

Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

65-56402-3627

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XXXXXX

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: September 20, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/20/83 BY SP-5 [signature]
6/17/88 3042 PWS/RS

Re my previous communications under the above captioned concerning the testimony of former Special Agent LAWRENCE KERLEY before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. This is to advise of recent information received

LARRY E. KERLEY

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7d
1

In the event further information is obtained, it will be forwarded to you promptly.

RIN:cl
100-17493

RECORDED - 51 65-56402-3628
INDEXED - 34

22 OCT 6 1948

PERSONNEL

71 OCT 28 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: September 23, 1948

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: GREGORY
Espionage - R
P. BERNARD NORTMAN

Information has been received from the Post Office at Falls Church, Virginia, that on May 15, 1948, the above captioned individual filed a change of address card indicating that he was moving from 411 Prook Drive, Falls Church, Virginia, to 324 Beechwood Place, Leonia, New Jersey.

Inasmuch as NORTMAN is the subject of a Security index card, the Newark Office is requested to verify his present address and ascertain his place of employment.

For the information of the Newark Office, Confidential Informant GREGORY, whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that while she was attending Columbia University in about 1936 with NORTMAN, they were both in Unit 1 of the Harlem Section of the Communist Party and she saw him very frequently at Communist Party meetings and from her observation of his activities she believed he was very active in this particular Union and could well have been a functionary.

NORTMAN was formerly employed by the State Department in the Economic Security Policy Section, Financial Development Division, from which position he was released on June 23, 1947.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/20/83 BY SP5 rjt/ty
6/17/88 3042 PWS/AB

cc - Newark

JJC:MGB
100-17493

RECORDED - 51

INDEXED - 551

65-56402-3629

F B I

22 OCT 6 1948

EX-3

no action

2 Oct 1948

File 28

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/30/83 BY SP5 [signature]
6/17/88 3042 PWS/AB

65-56402-3630

CHANGED TO

101-2668-38

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: September 24, 1948

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/20/83 BY SP5 MJK/STP
6/17/88 3042 PWD/HLS

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

At 6:35 p.m. on September 23, 1948, SAC Scheidt called down from New York and stated that Inspector Gregory, INS, had called on him to inquire as to whether or not an investigation by INS of Silvermaster would interfere with any Bureau investigation. It was indicated that the purpose of the INS investigation would be to cause the denaturalization of Silvermaster. The Inspe also requested that all available information on Silvermaster be furnished to him.

I advised SAC Scheidt that investigation by INS would not interfere with any pending Bureau investigation and that the Immigration Inspector should be advised that he should direct his request for information on Silvermaster to the Bureau Headquarters. Mr. Scheidt also pointed out that the Silvermaster case is still under consideration by the Grand Jury and he thought it advisable to so inform Inspector Gregory, and to also advise him that Mr. Donegan was handling the matter, so that if he deemed it desirable he could contact Mr. Donegan to be certain that the investigation by INS would not interfere with the Grand Jury matter. I told Mr. Scheidt it would be most proper to bring to the attention of Inspector Gregory the fact that the Grand Jury is still considering the Silvermaster case and that Mr. Donegan is representing the Department; that perhaps he might desire to contact him.

HBf:cmw

*Letter WFO
10-6-48
to submit summary
report re Silvermaster
gjf.*

RECORDED - 19

165-56402-363
F B I
5 OCT 9 1948
[Signature]

67 OCT 21 1948 *[Signature]*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. V. P. Keay *VPK 13*

FROM : J. S. Ammarell

SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER

DATE: October 4, 1948

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Miss Nease
- Miss Beahm
- Miss Gandy

7-2-48
W.P. Keay
Baumgardner
(y) 77

John T. Lane, INS, called October 1, 1948, and advised that the Central Office of INS had just received a letter from the New York City office of INS advising that they had contacted the FBI Office in New York City relative to receiving advice as to whether or not the FBI had any objections to having INS conduct an investigation of Silvermaster, looking toward possible denaturalization and subsequent deportation proceedings. This letter further advised that the New York Office of this FBI had received instructions from the Bureau to enter no objections to an investigation by INS.

However, Lane said that the New York Office of INS pointed out that our New York Office advised them that they did not have complete reports of the investigation of Silvermaster in their file and that, although they would gladly furnish them, they recommended that the Central Office of INS contact the Bureau for these reports. Lane, accordingly, requested that the Central Office of INS be furnished with complete reports of the investigation of Silvermaster.

I advised Mr. Lane that the furnishing of such reports will be discussed with the proper official and he would be advised of our decision.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that this memorandum be forwarded to the Espionage Section and to Supervisor F. L. Jones, in particular, for appropriate attention.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-26-83 BY SP5 HWT/ky

6 OCT 21 1948
JSA:mas
RECORDED - 19
65-56402-362
F B I
5 OCT 1948
WFO
10-5-48
729

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-160

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

URGENT

Transmit the following message to:

October 5, 1948

19 *65-56402-3632* SAC, NEW YORK

C GREGORY, ESPIONAGE R. REFERENCE TELEPHONE CALL FROM SAC SCHEIDT TO INSPECTOR
R. B. FLETCHER ON SEPTEMBER THIRTY THREE, PORT ~~BY~~ RE INS REQUEST OF NY
OFFICE FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER FOR ASSISTANCE
INS INVESTIGATION CONCERNING POSSIBLE DENATURALIZATION OF SILVERMASTER.
IMMEDIATELY CONTACT T. J. DONEGAN TO DETERMINE IF REPRESENTATIVE INS NY HAS
CONTACTED HIM TO DETERMINE IF INS INVESTIGATION WOULD INTERFERE WITH CURRENT
INQUIRY BY FEDERAL GRAND JURY SINCE WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE INS HAS
CONTACTED BUREAU FOR REPORTS ON SILVERMASTER. SUTEL.

HOOVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *5/20/83* BY *SP-5 [signature]*

6/17/88

3042 PW [signature]

RECEIVED [signature] I.R. 3

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 5 - 1948

TELETYPE

6 OCT 21 1948
SENT VIA *2*

4.48 P.M.

Per *[signature]*

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S
[signature]

RECEIVED
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
[signature]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 22 1948

TELEMETER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/20/85 BY SP5 MJP/ey
6/19/88 3042 PLS/llh

HBT SP
Mr. Fletcher
1742

- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

WASH AND WASH FLD S 6 AND NEW YORK S 3 FROM SANF 22 10-00 PM PDS
DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS, NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON FIELD GENT

W. F. ...
7/20/85

GREGORY. ESPIONAGE R. RE NEW YORK TEL, FIFTEENTH LAST. ALL INFORMATION REGARDING CP AFFILIATION OF SILVERMASTER IN POSSESSION OF VOLKOV SET OUT IN REP. R.H. NELSON AUGUST THIRTY, FORTY EIGHT AT SF., ~~MAKING~~ VOPOVNHUU MAVAC SEEN DOCUMENTARY PROOF OF CP MEMBERSHIP. ELIZABETH MALOZEMOVA RECALLED DISCUSSION ~~MAKING~~ WITH SILVERMASTER MENTIONED MYTEL ~~MAKING~~ AUGUST TWENTY, FORTY EIGHT BUT FURNISHED ~~MAKING~~ NO DETAILS OTHER THAN THAT SILVERMASTER WAS ARROGANT AND PRAISED ~~MAKING~~ ECONOMY OF USSR. PETER BOODBERG SEVERAL TIMES IN NINETEEN TWENTY SIX TO TWENTY SEVEN DISCUSSED ECONOMICS WITH SILVERMASTER WHO PRAISED SOVIET ECONOMY AND THEORIES OF LENIN BUT HAS NOT ~~MAKING~~ INFORMATION RE CP MEMBERSHIP. ALEXANDER BALAKHNIN ON ~~MAKING~~ VACATION AND WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN UNTIL SEPTEMBER TWENTY FIVE, FORTY EIGHT. AUTHORITY REQUESTED FOR INTERVIEW ~~MAKING~~ A EUGENE ALEXSEEVICH FEDEROFF OF SF, MRS. LENA MC CARTHY OF UKIAH, VASILI DIMIDOV OF SF AND SILVERMASTERS (DIVORCED WIFE, MRS. MARIE HOLMESLAND VAN NOUHUYS OF SAN ANSELMO. SF INDICES NEGATIVE RE ABOVE EXCEPT FEDEROFF, SUBJECT OF SF FOLE ONE HUNDRED DASH FOUR ONE ONE, FORMER ~~MAKING~~ PRESIDENT RUSSIAN NATION UNION IN AMERICA, A WHITE RUSSIAN, CZARIST ORGANIZATION HAVING FASCIST ~~MAKING~~ TENDENCY. FEDEROFF BITTERLY ANTI COMMUNIST AND ACCORDING TO VOLKOV WILL

65-5840-3633

WITH SILVERMASTER. ABOVE REPORT
AND MEMBER OF SAME [REDACTED] CELL AS [REDACTED] SILVERMASTER.
BOLKOV BELIEVES DIMIDOV NOT NOW COMMUNIST. [REDACTED]

END AND ACK PLS

Trans. to New York

RECORDED - 28

INDEXED - 28

TWO COPIES WFO

22 OCT 1958

KIMBALL

65-564

36315

bs
rule 6e

Handwritten notes:
KIMBALL
10/15/58
[Signature]

October 5, 1948

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO.....URGENT

63-36700-3633

GREGORY - ESPIONAGE - R. REURTEL SEPTEMBER TWENTY TWO, LAST. AUTHORITY

RECORDED: 23

GRANTED FOR INTERVIEWS WITH EUGENE ALEKSEEVICH FEDEROFF, MRS. LENA MC CARTHY, VASILY BIRIDOV AND MRS. MARIE HOLMESLAND VAN NOUEDIJS REFERRED TO IN REFERENCED TELETYPE FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER. NOTHING DEROGATORY CONCERNING THESE PERSONS IN BUREAU FILES.

HOOVER

HLV/c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/17/88 BY 3046PWS/MSB

G. I. R. - 3

~~22 OCT 8 1948~~

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 5 - 1948

OCT 10 1948 TELEMETER

942 P

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "HOB" and "J.A."

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

October 9, 1948

URGENT

Transmit the following message to: SAC, NEW YORK

GREGORY ; ESPIONAGE - R. RMYTEL OCTOBER EIGHT, FORTYEIGHT, ROSE ARENAL PRESENTLY RESIDING PARIS SEVEN, MEXICO CITY WHICH IS ADDRESS OF HER BROTHER LUIS ARENAL WHO IS CLOSELY ASSOCIATED DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIRODE. ROSE ARENAL ARRIVED MEXICO CITY VIA AMERICAN AIR LINES WITH TWO DAUGHTERS JULY SIX LAST AND STATED HER HOME ADDRESS WAS ONE FOUR MONTGOMERY PLACE, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

HOOVER.

EHM/mlw

mlw

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/20/83 BY SP5 Njg/ky
6/19/88 3042 PWT

RECORDED - 4

65-56402-3
F B I
3 OCT 11 1948 -3634

INDEXED - 4

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 9 - 1948

TELETYPE
52 OCT 19 1948

SENT VIA _____

RECEIVED
OCT 9 1 08 PM '48
Per _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DCI 75 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

WASH FROM NEW YORK 12 7 3-00P P

DIRECTOR URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/20/83 BY 325 [signature]

3042 [handwritten]

Baird [handwritten]

GREGORY, ESPIONAGE R. REOURTEL SEPTEMBER THIRTIETH LAST. TRANS-
LATION OF RUSSIAN PART OF PAPERS OF JACOB GOLOS NOW COMPLETED. REPORT
NOW BEING PREPARED AND WILL BE SUBMITTED TO BUREAU AS SOON AS
POSSIBLE.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 89

INDEXED - 89

165-56412-3635
F B I
OCT 12 1948

HOLD PLS

55 OCT 20 1948

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WA AND WASH FLD 41

PAGE TWO

ONE FOUR SIX, APT. SEVEN, MEXICO CITY, LISBOA ONE FOUR SEVEN, APT. SEVEN, MEXICO CITY, LUIS MAYA NINETEEN, MEXICO CITY, INSURGENTIS THREE EIGHT ONE, MEXICO, DF., PRIMARY DEPT., AMERICAN SCHOOL FOUNDATION CALLE SAN LUIS POTOSE TWO FOURTEEN, MEXICO, DF., PARIS SEVEN, MEXICO CITY, TELEPHONE ST THREE SEVEN THREE NAUGHT EIGHT. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE LAST ADDRESS MENTIONED ABOVE IS THE LAST KNOWN ADDRESS. THERE IS NO INFO IN THE FILES OF THE NY OFFICE INDICATING THAT ARENAL HAS RETURNED TO THE US. IN THE EVENT IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO COMPLY WITH THE REQUEST OF DONEGAN RELATIVE TO ARENAL, THIS OFFICE SHOULD ADVISED. RE BUTEL OCTOBER FIFTH, FORTY EIGHT, RELATIVE TO INS ANTICIPATING INVESTIGATION OF GREGORY SILVERMASTER. MR. DONEGAN STATED TODAY THAT HE HAD RECEIVED NO INQUIRIES FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION IN CONNECTION WITH THAT AGENCY'S ANTICIPATED INVESTIGATION OF GREGORY SILVERMASTER IN AN EFFORT TO CANCEL HIS CITIZENSHIP. MR. DONEGAN STATED HOWEVER THAT HE WOULD HAVE NO OBJECTION TO INS CONDUCTING THIS INVESTIGATION AND IN THE EVENT HE IS CONTACTED BY THAT AGENCY HE WILL SO INFORM THEM.

SCHEIDT

TWO COPIES WFO

$\frac{1}{4}$

HOLD

cc: Mr. Fletcher
Mr. Jones

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

OCTOBER 7, 1948

URGENT

Transmit the following message to:

LEGAL ATTACHE
MEXICO CITY, MEXICO

b1

RECORDED

65-56402-3636

GREGORY; ESPIONAGE - R.

[REDACTED ADDRESS]

ADDRESSES FOR ARENAL ACCORDING TO BUREAU FILE ARE CENTRO DE ARTE REALISTA MODERNO, MEXICO, DF., PASEO DE LA REFORMA ONE FOUR SIX, APT. SEVEN, MEXICO CITY, LISBOA ONE FOUR SEVEN, APT. SEVEN, MEXICO CITY, LUIS MAYA NINETEEN, MEXICO CITY, INSURGENTIS THREE EIGHT ONE, MEXICO, DF., PRIMARY DEPT., AMERICAN SCHOOL FOUNDATION, CALLE SAN LUIS POTOSE TWO FOURTEEN, MEXICO, DF., PARIS SEVEN, MEXICO CITY, TELEPHONE ST THREE SEVEN THREE NAUGHT EIGHT. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE LAST ADDRESS MENTIONED ABOVE IS THE LAST KNOWN ADDRESS.

5/20/83
Classified by [signature]
Declassify on: OADR

HOOVER

Classified by [signature]
Declassify on: OADR
6/19/88

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

50 OCT 19 1948

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

Mr. Tolson
17 AM
NP
AM

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 43 7 7-37

DIRECTOR AND SAC

URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5/20/83 BY SP5 [signature]

GREGORY, ESPIONAGE R. [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

NO OTHER WITNESSES PRESENTLY

SCHEDULED.

SCHEIDT

63 rule 1 65-5640-3637
 RECORDED - 62
 INDEXED - 61
 3042 PWJ/AB
 6/17/89
 5/20/85
 CC: Mr. Tolson
 5 righty

HOLD

62 OCT 15 1948
 COPIES WFO

DECLASSIFIED BY
 ON 5/20/85

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deleted under exemption(s) b1 b3 rule 6e with no segregable material available for release to you.

Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-56402-3639

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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RECORDED - 141

cc: Mr. Jones

65-56402-3639

SAC, New York City

October 1, 1948

EX-25

The Director, FBI

THE GREGORY CASE
ESPIONAGE - R
(JOSEPH H. GREGG)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/20/83 BY SP5/STP/STP
6/17/88 3042/STP/STP

There is attached hereto a copy of a memorandum dated September 30, 1948, addressed to Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell concerning the [REDACTED]

You should furnish the contents of the attached memorandum to Mr. T. J. Donegan immediately upon his return to New York City.

b3 rule 6e

Enclosure

FLJ:de:esb

C-3627

G. I. R. - 3

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
★ OCT 1 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED RETURNING ROOM
OCT 1 1948
FBI
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-104411
FBI
OCT 1 1948

OCT 1 9 12 AM '48

- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Egan
- Gurnea
- Harbo
- Mohr
- Pennington
- Quinn Tamm
- Nease
- Gandy

na
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

OCTOBER 8, 1948

32
CONFIDENTIAL

SAC, NEW YORK, URGENT

GREGORY ESPIONAGE-R. REURTEL OCT SIX LAST.. MICHAEL GREENBERG PRESENTLY IN THE
UNITED KINGDOM. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (c)

b1

HOOVER

Classified by 3002 PMP/PH
Declassify on: OADR

Stacks
Classified by SP-5 JGK/Key
Declassify on: OADR

G.I.R. 3

SHK:shh

shh

RECORDED - 141
INDEXED - 141

65-56402-3640
F B I

31 OCT 11 1948

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

RECEIVED RE...
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 8- 1948

TELETYPE

108
shh
MSD
Key
CONFIDENTIAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. LADD *DL*

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER *HBF*

SUBJECT: ALGER HISS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: September 21, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/20/83 BY SP5 [unclear]
6/17/88 3042 PLS/ALB

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

Reference is made to the attached teletype from the Phoenix Office dated September 16, 1948, which advised that according to

[REDACTED]

The Bureau indices contain several references to [REDACTED] with variations none of which appear to be identical with [REDACTED]

The Bureau files on Alger Hiss reflects that he was born November 11, 1904, and at the present time is 44 years of age.

[REDACTED]

Bureau files further reflect that Alger Hiss received an A.B. Degree from John Hopkins University in 1926 and an L.L.B. Degree from Harvard Law School in 1929. From October, 1929, to October, 1930, he was employed as secretary to the late Supreme Court Justice, Oliver Wendall Holmes; from October, 1930, to May, 1933, he was associated in the practice of law in Boston and New York City.

There was nothing in the files to indicate that Alger Hiss was ever residing or employed in the middle-west. It does not appear, therefore, that the [REDACTED]

ACTION:

None. The foregoing is for your information.

(Wendell Sup.)
Attachment
FLJ:lfc

*See Phoenix
9-20-48
228*

RECORDED - 69
INDEXED - 69

165-56402-364
F B I
34 OCT 7 1948

D-79

[Handwritten signature]

SAC, Phoenix

October 1, 1948

Director, FBI

INDEXED - 69
INDEXED - 69

ALGER HISS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

65 - 56402 - 3041

Reference is made to a teletype from your office to the Bureau dated September 16, 1948, entitled "Alger Hiss; Security Matter - C."

EX-79 For your information, the Bureau files contain numerous references to a Pat Lynch and Patrick Lynch. However, from available information, there is nothing to indicate that an individual with either of these names is identical with Alger Hiss, as set out in reference teletype.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/20/83 BY SP5 [signature]

6/17/98

3042 PLW/AB

FLJ/de

G.I.R.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8
★ OCT 1 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[Handwritten initials/signature]

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

150
30

SECURITY DIVISION - FBI

1948

TO:

- Director
- Mr. H. B. Fletcher
- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Baumgardner
- Mr. Clegg
- M
- Mr. Glavin
- M
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Laughlin
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Wall
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Keay
- Mr. Q. Tamm
- Mr. Whitson
- Mr. Mohr
- M
- Miss Gandy
- Mr. Nease
- Mr. Sanders
- Foreign Service Desk
- Mr. Winterrowd
- See Me
- Mr. J. A. Carlson
- Call Me
- Mr. E. J. McCabe
- Appropriate action
- Miss Artley
- Note & return
- Mrs. Metcalf
- Send file
- Bring up-to-date
- Correct
- Mrs. Davidson
- Re-date
- Chief Clerk's Off.
- Please initial & retu
- Records Section
- Place on record & ret
- Personnel Files
- Place on record
- Mechanical Sec.
- Ident. Division
- Technical Lab.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/20/83 BY SP5M

Keen -
2-6-48
W. J. ...
...

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 16 1948

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/22/83 BY SP-5 [signature]

6/19/88 3042 PAT/PL

FBI PHOENIX

9-16-48

7-42 PM

DIRECTOR FBI

ROUTINE

ALGER HISS, SECURITY MATTER C. [redacted]

[redacted] AS SET FORTH IN REPORT OF
C. K. SMITHE, ENTITLED COMMUNIST ACTI [redacted] IN ARIZONA, DATED
OCTOBER SIX, NINETEEN FORTY ONE AT PHOENIX, [redacted]

[redacted] THIS OFFICE DOES NOT
HAVE SUFFICIENT DATA CONCERNING HISS TO KNOW IF HE WOULD FIT
INTO THAT AGE BRACKET. [redacted]

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

[Handwritten signatures and initials]
 NA
 4- [signature]
 [signature]
 b7c

END
 53 OCT 21 1948
 9-45 PM OK FBI WASH DC CAR

LOGAN

identifiable files
Bar Punch
Pat [unclear]
 RECORDED
 INDEXED
 9-21-48
 7-21-79

15-36402-364
 FBI
 34 OCT 7 1948

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.

Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-57402-3643

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

SEP 26 1948

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 31

DIRECTOR

URGENT

3042 P 23/AB
6/17/88 559 P
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/20/83 BY SP5 [signature]

GREGORY, ESPIONAGE R. RE ALGER HISS. DAVID CARROLL, ONE FIFTY FIVE EAST FIFTY SECOND ST., NYC, PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCE OF SAC SCHEIDT ADVISED LATTER THAT HE HAS BEEN ACQUAINTED WITH ALGER HISS SINCE

WHICH ATTENDED HARVARD UNIV. AT SAME TIME AND BOTH PRESENTLY ARE MEMBERS OF HARVARD CLUB, NYC, - THAT RECENTLY AN UNNAMED FRIEND OF CARROLL TOLD HIM THAT THE HEAD OF THE CEDRO COMPANY IN NYC, SUBSEQUENTLY IDENTIFIED AS A MR. CEDRO, RECENTLY SAW OR CLEARED THROUGH HIS FIRM A CHECK FOR THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, PAYABLE TO ALGER HISS, WHICH CHECK WAS PRESUMABLY ISSUED BY THE POLISH GOVERNMENT INASMUCH AS CARROLLS INFO IS THAT CEDRO RECENTLY RECEIVED A FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLAR COMMISSION CHECK FOR SALE OF A LIBERTY SHIP TO THE POLISH GOVERNMENT. CARROLL INFORMED SAC SCHEIDT HIS UNNAMED SOURCE INDICATED HE WAS ENTIRELY WILLING TO DISCUSS ABOVE MENTIONED TRANSACTIONS AND WHEN ASKED WHY INFO HAD NOT ALREADY BEEN REPORTED, CEDRO REMARKED,

WHY WOULD IT DO, HISS WOULD JUST SAY IT WAS HIS LATTER-FEE FRIEND AND WOULD LOOK LIKE A MONKEY. CARROLL SUBSEQUENTLY INFORMED SAC SCHEIDT HIS SOURCE WAS NOT SURE WHETHER ABOVE INFO CONCERNS ALGER HISS OR NOT.

RECORDED - 69 165-56402-364
INDEXED - 69 OCT 8 1948

EX-79

file

PAGE TWO.....
OR DONALD HISS, BUT THAT IT DEFINITELY WAS ONE OF THE TWO. FOR INFO
OF BUREAU, CEDRO IS UNDOUBTEDLY IDENTICAL WITH MIĘCZYSLAW ZYGMUNT
CEDRO, WAS, BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH THREE FOUR TWO SIX THREE TWO,
AND CONCERNING WHOM NY DIVISION HAS CONDUCTED CONSIDERABLE INVESTI-
TION. REVIEW OF THAT FILE REFLECTS NO APPARENT CONTACTS OF ANY
NATURE BETWEEN CEDRO AND EITHER HISS. ADVISE IF INTERVIEW OF CEDRO
RED.

SCHEIDT

cc: Mr. Fletcher
F. P. Jones

SAC, NEW YORK

October 4, 1948

Director, FBI

GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R
(ALGER HISS)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/21/83 BY SP25/MLB
6/17/88 3042PWB/MLB

RECORDED - 69

65-56402-3644

Reference is made to a teletype from your office to the Bureau in the above-captioned matter concerning Alger Hiss.

Authority is granted to have Mieczyslaw August Cedro interviewed concerning the \$30,000 check, payable to Alger Hiss, which was reportedly seen by Mr. Cedro when it cleared through his firm, and which was presumably issued by the Polish Government.

It is noted that Cedro is the subject of a closed Internal Security - R case in your office, your file 100-87452.

This interview should be confined to the current allegation concerning Hiss and no effort should be made to interrogate Cedro concerning his activities as contained in the investigative case file in your office pertaining to him. The Agents conducting the interview should familiarize themselves with the information in Cedro's file before the interview is conducted. The results of this interview should be reported under the caption set out above.

100-352632
FLJ/de
cc: 65-56402

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 4
★ OCT - 5 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED ROOM 403 ROOM
OCT 20 12 02 PM '48
OCT 5 2 49 PM '48
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
VLU-DIREC
FBI

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

100
62 OCT 28 1948 90-

Handwritten initials: SK, HBJA

MR. LADD

October 4, 1948

MR. FLETCHER

GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R
(ALGER HISS)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/26/83 BY SP5 MATEY
6/17/89 3042 WWS/LLB

Reference is made to the attached teletype from the New York Office, dated September 29, 1948, which advised that David Carroll, 155 East 52nd Street, New York City, a personal acquaintance of SAC Scheidt, advised that he has been acquainted with Alger Hiss since they both attended Harvard University at the same time; that recently an unnamed friend of Carroll told him that Mr. Cedro, the head of the Cedro Company in New York City, recently saw and cleared through his firm a check for \$30,000, payable to Alger Hiss. This check was presumably issued by the Polish Government inasmuch as Carroll's information is that Cedro recently received a \$1500 commission check for the sale of a Liberty Ship to the Polish Government.

Carroll informed Mr. Scheidt that his unnamed source indicated that Cedro is willing to discuss the above transactions, and when asked why the information had not already been reported, Cedro remarked, "What good would it do, Hiss would just say it was a lawyer's fee and I would look like a monkey." Carroll subsequently informed Mr. Scheidt that his source was not sure whether the above information concerns Alger Hiss or his brother, Donald Hiss, but that it definitely was one of the two.

The New York Office advised that Cedro is undoubtedly identical with Mieczyslaw Zygmunt Cedro, with aliases, the subject of Bureau file 100-352632, and concerning whom the New York Office has conducted considerable investigation. The New York Office further advised that a review of that file reflected no apparent contacts of any nature between Cedro and either Alger or Donald Hiss. The New York Office is desirous of knowing if an interview of Cedro is desired.

The Bureau file on Mieczyslaw Zygmunt Cedro; Internal Security - R, reflects that the investigation was discontinued in July, 1948 when a closing report was received from the New York Office. Supervisor Richard Godfrey, who has been handling this case at the Bureau has voiced no objections to Cedro's interview by the Bureau in connection with the Hiss matter. It was pointed out by him that the Agents handling the interview should familiarize themselves with the information contained in Cedro's file at the New York Office and that the interview should not go into the Bureau's investigation of Cedro, but should be confined to the current inquiry regarding Hiss.

ACTION: There is attached hereto for your approval a letter to the New York Office granting it authority to have Cedro interviewed in connection with this matter.

100-352632

cc: 65-56402

FLJ/de

65-56402-3645

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/20/83 BY P. S. [signature]
6/17/88 3042 PWS/AB

65-56402-3646

CHANGED TO
65-57913-7

mc

c